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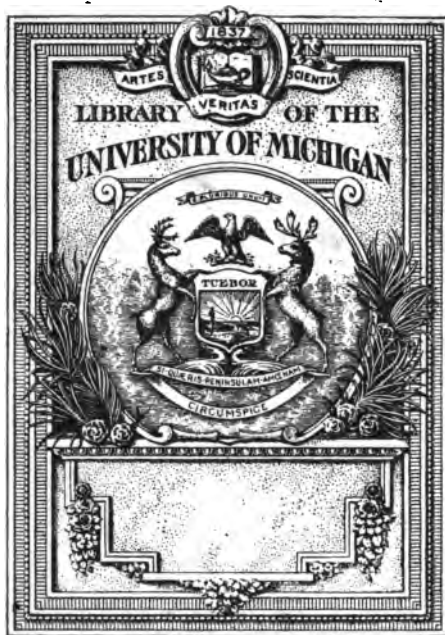
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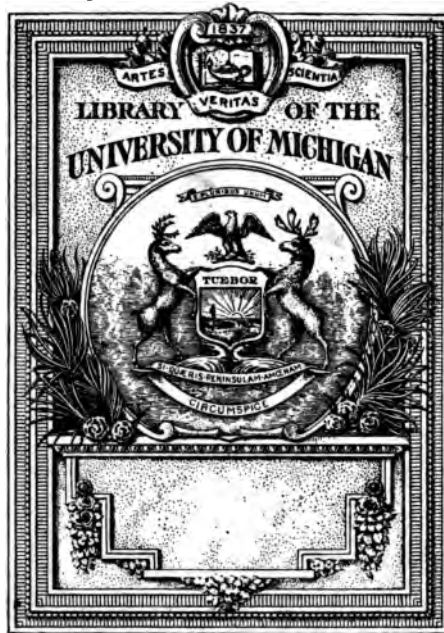


STATE OF COLORADO

# Legislative Manual

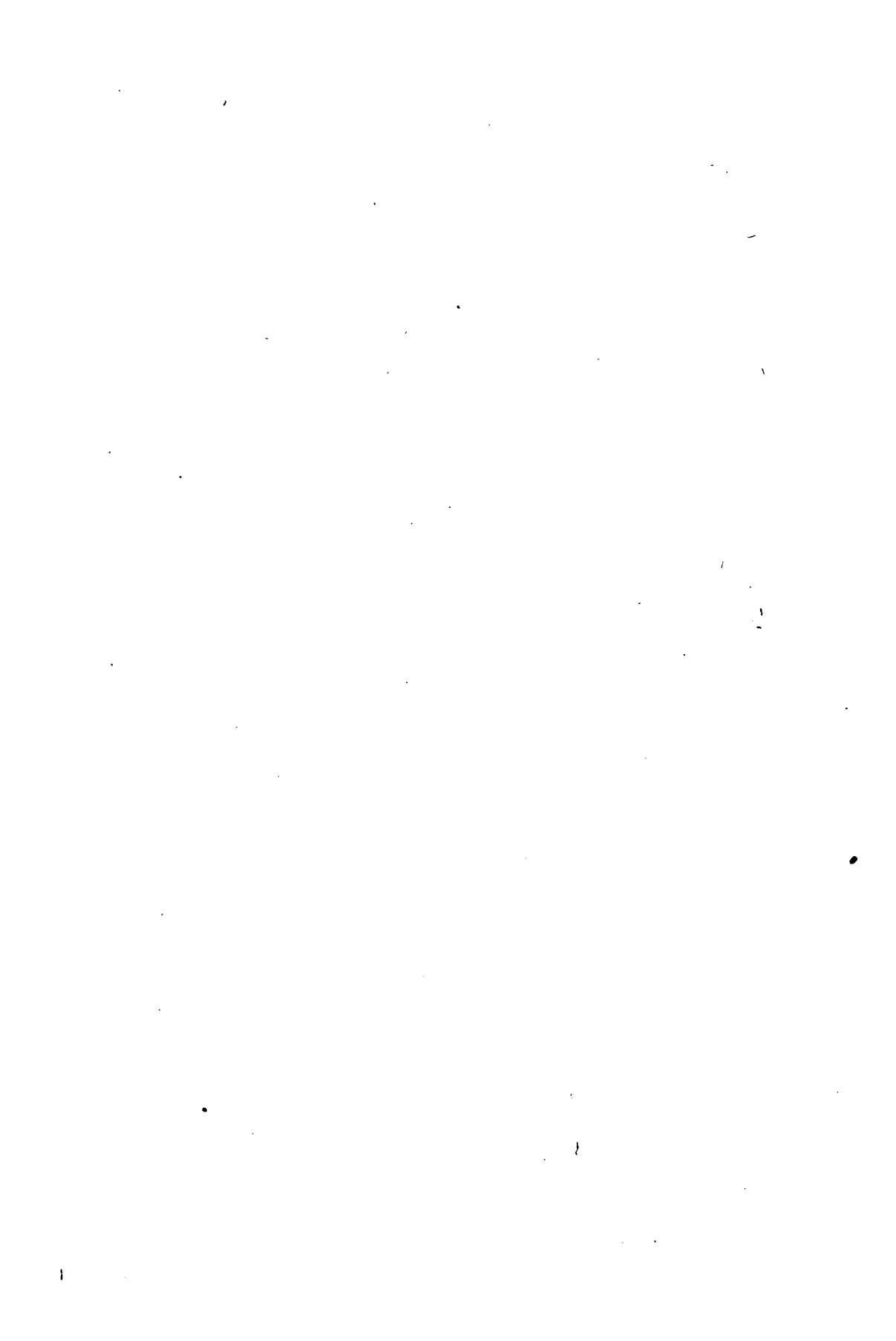
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EDITED BY  
DAVID A. MILLER  
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STATE OF COLORADO

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# Legislative Manual

1903

COMPILED BY  
DAVID A. MILLS  
SECRETARY OF STATE



*Colorado. Secretary of State*

STATE OF COLORADO

1903

# Legislative Manual

CONTAINING

A List of State Officers, Executive and Judicial—  
Members-Elect of the House and Senate for 1903-  
1904—House and Senate Rules of the Thirteenth  
General Assembly—The Constitution of the State  
as Amended to Date—The Population of the State  
According to Census of 1900—An Abstract of  
Votes Cast for State Officers at the General Elections  
Held in 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900 and 1902

And a Condensed Epitome of Legislative Work  
and Procedure and the Technicalities Pertaining  
Thereto, for the Information of the Members  
of the Fourteenth General Assembly, and the  
General Public

COMPILED BY  
**DAVID A. MILLS**  
Secretary of State



Denver, Colorado  
The Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers  
1903

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## **ANNOUNCEMENT.**

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This Manual has been prepared, not only for the use of the members of the Fourteenth General Assembly, but also for general information.

It contains a correct copy of the State Constitution, as amended, to date; the rules of the Thirteenth General Assembly; the population of the state, according to the census of 1900, by counties, cities, towns and villages, and a comparison thereof with census of 1890; an abstract of the votes cast for state officers at the general elections held in 1892-1894-1896-1898-1900 and 1902; also a condensed epitome of legislative work and procedure, and the technicalities pertaining thereto, for the information of the Fourteenth General Assembly, together with much other information of value to the members of the incoming General Assembly and the general public.

All statistics and abstracts of votes cast have been verified by careful comparison with the records of this office.

DAVID A. MILLS,  
Secretary of State.

Denver, Colorado. January 10, 1903.



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JANUARY							JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY							AUGUST						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH							SEPTEMBER						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
APRIL							OCTOBER						
..	..	..	1	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
26	27	28	29	30	..	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY							NOVEMBER						
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUNE							DECEMBER						
..	1	2	3	4	5	6	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
28	29	30	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

## **STATE OFFICERS—1901-1903.**

---

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR,  
**HON. JAMES B. ORMAN,**  
Pueblo.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,  
**HORACE W. HAVENS.**

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**HON. DAVID C. COATES,**  
Pueblo.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**HON. DAVID A. MILLS,**  
Denver.

DEPUTY,  
**S. B. EUBANK.**

STATE TREASURER,  
**HON. J. N. CHIPLEY,**  
Pueblo.

DEPUTY,  
**THOS. H. TULLEY.**

AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**HON. CHARLES W. CROUTER,**  
Greeley.

DEPUTY,  
**WARREN S. DANIELS.**

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**HON. CHARLES C. POST,**  
Georgetown.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**HON. HELEN L. GRENFELL,**  
Central City.

DEPUTY,  
**CELIA O. PETERSON.**

## **STATE OFFICERS—1903-1905.**

---

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR,  
**HON. JAMES H. PEABODY,**  
Fremont County.

PRIVATE SECRETARY,  
**JOHN M. MAXWELL,**  
Lake County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**HON. WARREN A. HAGGOTT,**  
Clear Creek County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**HON. JAMES COWIE,**  
Boulder County.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**TIMOTHY O'CONNER,**  
Boulder County.

STATE TREASURER,  
**HON. WHITNEY NEWTON,**  
Pueblo County.

DEPUTY STATE TREASURER,  
**FRANK E. JOHNSON,**  
El Paso County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**HON. JOHN A. HOLMBERG,**  
Denver County.

DEPUTY AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**JOHN J. VIVIAN,**  
Jefferson County.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**HON. NATHAN C. MILLER,**  
La Plata County.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**H. T. HERSEY,**  
Denver County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**HON. HELEN L. GRENFELL,**  
Gilpin County.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**CELIA O. PETERSON,**  
Denver County.

A complete list of the members of the various State Boards will be found  
in the Session Laws of 1901.

## APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

(NOW HOLDING.)

ADDISON J. McCUNE,  
State Engineer.

JOHN E. FIELD,  
Deputy State Engineer.

HARRY A. LEE,  
Commissioner Bureau of Mines.

JOHN T. JOYCE,  
Register Land Board.

E. C. REDMAN,  
Deputy Register Land Board.

ARTHUR P. TOOMBS,  
WM. O. JEMISON,  
Appraisers Land Board.

JAMES T. SMITH,  
Deputy Labor Commissioner.

BURT B. BLOOM,  
Measurer of Printing.

THOMAS J. KANE,  
Inspector of Steam Boilers.

JOHN W. FINCH,  
State Geologist.

THOMAS F. DILLON,  
Illuminating Oil Inspector.

DAVID A. HOW,  
Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.

GEORGE F. GARDNER,  
Adjutant General.

J. ELMER JOHNSTON,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

WILLIAM H. SWEENEY, JR.,  
Inspector General.

WILLIAM W. GRANT,  
Surgeon General.

NATHAN GREGG, JR.,  
Military Secretary.

T. L. MONSON,  
State Dairy Commissioner.

CHARLES W. HARRIS,  
Game and Fish Commissioner.

HENRY DENMAN,  
Coal Mine Inspector.

HELEN L. GRENFELL,  
State Librarian (ex-officio).

MARY F. MILLER,  
Assistant State Librarian.

The term of all officers appointed by the Governor begins on the first Wednesday of April next after their appointment, unless otherwise provided by law.

**THE STATE JUDICIARY.**

---

**SUPREME COURT.**

---

CHIEF JUSTICE,  
HON. JOHN CAMPBELL,  
El Paso County.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,  
HON. WILLIAM H. GABBERT,  
San Miguel County.

HON. ROBERT W. STEELE,  
Arapahoe County.

CLERK OF THE COURT,  
HORACE G. CLARK.

DEPUTY CLERK,  
JOHN B. COOKE.

BAILIFF,  
F. A. RICHARDSON.

---

**COURT OF APPEALS.**

---

PRESIDENT JUDGE,  
HON. ADAIR WILSON,  
La Plata County.

JUDGES,  
HON. CHARLES I. THOMSON,  
Pitkin County.

HON. JULIUS C. GUNTER,  
Las Animas County.

CLERK OF THE COURT,  
JAMES PERCHARD.

BAILIFF,  
CORNELIUS WESTERVELT.

REPORTER SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS,  
JOHN A. GORDON.

Terms of the above officers expire as follows:

Supreme Court—Justice Campbell, 1903; Justice Gabbert, 1907; Justice Steele, 1910. Clerks, reporter and bailiff at the will of the justices.

Court of Appeals—Judge Wilson, 1903; Judge Thomson, 1905; Judge Gunter, 1907. Clerk, reporter and bailiff at will of the judges.

Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by the people, for a term of nine years.

Judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed by the Governor, for a term of six years, and their term of office begins on the first Wednesday in April next after each regular meeting of the legislature.

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## THE COURT OF APPEALS.

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This court was created in 1891. It has jurisdiction to review the final judgments of inferior courts of record in all civil and criminal cases, its judgment being final in cases wherein the judgment was for \$2,500.00 or less, or did not relate to a franchise or freehold, or where no constitutional question was involved. This was changed in 1899, by an act of the legislature, whereby suitors who submitted any case to the jurisdiction of the court were concluded by its judgments.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Appeals, since its organization, April, 1891:

GEORGE Q. RICHMOND—Appointed, April, 1891; term expired, April, 1893; president judge from 1891 to 1893.

JULIUS B. BISSELL—Appointed, April, 1891; term expired, April, 1895; president judge from 1893 to 1895.

GILBERT B. REED—Appointed, April, 1891; term expired, April, 1897; president judge from 1895 to 1897.

CHARLES I. THOMSON—Appointed, April, 1893; term expired, April, 1899; president judge from 1897 to 1899.

JULIUS B. BISSELL—Reappointed, April, 1895; term expired, April, 1901; president judge from 1899 to 1901.

ADAIR WILSON—Appointed, April, 1897; term expires, April, 1903; will be president judge 1901 to 1903.

CHARLES I. THOMSON—Reappointed, April, 1899; term expires, April, 1905; will be president judge 1903 to 1905.

JULIUS C. GUNTER—Appointed, April, 1901; term expires, April, 1907; will be president judge 1905 to 1907.

## TERMS OF STATE COURTS.

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### STATE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS.

When filing days fall on Sundays, papers should be filed on Saturdays previous.

January Term, 1903—Meets January 12, being second Monday. Transcript of record, due January 14; abstract of record, due February 3; appellant's brief, due March 14; appellee's brief, due April 23; appellant's reply brief, due May 13.

April Term, 1903—Meets April 13, being second Monday. Transcript of record, due April 15; abstract of record, due May 5; appellant's brief, due June 14; appellee's brief, due July 24; appellant's reply brief, due August 13.

September Term, 1903—Meets September 14, being second Monday. Transcript of record, due September 16; abstract of record, due October 6; appellant's brief, due November 15; appellee's brief, due December 25; appellant's reply brief, due January 15, 1904.

### DISTRICT COURT.

First District—Clear Creek, first Monday in May, first Monday in December; Gilpin, first Monday in January, first Monday in June; Jefferson, first Monday in April, first Monday in November; Grand, third Tuesday in July; South Arapahoe, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in November.

Second District—Denver, second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September.

Third District—Las Animas, second Monday in January, first Monday in March, second Monday in May, first Monday in September; Huerfano, second Tuesday in February, first Monday in October; Prowers, third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in November; Bent, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in November; Baca, first Wednesday in June; Kiowa, attached to Prowers for judicial purposes.

Fourth District—Elbert, first Monday in June; El Paso, second Monday in January, second Monday in May, first Tuesday in September; Douglas, fourth Monday in November; Cheyenne, first Tuesday in October; Lincoln, second Tuesday in October; Kit Carson, third Tuesday in October; Teller, first Monday in February, first Monday in May, second Monday in September.

Fifth District—Lake, first Monday in March, first Monday in August, first Monday in December; Eagle, first Monday in June, second Monday in November; Summit, third Monday in June, second Monday in October.

Sixth District—La Plata, fourth Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in September, fourth Tuesday in November; San Juan, second Tuesday in May, third Tuesday in September; Dolores, fourth Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in October; Montezuma, fourth Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in November; Archuleta, fourth Tuesday in June.

Seventh District—Delta, second Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in September; Mesa, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in October; Montrose, fourth Tuesday in March, fourth Tuesday in October; Gunnison, third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September; Ouray, second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in November; San Miguel, fourth Tuesday in November, fourth Tuesday in May; Hinsdale, third Tuesday in June.

Eighth District—Boulder, first Monday in April, first Monday in October; Weld, second Tuesday in May, first Tuesday in November; Larimer, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in September; Morgan, third Tuesday in June, second Tuesday in December.

Ninth District—Pitkin, second Monday in January, second Monday in May, second Monday in October; Routt, third Monday in September; Garfield, second Monday in November; Rio Blanco, first Tuesday in September.

Tenth District—Pueblo, third Monday in January, first Monday in May, second Monday in September, fourth Monday in November; Otero, third Monday in April, second Monday in November; Kiowa, second Tuesday in June.

Eleventh District—Chaffee, third Monday in January, second Monday in July; Custer, second Tuesday in June, second Monday in December; Fremont, second Monday in April, second Monday in November; Park, third Monday in May, third Monday in October.

Twelfth District—Conejos, first Monday in May, first Monday in December; Costilla, first Monday in April; Rio Grande, third Monday in April, first Monday in October; Mineral, fourth Monday in May, third Monday in November; Saguache, first Monday in June, fourth Monday in October.

Thirteenth District—Adams, second Monday in February, second Monday in September; Washington, first Tuesday in April; Yuma, third Tuesday in April; Sedgwick, fourth Tuesday in May; Phillips, second Tuesday in May; Logan, second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in July.

**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.**

---

JUDGES,

HENRY C. CALDWELL,  
Little Rock, Arkansas.

WALTER H. SANBORN,  
St. Paul, Minnesota.

AMOS M. THAYER,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

CLERK,

ROBERT BAILEY,  
Denver, Colorado.

---

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.**

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JUDGE,

MOSES HALLETT,  
Denver, Colorado.

CLERK,

CHARLES W. BISHOP,  
Denver, Colorado.

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**TERMS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.**

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**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.**

(Eighth Circuit.)

JOHN D. JORDAN, CLERK, St. Louis, Mo.

Meets at St. Paul, Minn., on the first Monday in May.

Meets at Denver, Colo., on the first Monday in September.

Meets at St. Louis, Mo., on the first Monday in December.

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**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.**

Meets at Denver on the first Tuesday in May and November.

Meets at Pueblo, Colo., on first Tuesday in April.

Meets at Del Norte on first Tuesday in August.

## STATE SENATORS, HOLD-OVER AND ELECT.

*(Italics Denote Hold-Over Senators Elected in 1900.)*

Term Expires	NAME	No. of District	Counties of	Politics
1904	<i>J. Frank Adams</i> .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Theodore McGuire</i> .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1904	<i>John A. Rush</i> .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1906	Fred W. Bailey .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1906	Charles D. Griffith .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1906	Gerald Hughes .....	1	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Hume Lewis</i> .....	2	Pueblo .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Harry H. Seldomridge</i> .....	3	El Paso and Teller .....	Democrat
1906	James Owens .....	3	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
1904	<i>Castro Bavela</i> .....	4	Las Animas .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Charles B. Ward</i> .....	5	Boulder .....	Democrat
1906	Jesse F. McDonald .....	6	Lake .....	Republican
1904	<i>William L. Clayton</i> .....	7	Weld .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Leander R. West</i> .....	8	Jefferson and Clear Creek .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Frank A. Moore</i> .....	9	Fremont .....	Democrat
1906	Wm. Augustus Drake .....	10	Larimer and Boulder .....	Republican
1904	<i>Samuel I. Hallett</i> .....	11	Pitkin and Gunnison .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Henry L. Roberts</i> .....	12	Clear Creek .....	Democrat
1906	William A. Hill .....	12	{ Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Wash- ington, Logan, Morgan, and Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Benjamin L. Jefferson</i> .....	13	Eagle, Routt, Grand and Summit .....	Democrat
1906	James B. Dick .....	14	Costilla, Conejos, Huerfano .....	Republican
1906	John Ewing .....	15	Saguache, Rio Grande, Mineral .....	Republican
1906	Horace T. De Long .....	16	Delta and Mesa .....	Republican
1906	Wm. S. Buckley .....	17	Montrose, San Miguel, Dolores .....	Democrat
1906	John Kennedy .....	18	{ Ouray, San Juan, Hinsdale and Archuleta .....	Democrat
1904	<i>George V. Copp</i> .....	19	La Plata and Montezuma .....	Democrat
1906	Webster Ballinger .....	20	Chaffee and Park .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Edward T. Taylor</i> .....	21	Garfield, Eagle and Rio Blanco .....	Democrat
1904	<i>Francis F. Graves</i> .....	22	{ Cheyenne, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Kiowa and Arapahoe .....	Democrat
1904	<i>M. Z. Farwell</i> .....	23	Otero .....	Republican
1904	<i>William H. Adams</i> .....	24	Conejos .....	Democrat

## STATE SENATORS, HOLD-OVER AND ELECT—Concluded.

*(Italics Denote Hold-Over Senators Elected in 1900.)*

Term Expires	NAME	No. of District	Counties of	Politics
1906	Frank R. Wood .....	25	Bent, Prowers, Baca, Las Animas ...	Republican
1906	Samuel V. Newell .....	26	{ Gilpin, Boulder, Jefferson, Clear } Creek .....	Republican
1906	Frank Pryor .....	27	Pueblo and Custer .....	Republican
1906	Arthur Cornforth .....	28	Teller, El Paso and Douglas .....	Republican
1906	Louis G. Campbell .....	29	Pueblo, Fremont and Teller .....	Republican

## MEMBERS-ELECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME	Representing Counties of	Politics
Samuel Belford .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Daniel Delaney, Sr. ....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Harvey F. Garman .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Michael J. Madden .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
John J. Marron .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Jesse R. Moler .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Max Morris .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Dennis Murto .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Henry Paul .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Alice M. Ruble .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Charles E. Stubbs .....	Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Lewis S. Riley .....	Archuleta and Conejos .....	Republican
George D. Dulin .....	Bent and Kiowa .....	Republican
Edward N. Cook .....	Boulder .....	Republican
Willis A. Warner .....	Boulder .....	Republican
Michael J. Moore .....	Boulder and Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Matthew M. Smith .....	Chaffee .....	Democrat
H. S. Tompkins .....	Chaffee and Fremont .....	Democrat
Henry Kneisel .....	Clear Creek .....	Democrat
Celestino Garcia .....	Conejos .....	Republican
Jose E. Sanchez .....	Costilla and Huerfano .....	Republican
A. D. McKinzie .....	Custer .....	Democrat
D. V. Meiklejohn .....	Delta .....	Republican
W. H. Kelley .....	Dolores and Montezuma .....	Democrat
James B. Sauford .....	Douglas .....	Republican
John F. Fleming .....	Eagle .....	Republican
Benjamin C. Hilliard .....	{ Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne, } Boulder and Arapahoe .....	Democrat
Leonard L. Aitken .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
Cyrus W. Dolph .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
Frank W. Frewen .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
Charles M. Kinsey .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
John A. McLeod .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
John B. Stephen .....	El Paso and Teller .....	Republican
John B. Messerve .....	Fremont .....	Republican
Wm. M. Dunkel .....	Garfield .....	Democrat

MEMBERS-ELECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—  
Concluded.

NAME	Representing Counties of	Politics
James A. Richmond.....	Gilpin.....	Republican
J. M. McDougal.....	Gunnison.....	Democrat
Webster S. Whinnery.....	Hinsdale and Mineral.....	Republican
J. Frank Church.....	Jefferson.....	Republican
Frank E. Kimball.....	Lake.....	Republican
George W. Whyte.....	Lake.....	Republican
Arthur L. Pace.....	La Plata.....	Democrat
George H. Van Horn.....	Larimer.....	Republican
J. Ramon Aguilar.....	Las Animas.....	Democrat
J. M. Madrid.....	Las Animas.....	Republican
Thomas E. Munson.....	Logan, Washington, Morgan and Arapahoe.....	Democrat
A. B. Hoyt.....	Mesa.....	Republican
Charles M. Ryan.....	Montrose.....	Republican
William B. Gobin.....	Otero.....	Republican
R. W. Haskins.....	Ouray.....	Democrat
Charles H. McArthur.....	Park.....	Democrat
Andrew E. Mulqueen.....	Pitkin.....	Democrat
J. B. Traxler.....	Prowers, Baca and Las Animas.....	Democrat
Perry M. Keen.....	Pueblo.....	Republican
John K. Shireman.....	Pueblo.....	Republican
W. C. Slawson.....	Pueblo.....	Republican
Robert G. Breckenridge.....	Rio Grande.....	Republican
James Lyttle.....	Routt and Rio Blanco.....	Democrat
Michael White.....	Sagauche.....	Democrat
Charles A. Cooper.....	San Juan.....	Republican
W. A. Taylor.....	San Miguel.....	Democrat
George B. Weir.....	Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma and Arapahoe.....	Democrat
Samuel W. Jones.....	Summit and Grand.....	Republican
Charles Davis.....	Weld.....	Republican
Henry C. Watson.....	Weld.....	Republican

**STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES.**

	Per Annum.
Governor .....	\$5,000
Governor's private secretary .....	1,500
Lieutenant governor .....	1,000
Secretary of state.....	3,000
Deputy secretary of state.....	2,500
Printing clerk.....	1,500
Brand clerk.....	1,200
Auditor of state.....	2,500
Deputy Auditor .....	2,500
Insurance commissioner .....	3,000
State treasurer.....	6,000
Deputy treasurer.....	2,500
Superintendent of public instruction.....	3,000
State librarian .....	1,000
Attorney general.....	3,000
Justices of supreme court (3), each.....	5,000
Clerk of supreme court.....	3,500
Deputy clerk of supreme court.....	1,500
Reporter supreme court, court of appeals.....	3,000
Baliff of supreme court.....	1,200
Stenographer supreme court (3), each.....	1,000
Judges of court of appeals (3), each.....	5,000
Clerk of court of appeals.....	3,000
Baliff of court of appeals.....	1,200
Stenographers court of appeals (3), each.....	1,000
State engineer.....	3,000
State engineer's assistants.....	2,700
Commissioner of mines .....	2,500
Inspector of mines (2), each.....	1,500
Inspector of coal mines.....	2,000
Inspector of coal mines' assistant.....	1,500
State veterinary surgeon.....	1,500
Register state board of land commissioners.....	2,000
Deputy register .....	1,500
Appraiser state board of land commissioners.....	1,500
Deputy commissioner of labor.....	1,800
Boiler inspector.....	2,000
Boiler inspector's assistant.....	1,500

**STATE SUBDIVISIONS.****FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.****Counties—**

Adams.  
Boulder.  
Denver.  
Jefferson.  
Lake.

**Counties—**

Larimer  
Logan.  
Morgan.  
Park.  
Phillips.

**Counties—**

Sedgwick.  
South Arapahoe.  
Washington.  
Weld.  
Yuma.

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Counties—	Counties—	Counties—
Archuleta.	El Paso.	Montezuma.
Baca.	Fremont.	Montrose.
Bent.	Garfield.	Otero.
Chaffee.	Gilpin.	Ouray.
Cheyenne	Grand.	Pitkin.
Clear Creek.	Gunnison.	Prowers.
Conejos.	Hinsdale.	Pueblo.
Costilla.	Huerfano.	Rio Blanco.
Custer.	Kiowa.	Rio Grande.
Delta.	Kit Carson.	Routt.
Dolores.	La Plata.	Saguache.
Douglas.	Las Animas.	San Juan.
Eagle.	Lincoln.	San Miguel.
Elbert.	Mesa.	Summit.
	Mineral.	

Also one Congressman-at-Large elected by vote of both districts.

## JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

	No. of Judges.		No. of Judges.
FIRST—Clear Creek, Gilpin, Jefferson and Grand and South Arapahoe counties.....	1	EIGHTH—Boulder, Weld, Larimer and Morgan counties.....	1
SECOND—Denver county .....	5	NINTH—Pitkin, Garfield, Routt and Rio Blanco counties.....	1
THIRD—Las Animas, Huerfano, Prowers, Bent and Baca counties.....	1	TENTH—Pueblo, Otero and Kiowa counties .....	2
FOURTH—Douglas, Elbert, El Paso, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Kit Carson and Teller counties .....	2	ELEVENTH — Fremont, Chaffee, Custer and Park counties.....	1
FIFTH—Lake, Summit and Eagle counties .....	1	TWELFTH—Conejos, Rio Grande, Saguache, Costilla and Mineral counties .....	1
SIXTH—La Plata, San Juan, Archuleta, Dolores and Montezuma counties .....	1	THIRTEENTH—Washington, Yuma, Sedgwick, Phillips, Logan and Adams counties .....	1
SEVENTH—Delta, Mesa, Montrose, Gunnison, Ouray, San Miguel and Hinsdale counties .....	1		

## SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

	No of Senators.		No of Senators.
FIRST—Adams, Denver and South Arapahoe counties .....	5	EIGHTH—Jefferson and Clear Creek counties .....	1
SECOND—Pueblo county .....	1	NINTH—Fremont county .....	1
THIRD—El Paso and Teller counties .....	2	TENTH—Larimer and Boulder county .....	1
FOURTH—Las Animas county.....	1	ELEVENTH—Pitkin and Gunnison counties .....	1
FIFTH—Boulder county .....	1	TWELFTH — Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Washington, Logan, Morgan and Arapahoe counties .....	1
SIXTH—Lake county .....	1		
SEVENTH—Weld county .....	1		

## SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—Concluded.

	No. of Senators.		No. of Senators.
THIRTEENTH—Eagle, Routt, Grand and Summit counties.....	1	TWENTY-SECOND—Cheyenne, El- bert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Kiowa and Arapahoe counties.....	1
FOURTEENTH—Costilla, Huerfano, and Conejos counties.....	1	TWENTY-THIRD—Otero county ...	1
FIFTEENTH—Saguache, Rio Grande and Mineral counties.....	1	TWENTY-FOURTH—Conejos county	1
SIXTEENTH—Delta and Mesa coun- ties .....	1	TWENTY-FIFTH — Bent, Prowers, Baca and Las Animas counties....	1
SEVENTEENTH—Montrose, San Mi- guel and Dolores counties.....	1	TWENTY-SIXTH — Gilpin, Boulder, Jefferson and Clear Creek counties	1
EIGHTEENTH—Ouray, San Juan, Hinsdale and Archuleta counties..	1	TWENTY-SEVENTH — Pueblo and Custer counties .....	1
NINETEENTH—La Plata and Mon- tezuma counties .....	1	TWENTY-EIGHTH — Douglas, El Paso and Teller counties .....	1
TWENTIETH—Chaffee and Park counties .....	1	TWENTY-NINTH—Pueblo, Fremont and Teller counties.....	1
TWENTY-FIRST — Garfield, Eagle and Rio Blanco counties.....	1	Total .....	35

## REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Counties.	Number of Representatives.	Counties. ,	Number of Representatives.
Adams, Denver and South Arapahoe..	11	La Plata .....	1
Archuleta and Conejos.....	1	Larimer .....	1
Bent and Kiowa.....	1	Las Animas .....	2
Boulder .....	2	Logan, Washington, Morgan and Arapahoe .....	1
Boulder and Arapahoe.....	1	Mesa .....	1
Chaffee .....	1	Montrose .....	1
Chaffee and Fremont.....	1	Otero .....	1
Clear Creek .....	1	Ouray .....	1
Conejos .....	1	Park .....	1
Costilla and Huerfano.....	1	Pitkin .....	1
Custer .....	1	Prowers, Baca and Las Animas.....	1
Delta .....	1	Pueblo .....	3
Dolores and Montezuma.....	1	Rio Grande .....	1
Douglas .....	1	Routt and Rio Blanco.....	1
Eagle .....	1	Saguache .....	1
Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Chey- enne, Boulder and Arapahoe.....	1	San Juan .....	1
El Paso and Teller .....	6	San Miguel .....	1
Fremont .....	1	Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma and Arapa- hoe .....	1
Garfield .....	1	Summit and Grand.....	1
Gilpin .....	1	Weld .....	2
Gunnison .....	1	Total .....	65
Hinsdale and Mineral .....	1		
Jefferson .....	1		
Lake .....	2		

## COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

Counties.	County Seats.	Counties.	County Seats.
Adams .....	Brighton.	La Plata .....	Durango
Archuleta .....	Pagosa Springs	Larimer .....	Fort Collins
Baca .....	Springfield	Las Animas.....	Trinidad
Bent .....	Las Animas	Lincoln .....	Hugo
Boulder .....	Boulder	Logan .....	Sterling
Chaffee .....	Buena Vista	Mesa .....	Grand Junction
Cheyenne.....	Cheyenne Wells	Mineral .....	Creede
Clear Creek.....	Georgetown	Montezuma .....	Cortez
Conejos .....	Conejos	Montrose .....	Montrose
Costilla.....	San Luis	Morgan.....	Fort Morgan
Custer.....	Silver Cliff	Otero .....	La Junta
Delta .....	Delta	Ouray .....	Ouray
Denver .....	Denver	Park.....	Fairplay
Dolores .....	Rico	Phillips .....	Holyoke
Douglas .....	Castle Rock	Pitkin .....	Aspen
Eagle .....	Red Cliff	Prowers .....	Lamar
Elbert .....	Kiowa	Pueblo .....	Pueblo
El Paso.....	Colorado Springs	Rio Blanco.....	Meeker
Fremont .....	Canon City	Rio Grande.....	Del Norte
Garfield.....	Glenwood Springs	Routt .....	Hahn's Peak
Gilpin .....	Central City	Saguache .....	Saguache
Grand.....	Hot Sulphur Springs	San Juan.....	Silverton
Gunnison .....	Gunnison	San Miguel.....	Telluride
Hinsdale .....	Lake City	Sedgwick .....	Julesburg
Huerfano .....	Walsenburg	South Arapahoe.....	Littleton
Jefferson .....	Golden	Summit .....	Breckenridge
Kiowa .....	Sheridan Lake	Washington .....	Akron
Kit Carson.....	Burlington	Weld .....	Greeley
Lake .....	Leadville	Yuma .....	Wray

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

County Seat, Brighton.

Sheriff, Martin R. Bromley.  
 Treasurer, Geo. M. Griffin.  
 Clerk, Chris E. Lunney.  
 Surveyor, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Assessor, Charles K. Cook.  
 Coroner, James MacKeon.

County Judge, Rice W. Means.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Mary C. C.  
 Bradford.  
 District Attorney, W. H. Pound.  
 Clerk County Court, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clerk District Court, \_\_\_\_\_

## ARCHULETA COUNTY.

County Seat, Pagosa Springs.

Sheriff, Arthur D. Bradt.  
 Treasurer, A. D. Archuleta.  
 Clerk, C. H. Freeman.  
 Surveyor, R. A. Howe.  
 Assessor, H. J. Bostwick.  
 Coroner, Gean Gross.

County Judge, E. M. Taylor.  
 Superintendent of Schools, L. W.  
 Smith.  
 District Attorney, James P. Anglim.  
 Clerk County Court, E. M. Taylor.  
 Clerk District Court, Pedro Delgado.

## BACA COUNTY.

County Seat, Springfield.

Sheriff, S. W. Smart.  
 Treasurer, W. M. Stewart.  
 Clerk, F. E. Lamport.  
 Surveyor, S. M. Hatfield.  
 Assessor, Thos. G. Keyser.  
 Coroner, Dwight Misev.  
 County Judge, E. E. Alexander.

Superintendent of Schools, Margaret  
 M. Marsh.  
 District Attorney, R. R. Ross.  
 Clerk County Court, E. E. Alexander.  
 Clerk District Court, Eugene M. Whit-  
 aker.

## BENT COUNTY.

County Seat, Las Animas.

Sheriff, T. F. Dean.  
 Treasurer, J. H. Jones.  
 Clerk, J. W. Moore.  
 Surveyor, Frank Beach.  
 Assessor, Carey Troup.  
 Coroner, E. F. A. Bittner.

County Judge, Eli Shoemaker.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Florence  
 Sargent.  
 District Attorney, R. R. Ross.  
 Clerk County Court, Eli Shoemaker.  
 Clerk District Court, Frank Kreybill.

## BOULDER COUNTY.

County Seat, Boulder.

Sheriff, T. J. Sepple.  
 Treasurer, A. VanDeren.  
 Clerk, Geo. Williams.  
 Surveyor, A. E. Chase.  
 Assessor, Jno. A. Webber.  
 Coroner, F. J. Buchheit.  
 County Judge, J. Henderson.

Superintendent of Schools, W. H.  
 Thomas.  
 District Attorney, Guy D. Duncan.  
 Clerk County Court, Bertha Thomp-  
 son.  
 Clerk District Court, Leo Vincent.

## CHAFFEE COUNTY.

County Seat, Buena Vista.

Sheriff, Chas. Ankele.  
 Treasurer, C. F. Johnson.  
 Clerk, Wm. W. Fay.  
 Surveyor, J. W. Hallock.  
 Assessor, Fred W. Brush.  
 Coroner, Geo. E. Newell.

County Judge, Jos. Newitt.  
 Superintendent of Schools, G. A.  
 Walker.  
 District Attorney, Augustus Pease.  
 Clerk County Court, Jos. Newitt.  
 Clerk District Court, Jos. Newitt.

## CHEYENNE COUNTY.

County Seat, Cheyenne Wells.

Sheriff, C. H. Norman.  
 Treasurer, O. C. Ocken.  
 Clerk, H. C. Nelson.  
 Surveyor, D. E. Sears.  
 Assessor, M. M. Lenihan.  
 Coroner, G. M. Thorn, M. D.

County Judge, Jos. Robinson.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Julia Tins-  
 ley.  
 District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge.  
 Clerk County Court, Jos. Robinson.  
 Clerk District Court, C. I. Spere.

**CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.****County Seat, Georgetown.**

Sheriff, A. Sandberg.  
 Treasurer, C. J. Nicholas.  
 Clerk, H. O. Walker.  
 Surveyor, A. J. Ventress.  
 Assessor, G. Myers.  
 Coroner, J. Trathen.

County Judge, H. J. Crist.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. M. A. Bowman.  
 District Attorney, H. G. Thurman.  
 Clerk County Court, H. J. Crist.  
 Clerk District Court, F. L. Peck.

**CONEJOS COUNTY.****County Seat, Conejos.**

Sheriff, Jose A. Garcia.  
 Treasurer, C. H. Brickenstein.  
 Clerk, Harry H. Russell.  
 Surveyor, C. B. Sampson.  
 Assessor, Jose Julian Lobato.  
 Coroner, F. W. Swanson.  
 County Judge, A. B. Ruby.

Superintendent of Schools, Geo. W. Irvin.  
 District Attorney, James D. Pilcher.  
 Clerk County Court, C. H. Brickenstein.  
 Clerk District Court, C. H. Brickenstein.

**COSTILLA COUNTY.****County Seat, San Luis.**

Sheriff, Gaspar Gallegos.  
 Treasurer, Frederic Vigil.  
 Clerk, C. F. Meyer.  
 Surveyor, E. C. VanDiest.  
 Assessor, J. M. Olguin.  
 Coroner, Thos. Rosebrough.

County Judge, W. R. Pyke.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Charles Groenendyke.  
 District Attorney, James D. Pilcher.  
 Clerk County Court, C. F. Meyer.  
 Clerk District Court, C. F. Meyer.

**CUSTER COUNTY.****County Seat, Silver Cliff.**

Sheriff, James A. Ryan.  
 Treasurer, Edw. P. Ozburn.  
 Clerk, W. E. Merriam.  
 Surveyor, Aug. Koppe.  
 Assessor, Emil Vahldick.  
 Coroner, W. L. Bain, M. D.  
 County Judge, Artemus Walters.

Superintendent of Schools, Asa P. Dickson.  
 District Attorney, Augustus Pease.  
 Clerk County Court, Artemus Walters.  
 Clerk District Court, Artemus Walters.

**DELTA COUNTY.****County Seat, Delta.**

Sheriff, William Hunt.  
 Treasurer, N. E. Clack.  
 Clerk, H. K. Ferguson.  
 Surveyor, John A. Curtiss.  
 Assessor, Sam L. Cockreham.  
 Coroner, Samuel B. Houts.

County Judge, Milton R. Welsh.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Alice A. Royce.  
 District Attorney, Sam'l G. McMullin.  
 Clerk County Court, Milton R. Welsh.  
 Clerk District Court, C. M. Snider.

**DENVER COUNTY.**

County Seat, Denver.

Sheriff, David D. Seerie.  
 Treasurer, Charles S. Elder.  
 Clerk, Julius Alchele.  
 Surveyor, Martin L. Dowling.  
 Assessor, S. H. Alexander.  
 Coroner, Wm. P. Horan.

County Judge, Benj. B. Lindsey.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Emma M. Herey.  
 District Attorney, Henry A. Lindsley.  
 Clerk County Court, Thos. L. Bonfils.  
 Clerk District Court, Otis B. Spencer.

**DOLORES COUNTY.**

County Seat, Rico.

Sheriff, Joseph Theno.  
 Treasurer, Vincent J. Kraft.  
 Clerk, Edward B. Clark.  
 Surveyor, Pendleton Hunter.  
 Assessor, Alexander V. Gorla.  
 Coroner, William Sherry.

County Judge, George W. Hunter.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Lizzie Kelly.  
 District Attorney, James P. Anglim.  
 Clerk County Court, Geo. W. Hunter.  
 Clerk District Court, George H. Hutt.

**DOUGLAS COUNTY.**

County Seat, Castle Rock.

Sheriff, Edward Hoffman.  
 Treasurer, Upton T. Smith.  
 Clerk, Harry Jones.  
 Surveyor, Wm. T. Lambert.  
 Assessor, Hugh Taylor.  
 Coroner, James B. Hackett.

County Judge, Robert E. Palm.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Frank D. Ball.  
 District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge.  
 Clerk County Court, Robert E. Palm.  
 Clerk District Court, Harry C. Wood.

**EAGLE COUNTY.**

County Seat, Red Cliff.

Sheriff, Frank Farnum.  
 Treasurer, A. S. Little.  
 Clerk, Jas. D. Cooper.  
 Surveyor, W. H. Lee.  
 Assessor, N. Buchholz.  
 Coroner, Win. H. Farnum.

County Judge, P. Tague.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Grant Rutland.  
 District Attorney, Frank E. Purple.  
 Clerk County Court, P. Tague.  
 Clerk District Court, P. Tague.

**ELBERT COUNTY.**

County Seat, Kiowa.

Sheriff, Adin G. Putnam.  
 Treasurer, Frank Long.  
 Clerk, Chas. F. Lindsley.  
 Surveyor, T. W. Halliday.  
 Assessor, Martin Charman.  
 Coroner, R. H. Denney, M. D.  
 County Judge, George Fahrion.

Superintendent of Schools, May A. Georgia.  
 District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge.  
 Clerk County Court, George Fahrion.  
 Clerk District Court, Bernard C. Killin.

## EL PASO COUNTY.

County Seat, Colorado Springs.

Sheriff, W. R. Gilbert.  
 Treasurer, Chas. A. Pollen.  
 Clerk, W. H. Reed.  
 Surveyor, W. P. Woodside.  
 Assessor, A. J. Strachan.  
 Coroner, David F. Law.

County Judge, Jas. A. Orr.  
 Superintendent of Schools, E. M. Collins.  
 District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge.  
 Clerk County Court, H. M. Mason.  
 Clerk District Court, D. A. Thomas.

## FREMONT COUNTY.

County Seat, Canon City.

Sheriff, V. S. Simon.  
 Treasurer, C. J. Frederickson.  
 Clerk, L. X. Kolman.  
 Surveyor, A. H. Smith.  
 Assessor, W. M. Bridges.  
 Coroner, W. T. Little, M. D.

County Judge, Kent L. Eldred.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Geo. E. Colgate.  
 District Attorney, Augustus Pease.  
 Clerk County Court, Kent L. Eldred.  
 Clerk District Court, A. H. White.

## GARFIELD COUNTY.

County Seat, Glenwood Springs.

Sheriff, F. W. Adams.  
 Treasurer, E. E. Drach.  
 Clerk, William Cardwell.  
 Surveyor, Theo. Rosenberg.  
 Assessor, Wm. P. Kennedy.  
 Coroner, G. L. Clark.

County Judge, A. L. Beardsley.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Lucy E. DeWitt.  
 District Attorney, Geo. L. Gray.  
 Clerk County Court, A. L. Beardsley.  
 Clerk District Court, H. M. Rudasill.

## GILPIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Central City.

Sheriff, Thomas Cody.  
 Treasurer, Christopher Trezise.  
 Clerk, J. S. Updegraff.  
 Surveyor, Geo. W. Schnelder.  
 Assessor, Richard Murley.  
 Coroner, A. C. Asquith, M. D.

County Judge, Flor Ashbough.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Ida Kruse.  
 District Attorney, H. G. Thurman.  
 Clerk County Court, Flor Ashbaugh.  
 Clerk District Court, Morris Hazard.

## GRAND COUNTY.

County Seat, Hot Sulphur Springs.

Sheriff, Solomon Jones.  
 Treasurer, Walker McQueary.  
 Clerk, J. N. Pittingell.  
 Surveyor, J. C. Mugrage.  
 Assessor, Henry Eastin.  
 Coroner, John Rohan.

County Judge, J. T. Wills.  
 Superintendent of Schools, E. Barrhus.  
 District Attorney, H. G. Thurman.  
 Clerk County Court, David P. Howard.  
 Clerk District Court, Morton Alexander.

**GUNNISON COUNTY.**

County Seat, Gunnison.

Sheriff, William Watson.  
 Treasurer, S. L. Whipp.  
 Clerk, J. E. Brothers.  
 Surveyor, W. H. Eckbert.  
 Assessor, P. J. Hurley.  
 Coroner, Henry F. Lake.  
 County Judge, G. Hetherington.

Superintendent of Schools, Fannie Burnett.  
 District Attorney, Samuel G. McMullin.  
 Clerk County Court, G. Hetherington.  
 Clerk District Court, John H. McCormick.

**HINSDALE COUNTY.**

County Seat, Lake City.

Sheriff, Al. Truesdale.  
 Treasurer, John S. Hough.  
 Clerk, I. P. Hix.  
 Surveyor, Geo. R. Denise.  
 Assessor, W. G. Davidson.  
 Coroner, B. F. Cummings.  
 County Judge, John Uglow.

Superintendent of Schools, Joel W. Todd.  
 District Attorney, Samuel G. McMullin.  
 Clerk County Court, John Uglow.  
 Clerk District Court, Jas. J. McCarthy.

**HUERFANO COUNTY.**

County Seat, Walsenburg.

Sheriff, Jefferson B. Farr.  
 Treasurer, Miguel A. Vigil.  
 Clerk, George Dick.  
 Surveyor, Arthur A. Foote.  
 Assessor, P. L. Sanchez.  
 Coroner, T. M. Ahlquist, M. D.

County Judge, Henry Blickhahn.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Patrick W. Sweeney.  
 District Attorney, R. R. Ross.  
 Clerk County Court, Henry Blickhahn.  
 Clerk District Court, Fred O. Roof.

**JEFFERSON COUNTY.**

County Seat, Golden.

Sheriff, John Nicholls.  
 Treasurer, E. F. Rundlett.  
 Clerk, A. C. Pattee.  
 Surveyor, Chas. A. Liddell.  
 Assessor, Wm. G. Lewis.  
 Coroner, Harry Hallock, M. D.  
 County Judge, Chas. McCall.

Superintendent of Schools, Ida L. Crawford.  
 District Attorney, H. G. Thurman.  
 Clerk County Court, Chas. McCall.  
 Clerk District Court, J. M. Johnson, Jr.

**KIOWA COUNTY.**

County Seat, Sheridan Lake.

Sheriff, Geo. A. Asher.  
 Treasurer, L. F. Mahoney.  
 Clerk, W. V. Kerr.  
 Surveyor, Byord Hickman.  
 Assessor, W. W. Touse.  
 Coroner, John W. Moerke.

County Judge, M. D. Allen.  
 Superintendent of Schools, F. M. Malle.  
 District Attorney, J. H. H. Low.  
 Clerk County Court, M. D. Allen.  
 Clerk District Court, Jas. Cassidy.

## KIT CARSON COUNTY.

County Seat, Burlington.

Sheriff, Frank Fleming.  
Treasurer, Wm. P. Davis.  
Clerk, Wyatt Rogers.  
Surveyor, W. M. Hollowell.  
Assessor, Sherman H. Yale.  
Coroner, Jacob I. Love.

County Judge, T. G. Price.  
Superintendent of Schools, John F. Stott.  
District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge.  
Clerk County Court, T. G. Price.  
Clerk District Court, A. B. Yarnell.

## LAKE COUNTY.

County Seat, Leadville.

Sheriff, Lorenzo F. Long.  
Treasurer, Joseph A. Lamping.  
Clerk, Frank Lomeister.  
Surveyor, Frank H. Jones.  
Assessor, Fred L. Cretney.  
Coroner, John C. Howell.

County Judge, Robt. D. McLeod.  
Superintendent of Schools, Lizzie W. Jones.  
District Attorney, Frank E. Purple.  
Clerk County Court, Robt. D. McLeod.  
Clerk District Court, John H. Dunn.

## LA PLATA COUNTY.

County Seat, Durango.

Sheriff, Jos. O. Smith.  
Treasurer, Wm. J. Patterson.  
Clerk, Clement C. Eddy.  
Surveyor, Wm. H. Wigglesworth.  
Assessor, J. S. D. Hopkins.  
Coroner, Andrew F. Hood.

County Judge, Chas. A. Pike.  
Superintendent of Schools, Edith B. M. Young.  
District Attorney, James P. Anglim.  
Clerk County Court, Chas. A. Pike.  
Clerk District Court, John G. Price.

## LARIMER COUNTY.

County Seat, Fort Collins.

Sheriff, John A. Cross.  
Treasurer, Clark Smith.  
Clerk, John E. Ramer.  
Surveyor, Emmet McAnelly.  
Assessor, John W. Seaman.  
Coroner, H. M. Balmer.  
County Judge, J. Mack Mills.

Superintendent of Schools, Mary E. Gill.  
District Attorney, Guy D. Duncan.  
Clerk County Court, J. Mack Mills.  
Clerk District Court, John E. Davidson.

## LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

County Seat, Trinidad.

Sheriff, O. T. Clark.  
Treasurer, John H. Fox.  
Clerk, J. U. Vigil.  
Surveyor, A. M. Holt.  
Assessor, Eugenio Garcia.  
Coroner, Burney B. Sipe.

County Judge, John A. Lindsley.  
Superintendent of Schools, John W. Donthit.  
District Attorney, R. R. Ross.  
Clerk County Court, M. Lindsey.  
Clerk District Court, Dan Stone.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

County Seat, Hugo.

Sheriff, D. B. Brockway.  
 Treasurer, H. C. White.  
 Clerk, A. K. LaDue.  
 Surveyor, C. J. VanAntwerp.  
 Assessor, W. C. Clifford.  
 Coroner, Al. Brown.

County Judge, C. M. Miles.  
 Superintendent of Schools, E. I. Thompson.  
 District Attorney, Henry Trowbridge  
 Clerk County Court, J. P. Dickinson.  
 Clerk District Court, F. E. Ewing.

## LOGAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Sterling.

Sheriff, David Beattie.  
 Treasurer, F. W. Rieke.  
 Clerk, Mrs. E. M. Knudson.  
 Surveyor, Squire Conkle.  
 Assessor, J. W. VanDementer.  
 Coroner, D. D. Monroe.

County Judge, D. C. Smith.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Miss L. M. Dyer.  
 District Attorney, Wm. H. Pound.  
 Clerk County Court, D. C. Smith.  
 Clerk District Court, H. P. Burke.

## MESA COUNTY.

County Seat, Grand Junction.

Sheriff, W. G. Struthers.  
 Treasurer, G. J. D. Williams.  
 Clerk, J. B. Mann.  
 Surveyor, E. A. Rider.  
 Assessor, Daniel Bradbury.  
 Coroner, K. Hansen, M. D.  
 County Judge, W. S. Sullivan.

Superintendent of Schools, Z. B. McClure.  
 District Attorney, Sam'l G. McMullin.  
 Clerk County Court, Frank H. Haskell.  
 Clerk District Court, Frank H. Haskell.

## MINERAL COUNTY.

County Seat, Creede.

Sheriff, C. W. Stump.  
 Treasurer, William C. Gove.  
 Clerk, William Stone.  
 Surveyor, Shrive B. Collins.  
 Assessor, L. J. Chapman.  
 Coroner, A. N. Simpson.

County Judge, Jesse H. Lewis.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Laura Van Horn.  
 District Attorney, James D. Pilcher.  
 Clerk County Court, Jesse H. Lewis.  
 Clerk District Court, Silas Frank.

## MONTEZUMA COUNTY.

County Seat, Cortez.

Sheriff, R. C. Kermode.  
 Treasurer, J. T. Gilles.  
 Clerk, S. J. Smith.  
 Surveyor, W. M. May.  
 Assessor, T. C. Brittain.  
 Coroner, F. H. Wagner.

County Judge, C. J. Scharnhorst.  
 Superintendent of Schools, E. N. Low.  
 District Attorney, James P. Anglim.  
 Clerk County Court, C. J. Scharnhorst.  
 Clerk District Court, S. P. Thomas.

## MONTROSE COUNTY.

County Seat, Montrose.

Sheriff, Jas. C. Taylor.  
Treasurer, H. W. Christopher.  
Clerk, T. W. Monell.  
Surveyor, Mitchell J. Winter.  
Assessor, Chas. T. Baker.  
Coroner, F. Schermerhorn, M. D.

County Judge, H. W. Hanes.  
Superintendent of Schools, Emma Willis.  
District Attorney, Sam'l G. McMullin.  
Clerk County Court, H. W. Hanes.  
Clerk District Court, J. L. Atkinson.

## MORGAN COUNTY.

County Seat, Fort Morgan.

Sheriff, Jas. K. Brown.  
Treasurer, W. H. Edwards.  
Clerk, T. W. McCurdy.  
Surveyor, R. F. Baker.  
Assessor, W. W. Putnam.  
Coroner, Art. Gilcrest.

County Judge, Tyler D. Heiskell.  
Superintendent of Schools, Mattie A. Clifford.  
District Attorney, E. E. Williams.  
Clerk County Court, Tyler D. Heiskell.  
Clerk District Court, L. C. Baker.

## OTERO COUNTY.

County Seat, La Junta.

Sheriff, George Barr.  
Treasurer, C. A. Beerbohm.  
Clerk, H. D. Garwood.  
Surveyor, G. E. Beaver.  
Assessor, H. W. Adsmond.  
Coroner, William Green.

County Judge, A. B. Wallis.  
Superintendent of Schools, Mary E. Lyon.  
District Attorney, J. H. H. Low.  
Clerk County Court, A. B. Wallis.  
Clerk District Court, J. B. Pearce.

## OURAY COUNTY.

County Seat, Ouray.

Sheriff, Maurice Corbett.  
Treasurer, Geo. M. Seeger.  
Clerk, Howe Ridenour.  
Surveyor, Walter H. Bunce.  
Assessor, W. B. Phillips.  
Coroner, W. R. Kincaid.  
County Judge, Wm. Rathmell.

Superintendent of Schools, Minnie M. Holaday.  
District Attorney, Sam'l G. McMullin.  
Clerk County Court, Wm. Rathmell.  
Clerk District Court, W. H. Midgaugh.

## PARK COUNTY.

County Seat, Fairplay.

Sheriff, Silas D. Pollock.  
Treasurer, Frank B. McIntyre.  
Clerk, W. J. Wallace.  
Surveyor, J. M. Dollison.  
Assessor, C. P. Link.  
Coroner, S. B. McFarland, M. D.

County Judge, J. M. White.  
Superintendent of Schools, M. Remington.  
District Attorney, Augustus Pease.  
Clerk County Court, J. M. White.  
Clerk District Court, Thomas Pease.

## PHILLIPS COUNTY.

County Seat, Holyoke.

Sheriff, Alex Sederburg.	County Judge, William D. Kelsey.
Treasurer, Samuel H. Johnson.	Superintendent of Schools, Madge A. Crowner.
Clerk, Robert N. White.	District Attorney, Wm. H. Pound.
Surveyor, James Bryant.	Clerk County Court, Wm. D. Kelsey.
Assessor, George B. Weir.	Clerk District Court, W. G. Helland.
Coroner, L. P. Lewis.	

## PITKIN COUNTY.

County Seat, Aspen.

Sheriff, P. F. Irving.	Superintendent of Schools, Edith M. Bailey.
Treasurer, W. H. McNichols.	District Attorney, John L. Gray.
Clerk, R. M. Ryan.	Clerk County Court, H. C. Rogers.
Surveyor, George W. Nyce.	Clerk District Court, C. W. Stringfield.
Assessor, A. J. Hogan.	
Coroner, J. C. Johnsen.	
County Judge, H. C. Rogers.	

## PROWERS COUNTY.

County Seat, Lamar.

Sheriff, F. M. Tate.	Superintendent of Schools, J. A. Rosebrough.
Treasurer, W. W. Reynolds.	District Attorney, R. R. Ross.
Clerk, J. F. Curry.	Clerk County Court, L. F. Blodgett.
Surveyor, L. M. Markham.	Clerk District Court, L. M. Blackwell.
Assessor, F. H. Rosacrans.	
Coroner, Fred Lee.	
County Judge, L. F. Blodgett.	

## PUEBLO COUNTY.

County Seat, Pueblo.

Sheriff, James L. Beaman.	Superintendent of Schools, Lulu White.
Treasurer, John M. McKee.	District Attorney, J. H. H. Low.
Clerk, Willis T. Fairfax.	Clerk County Court, Albion L. Gibson.
Surveyor, Richard Fuller.	Clerk District Court, L. B. Strait.
Assessor, Martin A. Cary.	
Coroner, A. L. Fugard.	
County Judge, L. B. Gibson.	

## RIO BLANCO COUNTY.

County Seat, Meeker.

Sheriff, E. Amick.	County Judge, H. A. Wildhack.
Treasurer, J. A. Watson.	Superintendent of Schools, C. F. Brown.
Clerk, E. E. Fordham.	District Attorney, John L. Gray.
Surveyor, J. D. Moog.	Clerk County Court, H. A. Wildhack.
Assessor, R. E. Thompson.	Clerk District Court, Geo. M. Lord.
Coroner, B. F. Goff.	

## RIO GRANDE COUNTY.

## County Seat, Del Norte.

Sheriff, August J. Weiss.  
 Treasurer, Carrol R. Buck.  
 Clerk, William Monroe.  
 Surveyor, Geo. W. Oliver.  
 Assessor, Edw. S. Mathias.  
 Coroner, Samuel A. Hoskin.

County Judge, Alden Bassett.  
 Superintendent of Schools, George A. Carpenter.  
 District Attorney, James D. Pilcher.  
 Clerk County Court, Alden Bassett.  
 Clerk District Court, John B. Haffy.

## ROUTT COUNTY.

## County Seat, Hahn's Peak.

Sheriff, Joe J. Jones.  
 Treasurer, Christopher Blewett.  
 Clerk, E. D. Eaton.  
 Surveyor, Preston King.  
 Assessor, Robert V. Bryan.  
 Coroner, J. V. Solandt.  
 County Judge, C. W. Burnham.

Superintendent of Schools, Verna Bartz.  
 District Attorney, John L. Gray.  
 Clerk County Court, C. W. Burnham.  
 Clerk District Court, R. M. Van Duesen.

## SAGUACHE COUNTY.

## County Seat, Saguache.

Sheriff, Eugene Williams.  
 Treasurer, Samuel Jewell.  
 Clerk, John W. Cook.  
 Surveyor, J. M. Cuenin.  
 Assessor, T. M. Alexander.  
 Coroner, O. P. Shippey.

County Judge, O. D. Bryan.  
 Superintendent of Schools, W. E. Gardner.  
 District Attorney, James D. Pilcher.  
 Clerk County Court, O. D. Bryan.  
 Clerk District Court, Lee Fairbanks.

## SAN JUAN COUNTY.

## County Seat, Silverton.

Sheriff, C. S. Casad.  
 Treasurer, Nellie Tulley.  
 Clerk, B. W. Lockhart.  
 Surveyor, Finney Jones.  
 Assessor, Thomas Colmer.  
 Coroner, F. E. Schurman.

County Judge, Josiah Watson.  
 Superintendent of Schools, Ellin Carbis.  
 District Attorney, James P. Anglim.  
 Clerk County Court, Josiah Watson.  
 Clerk District Court, Frank B. Brown.

## SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

## County Seat, Telluride.

Sheriff, J. C. Rutan.  
 Treasurer, E. M. Arthur.  
 Clerk, G. G. Wagner.  
 Surveyor, C. W. Gibbs.  
 Assessor, P. A. Lilley.  
 Coroner, O. L. Glenn.  
 County Judge, J. M. Wardlaw.

Superintendent of Schools, B. M. Walson.  
 District Attorney, Samuel G. McMullin.  
 Clerk County Court, J. M. Wardlaw.  
 Clerk District Court, V. N. Rogers.

## COLORADO.

Colorado was organized as a territory, February 28, 1861, and admitted as a state, August 1, 1876. The total land surface of Colorado is, approximately, 103,645 square miles. The average number of persons to the square mile, as shown by the census of 1890, was 3.9, and in 1900, 5.2. Population: 1860, 34,277; 1870, 39,864; 1880, 194,327; 1890, 412,198; 1900, 539,700.

Colorado had, in 1860, a population of 34,277, and in 1870 a population of 39,864, but in 1880, the first census taken after its admission as a state, it had grown to 194,327, representing an increase in ten years of 154,463, or 387.4 per cent. During the decade, from 1880 to 1890, its population was again increased by 112.1 per cent., giving a total in 1890, as previously stated, of 412,198. The population of Colorado in 1900, which is 539,700, is nearly sixteen times as large as the population given for 1860, the first year in which its population is given in the census report.

Of the fifty-seven counties in the state, forty-two show increases in population since 1890, and in some of them the percentages of increase are very large, namely: Otero, 174.8 per cent.; Archuleta, 156.2 per cent.; Bent, 132.2 per cent.; Mesa, 117.5 per cent.; Delta, 116.5 per cent.; Morgan, 104.1 per cent.; Montezuma, 100 per cent.; Prowers, 91.2 per cent.; Hinsdale, 86.6 per cent., and San Miguel, 84.9 per cent.

The fifteen counties showing a decrease in population are Baca, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Custer, Dolores, Eagle, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Ouray, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma.

Of the 165 incorporated places in the state, there are only twenty-seven that have a population in 1900 of more than 2,000, and of these only seven have a population of more than 5,000, namely: Denver (city), with 133,859; Pueblo (city), with 28,157; Colorado Springs (city), with 21,085; Leadville (city), with 12,455; Cripple Creek (town), with 10,147; Boulder (city), with 6,150, and Trinidad (city), with 5,345 inhabitants.

Denver and Pueblo are the only cities in Colorado that have a population in 1900 of more than 25,000.

Denver had a population of less than 5,000 in 1860 and in 1870, but during each of the next two decades it materially increased, showing a total population, in 1880, of 35,629, and in 1890, of 106,713. It has, in 1900, a population of 133,859, representing an increase during the last ten years of 27,146, or 25.4 per cent.

Pueblo had a little more than 600 inhabitants in 1870, and less than 3,500 in 1880, but its population had increased in 1890 to 24,558, and in 1900 to 28,157, showing an increase from 1890 to 1900 of about 15 per cent.

## POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, 1890 AND 1900.

Furnished by the Director of the Census of 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population	
	1900	1890		1900	1890
Aguilar ..... City	698	.....	Creede ..... City	938	.....
Akron ..... Town	351	559	Creede ..... Town	235	.....
Alamosa ..... Town	1,141	973	Crested Butte ..... Town	988	857
Alma ..... Town	297	367	Cripple Creek ..... Town	10,147	.....
Altman ..... Town	659	.....	Dallas ..... Town	50	541
Anaconda ..... Town	1,059	.....	De Beque ..... Town	83	.....
Animas ..... Town	154	180	Del Norte ..... Town	705	736
Antonito ..... Town	347	315	Delta ..... Town	819	470
Argo ..... Town	443	.....	Denver ..... City	133,859	106,713
Aspen ..... City	3,303	5,108	Dolores ..... Town	108	.....
Basalt ..... Town	382	.....	Dubois ..... Town	23	.....
Red Rock ..... Town	35	.....	Durango ..... City	3,317	2,726
Bellvue ..... Town	99	.....	Eagle ..... Town	124	.....
Berkeley ..... Town	707	.....	Eaton ..... Town	384	.....
Berthoud ..... Village	305	228	Edith ..... Town	282	.....
Black Hawk ..... Town	1 200	1,067	Eldora ..... Town	395	.....
Bonanza ..... Village	141	96	Elizabeth ..... Town	215	.....
Boulder ..... City	6,150	3,330	Elyria ..... Town	1,384	.....
Breckenridge ..... Town	976	.....	Empire ..... Town	276	134
Brighton ..... Town	366	306	Erie ..... Town	697	662
Brush ..... Town	381	112	Eureka ..... Village	39	49
Buena Vista ..... Town	1,006	.....	Evans ..... Town	389	306
Burlington ..... Town	183	146	Fairplay ..... Town	319	301
Cannon City ..... Town	3,775	2,825	Fletcher ..... Town	202	.....
Carbondale ..... Town	173	166	Florence ..... City	3,728	.....
Castle Rock ..... Town	304	315	Florissant ..... Town	131	439
Central City ..... Town	3,114	2,480	Fort Collins ..... City	3,054	2,011
Colorado City ..... Town	2,914	1,788	Fort Lupton ..... Town	214	113
Colorado Springs ..... City	21,085	11,140	Fort Morgan ..... Town	634	488
Como ..... Town	407	374	Freshwater ..... Town	77	.....
Conejos ..... Town	348	.....	Fruita ..... Town	126	.....
Cortez ..... Town	125	332	Georgetown ..... Town	1,413	1,927
Craig ..... Town	133	.....	Gillett ..... Town	524	.....

## POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, 1890 AND 1900—Continued.

Furnished by the Director of the Census of 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population	
	1900	1890		1900	1890
Gilman ..... Town	221	442	Littleton ..... Town	738	.....
Glenwood Springs ..... Town	1,350	920	Longmont ..... Town	2,201	1,543
Globeville ..... Town	2,192	.....	Louisville ..... Town	966	596
Golden City ..... Town	2,152	2,383	Loveland ..... Village	1,091	698
Goldfield ..... Town	2,191	.....	Lyons ..... Town	547	574
Gothic ..... Town	20	.....	Manassa ..... Town	739	642
Granada ..... Town	204	163	Mancos ..... Town	383	.....
Grand Junction ..... City	3,503	2,030	Manitou ..... Town	1,303	1,439
Granite ..... Town	250	.....	Marble ..... Town	101	.....
Greeley ..... City	3,023	2,395	Meeker ..... Town	507	260
Green Mountain Falls ..... Town	40	.....	Montclair ..... Town	415	380
Gunnison ..... Town	1,200	1,105	Monte Vista ..... Town	556	780
Gypsum ..... Town	76	.....	Montezuma ..... Town	40	.....
Hessie ..... Town	17	.....	Montrose ..... Town	1,217	1,330
Holly ..... Town	364	.....	Monument ..... Town	156	177
Holyoke ..... Town	451	649	Nevadaville ..... Town	823	933
Hooper ..... Town	177	.....	Newcastle ..... Town	431	311
Hotchkiss ..... Town	261	.....	Ophir ..... Town	127	113
Hot Sulphur Springs ..... Town	60	.....	Ordway ..... Town	138	.....
Idaho Springs ..... Town	2,502	1,338	Ouray ..... City	2,196	2,534
Ironton ..... Town	71	.....	Pagosa Springs ..... Town	367	.....
Irwin ..... Village	26	.....	Palmer Lake ..... Town	166	.....
Jamestown ..... Town	164	212	Pitkin ..... Village	203	371
Julesburg ..... Town	371	202	Platteville ..... Town	263	213
Lafayette ..... Town	970	410	Poncha Springs ..... Town	97	101
La Jara ..... Town	208	.....	Portland ..... Town	69	116
La Junta ..... Town	2,513	1,439	Pueblo ..... City	28,157	24,558
Lake City ..... Town	700	607	Red Cliff ..... Town	256	383
Lamar ..... Town	987	566	Red Mountain ..... Town	30	.....
Las Animas ..... Town	1,192	611	Rico ..... Town	811	1,134
La Veta ..... Town	254	361	Ridgway ..... Town	245	.....
Lawrence ..... Town	299	.....	Rife ..... Town	273	.....
Leadville ..... City	12,455	10,384	Rockvale ..... City	370	.....

## POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, 1890 AND 1900—Concluded.

Furnished by the Director of the Census of 1900.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population		CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES	Population	
	1900	1890		1900	1890
Rocky Ford.....Town	2,018	468	Tin Cup.....Village	64	-----
Rosita.....Town	110	304	Trinidad.....City	5,345	5,523
Saguache.....Town	73	660	Valverde.....Town	667	-----
St. Elmo.....Town	65	-----	Victor.....City	1,174	-----
Salida.....City	3,722	2,586	Victor.....Town	4,986	-----
San Rafael.....Town	700	-----	Villa Grove.....Town	103	-----
Saw Pit.....Town	94	-----	Walden.....Town	141	64
Sheridan.....Town	442	-----	Walsenburg.....Town	1,033	928
Silver Cliff.....Town	576	546	Ward.....Town	300	424
Silver Plume.....Town	775	908	Westcliffe.....Town	236	192
Silverton.....Town	1,380	-----	West Creek.....Town	161	-----
South Canby City.....	958	-----	White Pine.....Village	69	143
Spencer.....Town	52	-----	Windsor.....Town	305	173
Springfield.....Town	44	90	Woodland Park.....Town	289	-----
Sterling.....Town	1,009	540	Wray.....Town	271	125
Sugar City.....Town	689	-----	Yuma.....Town	139	241
Telluride.....Town	2,446	760			

## POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES

For the Years 1900 and 1890.

Showing Per Cent. of Increase and Decrease.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	Per Cent. Increase
Arapahoe .....	153,017	132,019	15.8
Archuleta .....	2,117	826	156.2
Baca .....	759	1,479	* 48.6
Bent .....	3,049	1,313	132.2
Boulder .....	21,544	14,082	52.9
Chaffee .....	7,085	6,612	7.1
Cheyenne .....	501	534	* 6.1
Clear Creek .....	7,082	7,184	* 1.4
Conejos .....	8,794	7,193	22.2
Costilla .....	4,632	3,491	32.6
Custer .....	2,937	2,970	* 1.1
Delta .....	5,487	2,534	116.5
Dolores .....	1,134	1,498	* 24.2
Douglas .....	3,120	3,006	3.7
Eagle .....	3,008	3,725	* 19.2
Elbert .....	3,101	1,856	67.0
El Paso .....	31,602	21,239	48.7
Fremont .....	15,636	9,156	70.7
Garfield .....	5,835	4,478	30.3
Gilpin .....	6,690	5,867	14.0
Grand .....	741	604	22.6
Gunnison .....	5,331	4,359	22.2
Hinsdale .....	1,609	862	86.6
Huerfano .....	8,395	6,682	21.9
Jefferson .....	9,306	8,450	10.1
Kiowa .....	701	1,243	* 43.6
Kit Carson .....	1,580	2,472	* 36.0
Lake .....	18,054	14,663	23.1
La Plata .....	7,016	5,509	27.3
Larimer .....	12,168	9,712	25.2
Las Animas .....	21,842	17,208	26.9
Lincoln .....	926	689	34.3
Logan .....	3,292	3,070	7.2

## POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

For the Years 1900 and 1890.

Showing Per Cent. of Increase and Decrease.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	Per Cent. Increase
Mesa .....	9,267	4,260	117.5
Mineral .....	1,913	-----	-----
Montezuma .....	3,058	1,529	100.0
Montrose .....	4,535	3,980	13.9
Morgan .....	3,268	1,601	104.1
Otero .....	11,522	4,192	174.8
Ouray .....	4,731	6,510	* 27.3
Park .....	2,998	3,548	* 15.5
Phillips .....	1,583	2,642	* 40.0
Pitkin .....	7,020	8,929	* 21.3
Prowers .....	3,766	1,969	91.2
Pueblo .....	34,448	31,491	9.3
Rio Blanco .....	1,690	1,200	40.8
Rio Grande .....	4,080	3,451	18.2
Routt .....	3,661	2,369	54.5
Saguache .....	3,853	3,313	16.2
San Juan .....	2,342	1,572	48.9
San Miguel .....	5,379	2,909	84.9
Sedgwick .....	971	1,293	* 24.9
Summit .....	2,744	1,906	43.9
Teller .....	29,002	-----	-----
Washington .....	1,241	2,301	* 46.0
Weld .....	16,808	11,736	43.2
Yuma .....	1,729	2,596	* 33.3
The state .....	539,700	412,198	30.9

\* Decrease.

These figures are furnished by the United States Census Bureau and show an increase in population during the past decade of 127,502, or 30.9 per cent.

## POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES

For the Years 1870 to 1890.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	1880	1870
Arapahoe .....	153,017	132,135	38,644	6,829
Archuleta .....	2,117	826	-----	-----
Baca .....	759	1,479	-----	-----
Bent .....	3,049	1,313	1,654	592
Boulder .....	21,544	14,082	9,723	1,939
Chaffee .....	7,085	6,612	6,512	-----
Cheyenne .....	501	534	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	7,082	7,184	7,823	1,596
Conejos .....	8,794	7,193	5,605	2,504
Costilla .....	4,632	3,491	2,879	1,779
Custer .....	2,937	2,970	8,080	-----
Delta .....	5,487	2,534	-----	-----
Dolores .....	1,134	1,498	-----	-----
Douglas .....	3,120	3,006	2,486	1,388
Eagle .....	3,008	3,725	-----	-----
Elbert .....	3,101	1,856	1,708	-----
El Paso .....	31,602	21,239	7,949	987
Fremont .....	15,636	9,156	4,735	1,064
Garfield .....	5,835	4,478	-----	-----
Gilpin .....	6,690	5,867	6,489	5,490
Grand .....	741	604	417	-----
Greenwood .....	-----	-----	-----	510
Gunnison .....	5,331	4,359	8,235	-----
Hinsdale .....	1,669	862	1,487	-----
Huerfano .....	8,395	6,882	4,124	2,250
Jefferson .....	9,306	8,450	6,804	2,390
Kiowa .....	701	1,243	-----	-----
Kit Carson .....	1,580	2,472	-----	-----
Lake .....	18,054	14,663	23,563	522
La Plata .....	7,016	5,509	1,110	-----
Larimer .....	12,168	9,712	4,892	838
Las Animas .....	21,842	17,208	8,983	4,276
Lincoln .....	926	689	-----	-----
Logan .....	3,292	3,070	-----	-----
Mesa .....	9,267	4,280	-----	-----

## POPULATION OF COLORADO BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

For the Years 1870 to 1890.

COUNTIES	1900	1890	1880	1870
Mineral .....	1,913	-----	-----	-----
Montezuma .....	2,058	1,529	-----	-----
Montrose .....	4,535	3,980	-----	-----
Morgan .....	3,268	1,601	-----	-----
Otero .....	11,522	4,192	-----	-----
Oúray .....	4,731	6,510	2,689	-----
Park .....	2,998	3,548	3,970	447
Phillips .....	1,583	2,642	-----	-----
Pitkin .....	7,020	8,929	-----	-----
Prowers .....	3,766	1,969	-----	-----
Pueblo .....	34,448	31,491	7,617	2,265
Rio Blanco .....	1,690	1,200	-----	-----
Rio Grande .....	4,080	3,451	1,944	-----
Routt .....	3,661	2,369	140	-----
Saguache .....	3,853	3,313	1,973	304
San Juan .....	2,342	1,572	1,087	-----
San Miguel .....	5,379	2,909	-----	-----
Sedgwick .....	971	1,293	-----	-----
Summit .....	2,744	1,906	5,459	258
Teller .....	29,002	-----	-----	-----
Washington .....	1,241	2,301	-----	-----
Weld .....	16,808	11,736	5,646	1,636
Yuma .....	1,729	2,596	-----	-----
Totals for state.....	539,700	412,198	164,327	39,864

### TERRITORIAL CHANGES SINCE 1870.

The following territorial changes in counties have been made since 1870:

- Adams—Organized from part of Arapahoe in 1901.
- Arapahoe—Taken to form Adams, Denver and South Arapahoe in 1901.
- Archuleta—Organized from part of Conejos in 1885.
- Baca—Organized from part of Las Animas in 1889.
- Bent—Organized from part of Greenwood in 1874; parts taken to form Cheyenne, Kiowa, Lincoln, Otero and Prowers in 1889.
- Chaffee—Part annexed to Fremont in November, 1899.
- Cheyenne—Organized from parts of Bent and Elbert in 1889.
- Conejos—Part taken to form Archuleta in 1885.
- Delta—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.
- Dolores—Organized from part of Ouray in 1881.
- Eagle—Organized from part of Summit in 1883.
- Elbert—Organized from part of Greenwood in 1874 and parts taken to form Cheyenne, Kit Carson and Lincoln in 1889.
- El Paso—Part taken to form Teller in 1899.
- Fremont—Part taken to form Teller in 1899 and part of Chaffee annexed in November, 1899.
- Garfield—Organized from part of Summit in 1883; part taken to form Rio Blanco in 1889.
- Greenwood—Taken to form Bent and Elbert in 1874.
- Gunnison—Parts taken to form Pitkin in 1881 and Delta, Mesa and Montrose in 1883.
- Hinsdale—Part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.
- Kiowa—Organized from part of Bent in 1889.
- Kit Carson—Organized from part of Elbert in 1889.
- La Plata—Part taken to form Montezuma in 1889.
- Las Animas—Part taken to form Baca in 1889.
- Lincoln—Organized from parts of Bent and Elbert in 1889.
- Logan—Organized from part of Weld in 1887; parts taken to form Phillips and Sedgwick in 1889.
- Mesa—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.
- Mineral—Organized from parts of Hinsdale, Rio Grande and Saguache in 1893.
- Montezuma—Organized from part of La Plata in 1889.
- Montrose—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1883.
- Morgan—Organized from part of Weld in 1889.
- Otero—Organized from part of Bent in 1889.
- Ouray—Parts taken to form Dolores in 1881 and San Miguel in 1883.
- Phillips—Organized from part of Logan in 1889.
- Pitkin—Organized from part of Gunnison in 1881.
- Prowers—Organized from part of Bent in 1889.
- Rio Blanco—Organized from part of Garfield in 1889.
- Rio Grande—Part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.
- Saguache—Part taken to form part of Mineral in 1893.
- San Miguel—Organized from part of Ouray in 1883.

Sedgwick—Organized from part of Logan in 1889.

South Arapahoe—Organized from part of Arapahoe in 1901.

Summit—Parts taken to form Eagle and Garfield in 1883.

Teller—Organized from parts of El Paso and Fremont in 1899.

Washington—Organized from part of Weld in 1887; part taken to form Yuma in 1889.

Weld—Parts taken to form Logan and Washington in 1887 and Morgan in 1889.

Yuma—Organized from part of Washington in 1889.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
For the Years 1900 and 1890.

	1900	1890	Indians Not Taxed
<b>STATES</b>			
Alabama .....	1,828,697	1,513,017	.....
Arkansas .....	1,311,564	1,128,179	.....
California .....	1,485,053	1,206,130	1,549
Colorado .....	539,700	412,198	597
Connecticut .....	908,355	746,258	.....
Delaware .....	184,735	168,493	.....
Florida .....	528,542	391,422	.....
Georgia .....	2,216,329	1,837,353	.....
Idaho .....	161,771	84,385	2,297
Illinois .....	4,821,550	3,826,351	.....
Indiana .....	2,516,463	2,192,404	.....
Iowa .....	2,251,829	1,911,896	.....
Kansas .....	1,469,496	1,427,096	.....
Kentucky .....	2,147,174	1,858,635	.....
Louisiana .....	1,381,627	1,118,587	.....
Maine .....	694,366	661,086	.....
Maryland .....	1,189,946	1,042,390	.....
Massachusetts .....	2,806,346	2,238,943	.....
Michigan .....	2,419,782	2,093,889	.....
Minnesota .....	1,751,395	1,301,826	1,768
Mississippi .....	1,551,372	1,289,600	.....
Missouri .....	3,107,117	2,679,184	.....
Montana .....	243,289	132,159	10,746
Nebraska .....	1,068,901	1,058,910	.....
Nevada .....	42,334	45,761	1,665
New Hampshire .....	411,588	376,530	.....
New Jersey .....	1,883,669	1,444,933	.....
New York .....	7,268,009	5,997,853	4,711
North Carolina .....	1,891,992	1,617,947	.....
North Dakota .....	319,040	182,719	4,692
Ohio .....	4,157,545	3,672,316	.....
Oregon .....	413,532	313,767	.....
Pennsylvania .....	6,301,365	5,258,014	.....
Rhode Island .....	428,556	345,506	.....

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES—Concluded.  
For the Years 1900 and 1890.

	1900	1890	Indians Not Taxed
South Carolina.....	1,340,312	1,151,149	-----
South Dakota.....	401,559	328,808	10,982
Tennessee.....	2,022,723	1,767,518	-----
Texas.....	3,048,823	2,235,523	-----
Utah.....	276,565	207,905	1,472
Vermont.....	343,641	332,422	-----
Virginia.....	1,854,184	1,655,980	-----
Washington.....	517,672	349,390	2,531
West Virginia.....	958,900	762,794	-----
Wisconsin.....	2,068,963	1,686,800	1,657
Wyoming.....	92,531	60,705	-----
TERRITORIES			
Alaska (estimate).....	44,000	32,052	-----
Arizona.....	122,212	59,620	24,644
District of Columbia.....	278,718	230,392	-----
Hawaii.....	154,001	89,990	-----
Indian Territory.....	391,960	180,182	56,033
New Mexico.....	193,777	153,593	2,937
Oklahoma.....	398,245	61,834	5,927
Persons in United States service (abroad), 1900.....			
			84,400
Indians, etc., on reservations except Indian Territory, 1890.....			
			145,282
Total population of the United States, census of 1900.....			
			76,295,226

## **FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER.**

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In the compilation of the following, it has been the intention to present in concise and convenient form, for ready reference, a mass of information regarding legislative work and procedure, which could be obtained by one not familiar with such matter only after long and diligent study or years of experience. Even the old and trained legislator is often at a loss to readily recall many technical points in connection with his duties in the General Assembly, and it is in the hope of supplying, at least in a measure, a handy reference in such cases that the following has been written.

Very serious error is liable to occur through lack of familiarity with these matters, and the new member especially finds his time so much occupied with the active work of the session that it is next to impossible for him to look up and familiarize himself with the technicalities pertaining to the work of legislation, even should he have ready access to all documents and records required, which is not by any means always the case. In such emergencies, it is hoped that this will be found especially helpful.

By its careful perusal, the new member will be equipped to take an active part in the proceedings of the assembly from the time it is first called to order, and the information it contains will enable him to readily formulate plans for action and to execute them with the least possible delay. The rules of organization, the positions to be filled in both houses, the routine of measures introduced, the effect of the various motions provided for in the rules, the work of committees and the privileges of the floor are all outlined, together with much other information of a character which, it is hoped, will greatly facilitate the work of the session.

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### TIME OF MEETING.

The constitution of Colorado provides that the general assembly shall convene in regular session every two years, on the first Wednesday in January of each year ending with an uneven figure. The Fourteenth General Assembly will convene on January 7, 1903, at noon.

The general assembly is composed of 100 members, thirty-five of whom belong to the senate and sixty-five to the house of representatives. The former are elected by districts and the latter by counties. Senators serve for a term of four years and representatives for a term of two years.

The term of office of all members of the general assembly begins on the first Wednesday in December of the year of their election.

At 12 o'clock noon, of the day of the meeting of the general assembly, the chief clerk or secretary of the next preceding session, or in case of his absence, some person holding a certificate issued by the secretary of state, under the authority of the state canvassing board, as a member, shall call the house to which he belongs to order, and the persons present holding certificates issued by the secretary of state as members thereof, and whose names are on the list or roll furnished, as provided by law, by the secretary of state, shall elect a clerk for the time being.

The secretary of state has in readiness a communication for each house, containing a list of members holding certificates of election. After the certified lists have been read by the respective clerks, the work of organization is at once begun, the members so certified being privileged to participate in the proceedings until unseated by contest or impeachment.

Each body is constituted the sole judge of its own membership.

A majority of all members elected to either house constitute a quorum.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The usual hour for beginning a day's session is 10 o'clock in the morning, and if the roll call reveals the fact that a quorum is lacking, the names of the members present shall be recorded in the journal, and the sergeant at arms may be instructed to bring in the absent members. In case no quorum is obtained, an adjournment may be taken from day to day.

Upon opening a session in the senate, after prayer by the chaplain, roll call and reading of the journal, the order of business is usually as follows:

- 1—Presentation of petitions and memorials.
- 2—Introduction of resolutions.
- 3—Introduction of bills and first reading by title.
- 4—Reports of standing committees.
- 5—Reports of special committees.
- 6—Consideration of resolutions.
- 7—Second reading of bills.
- 8—Third reading of bills.
- 9—Messages received and read.
- 10—Communications from state officers.
- 11—Messages from the governor.
- 12—General orders.

This order of business may be modified, changed or altered at any time by a majority vote of members present and voting. The same rule applies to the order of business in the house.

The order of business in the house is as follows:

- 1—Presentation of petitions and memorials.
- 2—Reports of standing committees.
- 3—Reports of special committees.
- 4—Messages from the governor.
- 5—Communications from state officers.
- 6—Messages from the senate.
- 7—(1) Introduction of resolutions. (2) Consideration of resolutions.
- 8—Introduction of bills. First reading by title.
- 9—Third reading of bills.
- 10—Second reading of bills and general orders.

Neither house can adjourn for a period longer than three days, without first having obtained consent of the other.

#### ORGANIZING THE HOUSE.

The house of representatives is called to order by the chief clerk of the last preceding session, if he be present. If not, any person claiming to be elected a member may call the house to order. Whereupon those present claiming seats in the house shall elect a clerk for the time being.

A member is then chosen by the sitting members to act as temporary speaker, and the house is ready for the transaction of business, under such rules as the house may order, usually the rules of the last preceding house.

The first motion in order is for the selection of a committee on credentials, to whom is referred the certified list of members presented by the secretary of state. A recess is then usually taken, pending the committee's report. This committee does not consider nor pass upon any contests, but merely reports upon the regularity and sufficiency of the credentials presented by the secretary of state.

Upon the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, the members so reported receive the oath of office from some one authorized by law to administer an oath, by custom, one of the justices of the supreme court.

The first permanent officer elected in the house is the speaker. Nominations are made and the roll is called, each member announcing his choice as his name is spoken. A majority vote of all members voting is sufficient to elect. The speaker is then sworn in as an officer of the house.

Next in order is the election of a chief clerk, an assistant chief clerk, sergeant at arms and minor officers, in regular order as provided by the rules, each being sworn in by the speaker, before entering upon the discharge of his duties.

#### ORGANIZING THE SENATE.

The senate is called to order by the secretary of the last preceding senate, acting as temporary secretary. In the event of his absence, the same proceedings are had as in the preliminary organization of the house. A committee on credentials is then selected, and the membership is ascertained and installed exactly as in the house.

The senate then proceeds to the election of a president pro tempore, as chief officer to act in absence of the lieutenant governor throughout the session. Then follows the election of secretary, assistant secretary and other officers, in regular order, as prescribed by statute. The latter receive the oath of office from their presiding officer.

#### NOTIFYING THE GOVERNOR.

As soon as each body is organized, resolutions are adopted appointing a special committee, whose mission it is to inform the opposite body of its readiness to proceed with the regular order of business. A concurrent resolution, usually originating in the senate, is next adopted, appointing a joint

committee of two senators and three representatives to notify the governor that the general assembly is organized for the transaction of business, and ready to receive such communications as he may desire to submit. This means, in substance, that the legislature is ready to receive the message of the retiring governor.

#### CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

In case the election of any member is contested, no action is taken in either house until after the appointment of the standing committees, when the contests are referred to the committee on elections. The member holding a certificate of election is recognized until otherwise ordered by the body to which he claims membership.

The evidence in all contests is heard by the committee on elections, and the report of that committee is made a special order for consideration. The decision is final.

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#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

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An important step incident to the organization of either branch of the general assembly is the selection of standing committees. These committees are appointed as soon as may be after the election of officers.

#### SENATE COMMITTEES.

In the senate, a special committee of three is usually named by resolution to make up the list of standing committees, which list is submitted to the body for final action.

The standing committees of the senate are as follows:

Judiciary; revision; finance; banking and insurance; railroads and corporations; education and educational institutions; mines and mining; agriculture and irrigation; stock; state affairs and public lands; county affairs; state institutions and public buildings; fish, forestry and game; military affairs; privileges and elections; printing; enrollment; engrossment; labor; supplies and expenditures; rules; and usually one or more special standing committees.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES.

In the house of representatives, the committees consist of from nine to thirteen members each, according to importance, except the committees on engrossment, rules, and minor committees, which usually have only five members each.

The standing committees of the house are as follows:

Finance, ways and means; judiciary; appropriations and expenditures; mines and mining; public land; stock; agriculture and irrigation; education; public buildings; elections and appointments; state affairs and reapportionment; corporations and railroads; fees and salaries; state institutions; penitentiary; counties and county lines; Indian and military affairs; roads and bridges; federal relations; printing; engrossment; enrollment; rules; fish, forestry and game; insurance and banking; house expenses; revision and constitution; temperance, medical affairs and public health; labor; towns and cities; state canals and reservoirs; mercantile and manufacturing interests; Denver city charter; constitutional amendments.

Unlike the senate, the house does not select its standing committees by special committee. The speaker has full power to name the members and to designate the chairman of all committees.

The following standing committees have thirteen members: Corporations and railroads; agriculture and irrigation; mines and mining; state institutions; Denver city charter.

The following standing committees have eleven members: Judiciary; appropriations and expenditures.

The following standing committees have five members: Rules; engrossment; and enrollment.

All other standing committees have nine members each.

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## RULES AND PROCEDURE.

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Each house is empowered to make its own rules, and it is the duty of each standing committee on rules to immediately consider the subject. From session to session but few changes are made in the rules governing either body. Immediately upon assembling, it is the practice to pass a resolution to work under the rules of the preceding body until the report of the committee on rules is adopted.

Roberts Rules of Order has been adopted as a guide in both houses.

The revision committee in either house has no power to amend a bill, but only to revise grammatically or in construction, and to discover and remedy any constitutional conflicts, repetitions or mistakes.

### COMMITTEE REGULATIONS.

No committees are permitted to sit during legislative sessions, except by unanimous consent.

In the senate, committees are required to report bills without unnecessary delay, and in case of adverse report shall explain the reasons in full. Adverse reports are laid over for one day before action can be taken thereon.

In the house, committees are required to report within four days upon matters referred to them, unless otherwise ordered.

All petitions, memorials, etc., must be returned with bills to which they relate.

The usual time for reporting on bills is at the morning session, but the committees on revision, engrossment, enrollment and printing may report at any time.

### LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Each house has a committee on expenditures, whose duty it is to pass upon bills for supplies required for members, officers and committees. All requisitions for stationery, documents and other supplies are made through such committee, and no bills are audited or paid by the state unless certified to by the chairman of this committee.

No regular rule has been established in reference to supplying members with postage stamps. In certain instances, the chief clerk of the house or the secretary of the senate has been authorized to draw on the secretary of state for a limited supply for official purposes, but usually members supply their own postage.

### COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

Employes receive no mileage.

The limit of the session is ninety days.

Vouchers can usually be had every fifteen days.

Officers and employees are paid in the same manner as members.

Members of the assembly receive a per diem of \$7, including Sundays.

Contingent and incidental expense vouchers are approved by the secretary of state.

Members are allowed a mileage of fifteen cents each way, by the most direct traveled route from their place of residence to the capitol.

Among the first bills usually introduced is one to defray a part of the expenses of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of state. Such a measure usually provides pay for members until the latter part of the session.

Members of the general assembly are given legislative vouchers for mileage and per diem, which are approved by the lieutenant-governor and the secretary of the senate, and by the speaker and chief clerk of the house, respectively. The vouchers are presented to the auditor of state, who issues warrants on the state treasurer.

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## ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT.

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Nothing pertaining to the routine of legislation is of more importance than the engrossment and enrollment of bills, and in the selection of members and clerks of committees having these matters in charge the greatest care and discrimination should be exercised. Mistakes or errors in engrossment or enrollment, no matter how palpable or how glaring, become a part of the law itself, and there is no power to remedy them, once the bill has passed from these committees.

It is the duty of the committee on engrossment to see that all amendments are properly inserted in the proper place in all bills, and the utmost vigilance and care should be exercised in comparing the engrossed bill with the original. Only those thoroughly familiar with such work should be entrusted with matters of engrossment or enrollment.

Good scholarship, good penmanship and accuracy of thought and action, together with a knowledge of legal forms and technicalities, are the essentials of satisfactory results in the working force of the committee on enrollment. Here the final work is done, and here all errors must be discovered and corrected, if at all. A bill, when enrolled, is ready for the signature of the governor, and is not read again, except by title, when signed by the presiding officer of either branch of the legislature.

It is the duty of the committee on enrollment to see that all bills are properly and correctly enrolled, to have them signed by the presiding officer of each house, and to present them to the governor, taking a receipt from him, indicating the day and hour of delivery, and to report their action to their respective houses. The enrollment committees of the two houses constitute a joint committee to present bills to the governor.

The enrollment committees practically have charge of a bill from the time it is received for enrollment until it is presented to the governor. The chairman of the senate committee and the chairman of the house committee are presumed to work together in getting the bills signed in their respective houses, and present the bills to the chief executive in person.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

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The most important work of legislation in either branch of the general assembly is done in committee of the whole, upon the second reading and consideration of bills. When either house desires to resolve itself into committee of the whole, a motion to that effect is made and adopted. The presiding officer then retires, calling a member of the body to the chair. A bill is taken up and read section by section, together with the recommendations or amendments of the committee to whom it had been referred. Such amendments may be accepted, altered or rejected by the committee of the whole; and it may take such action on the bill as it may be disposed.

A roll call is never taken in committee of the whole; the vote is either viva voce or by rising, and no record is kept of same.

When the committee rises, the presiding officer of the body resumes the chair, and the chairman of the committee of the whole reports its proceedings from the floor. A vote is then taken for record upon the adoption of the report. The report is entered upon the journal, with a record of the action had upon it.

All bills for consideration in committee of the whole are placed upon the calendar under the head of general orders, and take precedence for consideration in regular order as reported from committee.

All amendments to bills considered in committee of the whole, when proposed, should be sent to the presiding officer in writing.

The reading clerk of either house is clerk of the committee of the whole.

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## JOINT CONVENTIONS.

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Joint conventions of the senate and the house of representatives are held for the purpose of canvassing the vote for state officers, to receive the message of the retiring governor, for the induction into office of the governor-elect and state officers, for the election of United States senator, and for any other purpose that may be agreed upon between the two houses.

The vote for state officers is canvassed in joint session immediately upon the organization of the assembly. The convention is accomplished by concurrent resolution, usually originating in the senate. The message of the retiring governor generally precedes the canvass of the state vote.

All joint sessions are held in the hall of the house of representatives, the chief officer of the senate presiding.

## INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The inauguration of the chief executive and other state officers occurs on the first Tuesday after the opening of the general assembly. The date for the coming inauguration is Tuesday, January 13, 1903. A special committee, consisting of two senators and three representatives, is named by concurrent resolution to arrange and execute the plans for the occasion. The expenses are paid out of the legislative contingent fund by order of the two houses jointly. The inauguration committee has exclusive charge of all arrangements.

The governor's inaugural address is delivered at this time, and the ceremonies are held in the largest hall available, the public being invited to attend.

### ELECTION OF SENATOR.

Balloting for the election of United States senator begins on the second Tuesday after the organization of the assembly, at noon, this time on January 20, 1903. Each house votes viva voce separately on that day, the proceedings being spread upon the record. On the day following, the two houses meet in joint session, and that portion of the journal of each relating to the election is read. If the journals show that any person has received a majority of the vote of both houses, an election is declared to have taken place. If no election has occurred, the joint convention proceeds to vote viva voce, the secretary of the senate calling the roll of the senate, followed by a roll-call of the house by the chief clerk. If no election occurs, the joint convention meets each day following, at 12 o'clock meridian, taking at least one and as many more votes as may be agreed upon until an election is secured or the legislative term expires for the session.

A majority vote of all members of the assembly is required in order to secure an election.

### JOINT CONVENTION RULES.

The president of the senate shall preside.

Joint conventions have authority to compel attendance of members.

Adjournments may be taken from time to time, as expediency suggests.

The sergeant-at-arms of each house is required to be present at all joint sessions.

When presiding, the president pro tempore may vote, but a tie vote is declared to be lost.

The rules of the house of representatives, so far as applicable, govern all joint proceedings.

The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house act conjointly, but the proceedings are only spread upon the house journal. The result of the convention is announced to the senate by its president.

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## OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

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The chief officer of the senate is the lieutenant governor, and the speaker of the house is the chief officer of that body. Unlike the speaker, the president of the senate is not a member of the body over which he presides, and has authority to vote only in case of a tie. He can not vote on the passage of a bill. The president pro tem., being a senator, is entitled at all times to his vote.

Candidates for the principal positions to be filled in the assembly are usually agreed upon in caucus, previous to the organization of either house.

### EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

The employees of the senate are thirty-seven in number. The list, with their daily compensation, as provided by law, is as follows:

A secretary at \$6.00, assistant secretary at \$5.00, reading clerk at \$5.00, bill clerk at \$4.00, docket clerk at \$4.00, sergeant-at-arms at \$5.00, 2 assistant sergeants-at-arms at \$4.00 each, chaplain at \$3.00, chief enrolling clerk at \$4.00, 1 assistant enrolling clerk at \$4.00, chief printing clerk at \$4.00, 1 assistant printing clerk at \$4.00, 2 messengers at \$3.00 each, 1 doorkeeper at \$3.00, 1 assistant doorkeeper at \$3.00, 1 janitor for chamber at \$3.00, 1 janitor for committee rooms at \$3.00, 1 janitor for cloak room and gallery at \$3.00, 1 telephone mes-

senger at \$3.00, 1 night watchman at \$4.00, 1 matron for woman's gallery at \$3.00, 4 pages at \$2.00 each, 1 clerk for judiciary committee at \$4.00, 2 clerks for revision committee at \$4.00 each, 1 clerk for finance committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for railroads and corporations and banking and insurance committees, jointly, at \$4.00; 1 clerk for agriculture and irrigation and education and educational institutions committees, jointly, at \$4.00; 4 assignable clerks at \$4.00 each.

#### EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

The employees of the house are forty-three in number. The list, with their daily compensation, as provided by law, is as follows:

A chief clerk at \$6.00, assistant clerk at \$5.00, reading clerk at \$5.00, stationery and bill clerk at \$4.00, docket clerk at \$4.00, sergeant-at-arms at \$5.00, 1 assistant sergeant-at-arms at \$4.00, chaplain at \$3.00, chief engrossing clerk at \$4.00, 8 assistant engrossing clerks at \$4.00, chief enrolling clerk at \$4.00, 8 assistant enrolling clerks at \$4.00 each, chief printing clerk at \$4.00, 4 assistant printing clerks at \$4.00 each, 2 messengers at \$3.00 each, 1 doorkeeper at \$3.00, 1 assistant doorkeeper at \$3.00, 1 janitor for chamber at \$3.00, 1 janitor for committee rooms at \$3.00, 1 janitor for cloak room and gallery at \$3.00, 1 night watchman at \$4.00, 6 pages at \$2.00 each, 1 clerk for judiciary committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for revision and constitution committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for finance, ways and means committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for corporations and railroads committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for agriculture and irrigation and stock (jointly) committee at \$4.00, 1 clerk for appropriations and expenditures committee and fees and salaries (jointly) at \$4.00, 1 clerk for education and state institutions (jointly) and 6 assignable clerks at \$4.00 each.

All clerks of the revision and enrollment committees, except detailed clerks, must be expert typewriters, and the work of engrossment and enrollment may be done by typewriter with indelible ribbon.

The president of the senate or speaker of the house may, at the request of the revision or enrollment committee, when the labor required to be done by the clerks of said committees can not be done by the said clerks, detail any other competent clerk of the senate or house to assist in the labor to be done by said committees.

In case of an emergency during the last ten days of the session the president of the senate and the speaker of the house may each employ not to exceed two enrolling clerks.

All clerks are assignable, and all printing clerks must be skilled and competent proof readers.

All of the above employees are selected by the house employing them, either by ballot or resolution, and shall perform such duties as may be required of them by the proper members or officers.

The pay of all officers and employees ceases upon final adjournment of the general assembly except the pay of the secretary of the senate, assistant secretary of the senate, clerk and assistant clerk of the house, who are each allowed pay for ten days after final adjournment for completing the records of the proceedings of the session and turning the books and papers over to the secretary of state, taking his receipt therefor.

#### PRESIDING OFFICERS.

In the senate, a president pro tempore is elected at the opening of each session. Another election is held at the close of the session, and a hold-over senator is elected as president pro tempore, to serve during the interim of adjournment, thus providing for a chief executive of the state in case of the death or disqualification of the governor and lieutenant governor.

In case the lieutenant governor and the president pro tempore are both absent at the convening of the senate, the eldest senator present shall preside until an acting president shall have been elected, which election shall be the

first business of the senate. Hon. Casimiro Barela is senior senator of the Fourteenth General Assembly.

If the speaker of the house be absent and has appointed no member to the chair, the chief clerk calls the body to order and the house selects some member to occupy the chair pro tempore.

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## ROUTINE OF BILLS.

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Bills may be introduced on the first day of the session, and on every legislative day during the first thirty days. After that period no new bills can be introduced, but committees may report substitutes with amendments. Only the general appropriation bill can be introduced after the thirty-day limit.

The body of a bill must be headed with a full and complete title. It is not necessary to place the full title on the bill cover.

No limit is placed on the number of bills which a member may introduce.

## READING OF BILLS.

Immediately following its introduction, a bill is read by title, which is considered the first reading. It is then referred to the appropriate standing committee for consideration as to whether or not it shall be printed, and, if favorably reported, is referred to the committee on printing. Two hundred and forty copies are printed, and in this form the bill is again referred to the original committee. If still favorably considered, it is next reported back to the body from which it was received, with the recommendation that it be referred to the committee of the whole for second reading.

Upon passage by the committee of the whole, it is referred to the committee on revision, from whence it goes to the committee on engrossment, to be copied in legislative script. When engrossed, it is reported back to the house for third reading and final passage.

All bills must be read by title when introduced, and at length on two different days in each house.

The final passage of a bill requires a majority vote in either house of all members elected thereto.

A bill can not be amended on third reading without first having obtained unanimous consent to offer the amendment.

## AMENDMENT OF BILLS.

A bill having passed one house, and being amended in the other, is returned as amended to the house from whence it came. A vote by roll-call must be taken on the amended bill, the same as on third reading, the question usually being, "Shall the amendments be concurred in?" If the amendments are concurred in, the bill is sent to the committee on enrollment.

If the amendments are not concurred in, and the house amending refuses to recede, a conference committee is appointed, and the house amending the bill is asked, by message, to appoint a like committee on conference. If the conference committees are unable to agree, the fact is so reported to each house, and another conference committee is requested, so continuing until an agreement is reached or the measure is dropped by common consent.

All amendments to a bill are recorded upon the journal.

## VOTING ON BILLS.

A motion to lay a motion to reconsider on the table, if carried, effectually disposes of any further consideration of the bill, resolution, etc.

No member is allowed to vote upon a bill in which he is interested otherwise than as a citizen.

A bill tabled by regular action can be taken up at any time, by consent of a majority of the members.

If a bill fails of passage on third reading, any member voting on the prevailing side may give notice that he will move a reconsideration. Forty-eight hours are allowed in which to make the motion.

## SIGNING OF BILLS.

The presiding officer of the senate and the speaker of the house sign all bills and joint resolutions in open session, the titles of the same having been publicly read immediately prior thereto.

All bills must be signed by the proper officers of both houses. At the time of receiving such signatures the bill is read by title only.

An enrolled bill of the senate is presented in open session by the chairman of the committee on enrollment, to be signed by the president.

## POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The governor is, by law, allowed ten days while the legislature is in session, and thirty days after it has adjourned, in which to consider a bill. If he fails to either approve or disapprove a bill within the legal limit of time, it becomes a law without his signature.

In case the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house from which it originated. It requires a two-thirds vote of all members in each house to pass a bill over his veto. A vetoed bill is transmitted from one house to the other, as on original passage. The usual question on the bill is, "Shall the bill pass, the veto of the governor to the contrary notwithstanding?"

## THE EMERGENCY CLAUSE.

With an emergency clause, a bill becomes effective as soon as it is signed by the governor. Without an emergency clause, the bill does not become a law until ninety days from the time it is signed by the chief executive.

If a bill contains an emergency clause, two-thirds of the votes of all members-elect, in each house, are required to pass the clause.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A bill amending the state constitution must, on final passage in either house, be spread upon the journal in full following the roll-call. A two-thirds vote of all members-elect is required to pass such a bill in either house.

Bills may, by resolution, be referred by either house to the supreme court for an opinion as to their constitutionality.

No bill can be acted upon while in possession of the supreme court.

## ROUTINE MOVEMENTS.

No bill can have more than one reading at length, in either house, on the same day.

Neither the title nor the body of a bill can be so amended as to change its original object or purport.

All memorials, resolutions, etc., requiring the signature of the governor must follow the regular routine of a bill.

If a bill or proposition be set for consideration at a certain day and hour, it shall not be considered at an earlier date.

When important amendments are made to a bill, it is required by law that the amendments shall be printed, or the bill reprinted as amended.

A docket is kept in each house, showing the progress of all bills from the time of their introduction. It is a ready-reference for members at all times.

Bills calling for an appropriation of state money are, as a rule, referred by the house to the committee on appropriations and expenditures, and by the senate to the committee on finance.

#### DEFACING OF BILLS.

Where a bill has been passed in one house, the engrossed copy is transmitted to the other house. Care should be exercised by the house receiving it to keep it intact. If amendments are made to the bill, they should not be interlined in the engrossed bill, but should be written on separate slips and placed on the margin of the page.

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#### STATE CANVASSING BOARD.

The state board of canvassers, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, state treasurer and attorney-general, or any three of them, is required to meet on the twenty-fifth day after a general election to canvass the vote cast for congressmen, regents, senators, representatives, judges of either supreme or district courts, district attorneys, and amendments to the constitution. If the twenty-fifth day shall be Sunday, canvass begins on following day.

The abstract of votes cast in each county for the officers of the executive department is sealed up by the county clerks and transmitted to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives. Upon the organization of the house the secretary of state shall deliver the returns to the speaker, who shall, before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of representatives.

#### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The vote for electors for president and vice-president of the United States is canvassed by the state board of canvassers on the last secular day of November. The electors meet on the second Monday in January following.

#### CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION.

Members-elect to the general assembly should apply to the secretary of state for certificates of election as soon as possible after the vote has been canvassed. Owing to lack of information as to the postoffice address of many of the members, the certificates are generally held at the office of the secretary of state until called for.

## SYNOPSIS OF RULES.

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### MOTIONS AND DEBATE.

A motion to recommit a bill is in order at any time before its final passage.

No motion is debatable until it shall have been seconded and put before the house by the presiding officer.

A motion that the committee of the whole do rise is always in order, and shall be decided without debate.

The previous question is ordered upon a majority vote of all members present, and stops debate upon any and all questions.

No motion shall at any time be deemed in order to admit any person, other than a member of the body, to present a petition, memorial or address.

A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to the rejection of the bill.

A motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, having been decided, shall not again be entertained until after some other motion or business has intervened.

A motion to adjourn or take a recess shall always be in order, but having been decided in the negative, shall not again be entertained until some motion, call or order shall have intervened.

Any motion may be withdrawn or modified by the mover before a decision, amendment or ordering of the roll call, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without unanimous consent.

No member may speak more than once to the same question, except he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter under consideration, without permission of the body to which he belongs. Thirty minutes is the limit of debate.

When a proposition is under debate, no motion will be entertained, except to adjourn, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration, to lay on the table, to close debate at a special time, to postpone to a certain day, to commit, to amend or to postpone indefinitely, and such motions shall take precedence in the order named.

### PRIVILEGES OF VISITORS.

While either house is in committee of the whole, no person, other than a member, or officers or employees, or executive officers, of state, or the private secretary of the governor, or ladies with escorts or duly accredited representatives of the press, shall be allowed within the bar; nor shall any officer or employe, during the sitting of the committee, carry to any member a card, message, or name of a person; Provided, That persons privileged under the rule, except officers of the state, shall be entitled only to the quiet and orderly occupancy of seats, and in no case to the privileges of the floor. Violation of this rule subjects the offender, if an officer, to removal from office, and if a visitor, to the forfeiture of all privileges.

No person not a member, or an officer, other than judges of the supreme and district courts and court of appeals, the governor and state officers, members of congress, ex-members of the senate and house of representatives, duly accredited representatives of the state press, and such other persons as may be invited by the president or a senator, shall be allowed on the floor while either house is in session.

The president of the senate or any senator may invite visitors to the floor of the senate while in session. If the speaker of the house or a member de-

sires to extend such privileges to any person, notice thereof in writing must be given to the house and consent had.

Any person entitled to the privileges of the floor, who shall, on the floor during a session, solicit or invite any member to vote or use his influence for any bill or matter, shall forfeit such privilege.

#### RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

Any member may demand a roll call upon any question.

Any five members may demand a call of the senate, and any seven members a call of the house.

In case of the disagreement of the senate and house upon a bill, any member may move to recede, to insist and ask a conference committee, or to adhere.

Three days after the reference of a bill, any member may, upon giving one day's notice, demand a report thereon from the committee to which it was referred.

Any member has a right to enter his protest against any action of the body of which he is a member, and upon presenting his protest in writing may have it recorded in the journal.

#### SELECTION OF SEATS.

In the senate, as part of the members are holdovers, one-half of the seats are already occupied. The new members arrange among themselves as to the selection of seats remaining.

In the house, where all are new members, a resolution is usually introduced, instructing the chief clerk to prepare slips of paper, upon which are written the names of each member of the county or counties which they represent. As these slips are drawn from a hat, one at a time, the member represented selects a seat. Physically infirm members are usually given first choice.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS.

Whenever a bill or other matter has been made a special order for a particular day and hour, and the consideration thereof shall not have been completed at that sitting, it shall retain its place in the general order, unless it shall be made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day, but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

#### TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

In the absence of the president and president pro tempore of the senate, the eldest senior senator is called upon to preside until an acting president is elected, which is the first business of the senate, but is not empowered to sign bills, joint resolutions, etc.

The speaker of the house may call upon any member to preside, but not for more than two days at any one time, without the consent of the body itself.

#### SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

A two-thirds vote is required to change or suspend any rule. It has been decided that this rule does not imply a two-thirds vote of all members-elect, but simply two-thirds of the quorum voting. To amend a rule requires one day's notice.

### CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

The form of concurrent resolutions is as follows: "Resolved, By the house of representatives (or the senate, as the case may be), the senate (or the house of representatives) concurring therein," and the resolution is passed as soon as concurred in.

### EMPLOYEES DISCHARGED.

Any employe soliciting the influence of any member for the passage of a measure shall be at once dismissed from service.

### MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Any member may demand a call of the roll upon any question before it is put.

All substantial amendments must be printed before the final passage of a bill.

The speaker appoints all house committees, whether standing, joint or special.

Bills upon second and third reading must be read at length.

All motions must be put in writing, at the request of any officer or member of either body.

Amendments made by one house are not divisible upon consideration in the other house.

The president of the senate appoints all but standing committees, unless otherwise ordered.

Any member may change his vote before the decision of the question has been announced by the chair.

The speaker of the house may vote upon all occasions, except in case of appeal from his own decision.

All members present must vote, unless excused from so doing previous to the commencement of the call.

The regular routine of measures can not be delayed during the last week of the session by a motion to reconsider.

All conference committee reports must be printed before final action thereon, except during the last three days of the session.

Committees are prohibited from meeting during the time their house is in session, without having obtained special permission from the body so to do.

Measures of all kinds may be recalled from either house for reconsideration, the method of procedure being a motion to request their return by the house to whom they were transmitted.

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### GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

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The house of representatives has no voice in the confirmation of the governor's appointments.

There is no time fixed by law when the governor shall make his appointments known to the senate.

All appointments by the governor are, as a rule, made "by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

It is customary, as a matter of especial courtesy, for the senate to immediately confirm the appointment by the governor of an ex-member of that body.

In case the senate refuses to confirm an appointment, it is not obligatory upon the governor to withdraw the appointment and send in another, although it is the custom and is usually done.

Appointments by the governor are referred to the appropriate standing committee of the senate. In case the committee reports favorably upon the appointment, it is usually confirmed.

When the governor decides upon an appointment, he notifies the senate by communication. The appointment is considered in executive session, but is confirmed or rejected by roll call in open session.

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### GENERAL HINTS.

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Avoid personalities in debate.

Do not try to crowd through too many bills.

Watch your bills and keep pushing them forward at all times.

You can keep posted on the status of a bill by referring to the docket.

Read section 40, of article V, of the state constitution.

All bills providing for raising revenue must originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments as in case of other bills.

Be as regular as possible in attendance. It is the watchful and attentive member who advances legislation.

Watch your bills when referred to the engrossing committee, and see that all amendments are properly incorporated.

See that your bill is properly enrolled before it is signed by your presiding officer, for it is only read by title at that time.

Bills providing for an appropriation of money may originate in either senate or house.

Chairmen of committees should always give receipts to the chief clerk or the secretary when receiving a bill for committee consideration.

The clerk having charge of the calendar has no right to advance the position of any bill. They must be placed in regular order, as reported from committee.

If you find a law in Mills' Statutes, it is not proof positive that it is still a law. Examine the Session Laws of 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1902 to see if it has not been repealed or amended.

After your measure has been considered in committee of the whole, ask the clerk will permit you to see that all amendments and alterations are properly incorporated in the measure.

On the last day of the session, have all surplus stationery and supplies in your desk or committee room collected and turned over to the secretary of state, for use at the next session. This is both law and practical economy.

A night watchman should be employed who can not, upon any sort of pretext, be induced to leave his post of duty. Much annoyance and possibly serious trouble may be avoided in case this important official is capable as well as honest.

Endeavor to be present at roll call at the morning session and listen to the reading of the journal, that action on your measures and your own movements may be correctly recorded. If the journal as read is in error, ask to have it corrected.

The legislative session closes at midnight on the ninetieth day. It has sometimes been the practice to stop the clock, and proceed with business beyond that hour, but this can be prevented by simply entering a protest for record on the journal.

Enrolled bills are filed with the secretary of state, and are preserved for all time in the state archives. Do not permit your branch of the assembly to

be criticised for errors and poor penmanship. Carefully inspect the writing and spelling of all applicants for clerkships, and select only those who are thoroughly competent to serve on your committees.

Read carefully and study the reports of the state officers, particularly those of the auditor and treasurer. If anything that you do not understand, go to them and ask for an explanation.

Do not procrastinate in the consideration of business. The last days of the session are always crowded, and confusion prevails. In the rush, errors occur, and good measures are overlooked or neglected from lack of time to consider them properly.

Mills' Annotated Statutes, volumes Nos. 1, 2 and 3, contain all the laws of Colorado up to and including the laws of 1895. To find the remainder of the laws you require, in addition, the Session Laws of 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1902.

Members of the general assembly, as well as state officers and others, are required to file an itemized statement, under oath, with the secretary of state, showing all expenses incurred, and for what purpose, during their campaign. This requirement applies to all candidates, whether elected or not.

## SENATE AND HOUSE RULES OF FOURTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

### SENATE.

It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprices of the speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body.—2 Hats., 149.

#### RULE I.—OF CALLING TO ORDER.

1. The stated hour of meeting, unless otherwise ordered, shall be 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.
2. The president (ex officio the lieutenant governor), or, in his absence, the president pro tem., shall take the chair every day, promptly at the hour to which the senate stands adjourned; shall call the senate to order, and on the appearance of a quorum shall proceed to business.
3. The stated hour for the convening of the senate having arrived, and the president and president pro tem. being absent, the eldest senior senator present shall call the senate to order, and shall preside until an acting president shall have been elected, which election shall be the first business of the senate.

#### RULE II.—OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT.

1. An acting president when elected shall continue to preside, with all the powers and privileges of the president, except that of signing bills and joint resolutions, until the president, or president pro tem., shall appear within the bar of the senate, when he shall surrender the chair.

#### RULE III.—OF A QUORUM.

1. A majority of all the senators elected shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.
2. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are empowered to send the sergeant-at-arms or any other person or persons, by them authorized, for any or all absent senators; and the actual expense incurred thereby in each case shall be paid by the absentees, respectively, unless, for a good and sufficient reason, they have been, or may be, excused by the senate.

#### RULE IV.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The senate having been called to order at the hour to which it shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, and after prayer by the chaplain, the first order of business shall be the reading of the journal of the preceding day, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected, and the journal approved.

2. After the reading and approval of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- First—Presentation of petitions and memorials.
- Second—Introduction of resolutions.
- Third—Introduction of bills. First reading—by title.
- Fourth—Reports of standing committees.
- Fifth—Reports of special committees.
- Sixth—Consideration of resolutions.
- Seventh—Second reading of bills.
- Eighth—Third reading of bills.
- Ninth—Messages from the house of representatives.
- Tenth—Communications from state officers.
- Eleventh—Messages from the governor.
- Twelfth—General orders.

3. No bill shall be made a special order without special order has been authorized by the affirmative vote of two-thirds present and voting; and in discussion of a motion to make a special order, which motion shall include only one bill, for which no other bill shall be substituted—no senator shall speak more than once nor longer than ten minutes, and a vote shall thereafter immediately be taken. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day and hour, and the consideration thereof shall not be completed at that sitting, it shall retain its place as a special order for the same hour on the succeeding day, unless otherwise ordered by the senate. And when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

4. When the senate has proceeded to the general order of the day, no other business, unless it be a special order, shall be in order until the general orders have been disposed of, except by unanimous consent.

#### RULE V.—OF MOTIONS.

1. No motion shall be debated until the same shall have been seconded and put by the chair, and, if desired by the presiding officer or by any senator, shall be reduced to writing, delivered at the secretary's desk and read before the same shall be debatable.

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment or ordering of the ayes and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the senate.

3. When the question is under debate, the president shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of the special order, to lay on the table, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, and they shall take precedence in the order named.

4. No motion or proposition upon a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

5. A motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition; and if a bill or proposition be set for consideration on a certain day, it shall not be considered at an earlier day.

6. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever, other than a senator, within the senate chamber to present any petition, memorial or address.

#### RULE VI.—OF SUBSTITUTE MOTIONS.

1. All so-called substitute motions and resolutions shall be considered as amendments only, and shall be subject to the rules relating thereto, except such matters as may be reported by committee.

## RULE VII.—OF QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

1. All questions of order shall be decided by the president without debate; such decision shall be subject to appeal to the senate by any senator, on which appeal no senator shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the senate; and the president, on such appeal, may speak in preference to senators, rising from his seat for that purpose.

2. If a senator be called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words spoken shall be immediately taken down in writing by the secretary, that the president may be better enabled to judge of the matter.

3. If any senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the senate, the president shall, or any senator may, call him to order; and the senator called to order shall immediately take his seat, if required to do so by the president, until the question of order is decided. If the decision be in favor of the senator called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any senator object, without leave of the senate.

## RULE VIII.—OF ADJOURNMENT.

1. A motion to adjourn, or take a recess, shall always be in order; but being decided in the negative shall not be again entertained unless some motion other than a call of the senate or motion for recess shall have taken place.

## RULE IX.—OF DIVISION OF QUESTION.

1. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any senator. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

2. All amendments of the house of representatives to a senate bill, or other proposition, shall not be divisible.

## RULE X.—OF DEBATE.

1. The following questions shall be decided without debate, to-wit: To suspend the rules, to adjourn, to take a recess, to lie on the table, to take from the table, to go into committee of the whole on the orders of the day, and all questions relating to the priority of business.

2. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect, and upon a two-thirds vote of the members-elect an hour may be fixed for a vote upon the pending measure. On either of these motions not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate and no senator shall speak more than three minutes.

## RULE XI.—OF FILLING BLANKS.

1. On filling up blanks, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, greatest number and most distant day.

## RULE XII.—OF THE PRESIDENT.

1. The president shall preserve order and decorum, but shall have no vote, except in case of a tie.

2. When two or more senators rise at the same time, the president shall designate which of them shall be entitled to the floor; but preference should be given to a senator who has not spoken on the subject under debate.

3. The president shall have the right, in the absence or inability of the president pro tem. to preside, to name any senator to perform the duties of the chair temporarily, who shall be invested during such time with all the powers

and privileges of the president, except that of signing bills and joint resolutions. But such appointment shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

4. The president shall have the general direction of the senate chamber, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or galleries, he shall have the power to order the same to be cleared. He may assign seats within the bar of the senate to reporters for newspapers, for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, but not so as to interfere with the convenience of the senate.

5. The president shall, in the presence of the senate, and after their titles have been previously read, sign all bills and joint resolutions, memorials and addresses, when passed by both houses; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate, or any committee thereof, shall be under his hand, attested by the secretary. (Const., Art. V., Sec. 26.)

6. The president is authorized to administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties.

7. He shall appoint all committees, except standing committees, unless otherwise ordered.

8. The president may state a question or may read sitting, but when putting a question he shall rise.

9. Upon the first and last day of a regular session of the general assembly, the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to the election of a president pro tem., who shall, during the absence or inability to serve of the president, possess all the powers and privileges of the president; and when presiding he shall vote last.

#### RULE XIII.—OF THE SECRETARY.

1. When a bill or resolution, coming from the house of representatives, does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in the house, the secretary shall either indicate the amendments on the calendar, or shall have the same reprinted at his discretion.

2. The assistant secretary, and other officers and employes at the secretary's desk, shall be under the direction of and shall perform such duties as may from time to time be required by the secretary of the senate.

3. The secretary shall permit no journals, records, bills or papers to be taken from his desk, or out of his custody, other than in the regular routine of business; nor shall he, at any time or place, allow the same to be handled or examined, by any person whatsoever, except the president, senators and officers and employes of the senate or state printer, in the necessary performance of their duties as such.

4. He shall take a receipt for every document which passes from his possession in the due course of business of the senate, and shall keep a book for that purpose.

5. If any paper in his charge shall be missing, he shall report the fact, immediately upon discovery, to the president, in order that inquiry may be made.

6. The secretary shall keep a book, to be called the docket, in which he shall enter, under appropriate marginal numbers, all senate and house bills, and joint resolutions and memorials, and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition and progress of each bill pending until the final disposition thereof, and shall index the same under the name of the senator or representative introducing the bill, joint resolution or memorial, and generally shall perform the duties of secretary, under the direction of the president.

#### RULE XIV.—OF THE JOURNAL.

1. The secretary shall keep a correct journal of each day's proceedings.

2. The title of all bills and proposed amendments shall be entered on the journal.

## RULE XV.—OF THE CALENDAR.

1. The secretary of the senate shall make a list of all bills in the order in which they were reported from committees—unless the senate shall otherwise direct—resolutions, reports of committees and other proceedings of the senate, which are committed to a committee of the whole senate, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day and hour; which list shall be called the general orders.

2. He shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the senate, which have, by order of the senate, been set down for consideration at some particular day and hour; which list shall be called the special orders.

3. He shall make a list of all bills, resolutions and memorials which may be upon their third reading, entering these in the order in which they were ordered upon third reading, unless the senate shall, by a two-thirds vote, otherwise direct; which list shall be called bills upon third reading.

4. The several lists referred to in the preceding sections of this rule, together with such other memoranda as the senate may direct, shall constitute the calendar of the senate, which calendar the secretary shall cause to be prepared, printed and laid upon the desk of the president and each senator every morning the senate may be in session.

## RULE XVI.—OF SENATORS.

1. No senator shall be permitted to vote or serve on any committee on any question in the event of which, other than a citizen, he is individually interested. (Const., Sec. 43, Art. V.)

2. No senator shall, without leave, absent himself from the senate, otherwise than temporarily, unless there be a quorum without his presence.

3. When a senator is about to speak, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and the president shall announce him as the senator from the ..... district (giving the number as the case may be). The senator may then speak from his seat, or that of any other senator tendered for that purpose.

4. In all cases, the senator who shall first rise and address the president shall speak first; but no senator shall speak more than twice on the same day nor for more than two hours on the same question, without leave of the senate, and he shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid personality; Provided, That any senator having a bill in charge shall have one hour for closing debate.

5. Any senator may call for a statement of the question, and, with leave of the senate, any senator, while addressing the senate, may read, or send to the secretary's desk and have read, from books, papers, or documents, any matter pertinent to the subject under discussion.

6. Any senator shall have the right to protest against any action of the senate, and such protests, and the reasons therefor, when reduced to writing, shall, without alteration, commitment or delay, be entered in the journal.

7. No senator shall, in any manner, interrupt the business of the senate while journals or public papers are being read, nor when any senator is speaking, except it be to raise a question of order, or with the consent, obtained through the chair, of the speaking senator, to make a personal explanation or propound an inquiry; nor while the president is putting a question; and no senator, in speaking, shall refer to a senator, then present, by name, unless more than one senator represent a senatorial district.

## RULE XVII.—OF VOTING.

1. In putting the question the form shall be: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the case may be) will say 'Aye;'" and after the affirmative voice is expressed: "As many as are of a different opinion will say 'No.'" If

the president doubt as to the voice of the majority, or a division be called for, the senate shall divide; those in the affirmative, first rising, shall be counted, then those in the negative; and if there still be a doubt, then the president shall direct that the roll be called.

2. Every senator present when the question is put shall vote, unless the senate, for special reasons, excuse him. A request to be excused from voting shall not be in order unless made before the senate divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced. Any senator requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate; but no senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair.

3. Any senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the chair.

4. When less than a quorum vote on any question pending in the senate, the president shall forthwith direct that the doors be closed, and that no senator be permitted to leave the senate chamber, and shall order the roll of senators called by the secretary. If a quorum be present, as shown by answering the calls, or by their presence in the chamber, the president shall again order the yeas and nays, and if any senator refuse to vote, he shall be noted as "present and not voting," and such refusal to vote shall be deemed a contempt, and, unless purged, the president shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to bring such senator or senators before the bar of the senate, when he or they shall be publicly reprimanded by the president.

#### RULE XVIII.—OF RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the senate, any senator voting on the prevailing side may, on the same day, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the senate, and been communicated to the house of representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the house to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

3. Upon notice being given by any senator of his intention to move a reconsideration of any vote taken, the secretary shall enter the same in the journal, and shall retain the bill or other paper with reference to which the vote was taken (except petitions, enacted bills, and orders of inquiry), until the time for reconsideration has expired; Provided, That the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session.

#### RULE XIX.—OF DEMAND FOR YEAS AND NAYS

1. Any senator has the right to demand the yeas and nays upon any question before it is put; and upon such demand, the president shall direct the secretary to call the names of senators in their alphabetical order; and before the result is declared, the secretary shall read over the names of those voting in the affirmative, and those voting in the negative, and after the call of the yeas and nays has been commenced, no senator shall be permitted to explain his vote; nor after the decision has been announced by the chair, shall any senator, under any circumstances, be permitted to vote.

## RULE XX.—OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE.

1. In case of a disagreement between the senate and house of representatives, the senate may either recede, insist and ask a conference or adhere, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

## RULE XXI.—OF CALL OF THE SENATE.

1. Any five senators may demand a call of the senate, and require absent senators to be sent for; but a call of the senate can not be made after voting has commenced; and the call of the senate being in order, the president shall order that the doors of the senate be closed, and that no senator be allowed to leave the senate chamber until the pending motion is voted upon, and shall direct the secretary to call the roll and note the absentees; after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no excuse, or an insufficient excuse is made, shall be sent for and taken into custody of the sergeant-at-arms, or his assistant, and brought before the bar of the senate, where, unless excused by a majority of the senate present, they shall be reprimanded by the president for neglect of duty, and fined, respectively, at least to the extent of the expenses incidental to their apprehension.

## RULE XXII.—OF COMMITTEES.

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by resolution at the beginning of each regular session of the general assembly:

1. Judiciary.
2. Revision.
3. Finance.
4. Banking and insurance.
5. Railroads and corporations.
6. Education and educational institutions.
7. Mines and mining.
8. Agriculture and irrigation.
9. Stock.
10. State affairs and public land.
11. County affairs.
12. State institutions and public buildings.
13. Fish, forestry and game.
14. Military affairs.
15. Privileges and elections.
16. Printing.
17. Enrollment.
18. Reapportionment.
19. Labor.
20. Supplies and expenditures.
21. Rules.
22. Horticulture.
23. Arapahoe county senators. (To whom all bills relating to the charter of the city of Denver shall be referred, only.)
24. Constitutional amendments.

2. The committees on stock, supplies and expenditures, printing, engrossment, and enrolling, shall consist of three senators each. The committees on revision, rules, military affairs, and labor, shall consist of four senators each. The committees on banking and insurance, state affairs and public lands, education and educational institutions, fish, forestry and game, and privileges and elections, shall consist of five senators each. The committees on judiciary and county affairs shall consist of six senators each. The committees on finance, mines and mining, and horticulture, shall consist of seven senators each. The committees on railroads and corporations, and state institutions and

public buildings, shall consist of nine senators each. The committee on agriculture and irrigation shall consist of twelve senators.

3. No committee shall sit during the sessions of the senate, nor at any time occupy the senate chamber without leave granted by the senate.

4. Committees shall report upon all matters referred to them without unnecessary delay, and in case of an adverse report, shall at all times state explicitly their reasons therefor, in which case such adverse report shall not be acted upon until the following day; they shall return all petitions and other papers referred to them with the bill or resolution, if any, to which they relate, and the same shall be transmitted to the house of representatives in connection with the said bill or resolution, or shall be filed for the use of the senate.

5. The committee on revision shall examine and engross all bills, amendments and joint resolutions or other papers which are required to be engrossed before they go out of the possession of the senate, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed before they are read a third time; they shall also compare such amendments as shall be made in the house to senate bills and that are concurred in by the senate, after they shall have been re-engrossed in the senate, for the purpose of seeing if they are correctly engrossed; and no bill shall have its third reading unless it shall have been printed, nor until it has been engrossed and report thereon made by the committee on revision that it has been correctly engrossed. The said committee shall examine all bills before third reading and final passage, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions, unconstitutional provisions, securing proper title, and of insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and as to whether any amendments adopted by the senate, if not already printed, are of that material character required by the constitution to be printed. The said revision committee shall report the nature of errors, with a concise suggestion as to the change necessary to correct the same.

6. The committee on enrollment shall examine all bills originating in the senate and which have passed both houses; see that they are correctly enrolled, signed by the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives, and presented to the governor, and shall make report thereof to the senate.

7. The committee on printing shall examine and report upon all questions of printing referred to them; and every resolution or motion to print any petition, resolution, report, message or other document, shall be referred to the committee for report upon the actual or approximate cost thereof; all bills, when reported from the committee of first reference, shall be referred to this committee, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be printed and reported back in the order of reference, and when printed shall be reported upon as to the accuracy with which they have been printed. The committee shall, from time to time, report any measure that they may deem useful to the economical and proper conduct of the public printing.

8. The committee on supplies and senate expenditures shall examine and audit all requisitions and bills for supplies and expenditures of the senate, of its members and committees, for stationery and other purposes, and shall certify to the correctness of the same; and no such requisition shall be made, nor bill be audited or paid, by any officer of the senate or of the state, unless so certified by the chairman or other member of the committee.

9. The committees on revision, enrollment, printing and supplies and expenditures shall have leave to report at any time.

#### RULE XXIII.—OF REFERENCE.

1. Motions to refer shall take precedence in the following order, viz.:
  - To a standing committee of the senate.
  - To a special committee of the senate.
  - To a joint standing committee.
  - To a joint special committee.

## RULE XXIV.—OF REPORTS.

1. Reports of committees, except such as do not propose final action, and reports of committees of conference, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be placed upon the calendar for the day next succeeding that on which they are presented to the senate.

## RULE XXV.—OF BILLS.

1. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, and at length on two different days previous to its being passed. All substantial amendments thereto shall be printed and laid on the desks of senators before the final vote is taken on the bill. The final vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against the same be entered on the journal. No bill shall be declared passed, or signed by the president, unless a majority of all the senators elected to the senate shall be recorded as voting for the same.

2. Every senate bill shall, upon its first reading, and before being printed, be referred, as a matter of course, to the appropriate standing committee, for the single purpose of considering whether or not the bill shall be printed. The committee shall, as soon as possible, and in the order of its reference, report each bill back with the recommendation, "That the bill be ordered printed," or that "The bill be laid on the table;" and in the event of the latter recommendation the committee shall give explicitly their reasons therefor.

3. Three days after the reference of a bill, as provided for in the preceding section of this rule, any senator may, by giving at least one day's notice, call for the report of the committee required in said section, and, unless excused by the senate, the committee shall, upon the expiration of the time of notice, make report. And upon the refusal of the chairman of any committee to obey said rule, a majority of any committee may call a committee meeting and make report.

4. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

5. No amendments to bills by the house of representatives shall be concurred in by the senate, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof.

6. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

7. When an amendment made in the senate to a bill from the house of representatives shall be disagreed to by that house, and not adhered to by the senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on third reading.

## RULE XXVI.—OF CONFERENCE.

1. Every report of a committee of conference shall be printed, together with the bill as amended, or the amendments thereto, subject to the direction of the committee, before action shall be had on such report; Provided, That this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.

2. That the vote on concurring in bills amended in the house of representatives, or on adopting reports of committees of conference, shall not be taken until said bills and reports have been placed on the files of senators, and particularly referred to in their calendars; Provided, That this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.

## RULE XXVII.—OF SECRET AND EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

1. On a motion being made and seconded to close the doors of the senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any senator, require secrecy, or on motion being made and carried, that the senate go into executive session, the president shall direct all except the senators and secretary and sergeant-at-arms to withdraw, and during the executive session and the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain shut, and every member and officer shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the senate.

2. Whenever the senate shall go into the consideration of executive business the proceedings of the senate in such business shall be kept in a separate journal, which shall not be inspected by any others than the members of the senate, unless otherwise ordered by the senate. The governor shall, from day to day, be notified by the secretary of the action of the senate, upon executive nominations, but no further extract from the executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the senate.

3. When nominations shall be made in writing by the governor to the senate, they shall, in executive session, be referred to the appropriate committee, and a future day assigned for their consideration, unless the senate otherwise direct.

4. Any senator or officer of the senate, convicted of disclosing any matter directed by the senate to be held in confidence, shall be liable, if a senator, to expulsion, and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the senate.

## RULE XXVIII.—OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

1. Upon the adoption of a motion to go into the committee of the whole senate, the president shall appoint the chairman thereof, who shall for the time being exercise all the powers of the president necessary to the conduct of the business of the committee.

2. The rules of the senate shall govern as far as practicable the proceedings of the committee, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject; that a call for the yeas and nays can not be made, nor can an appeal from the decision of the chair be taken.

3. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

4. All bills shall be considered in committee of the whole; all amendments made therein shall be reported by the chairman to the senate, and shall by him be moved to be inserted, and, if adopted, shall be entered in the journal. Every bill shall be read at length in committee of the whole (unless the committee decide to recommend that the enacting clause be stricken out), the chairman shall so report, and entry thereof shall be made in the journal and such reading shall be considered one of the readings required by the constitution; but if any senator shall request the reading of the bill at length, while on second reading, it shall be done.

## RULE XXIX.—OF MESSAGES.

1. Messages shall be sent to the house by the secretary or assistant secretary, the secretary having previously endorsed the final determination of the senate thereon.

2. Messages from the governor or house of representatives may be received at any time, except while the senate is dividing, or while the journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, but no such message shall be reported to the senate without unanimous consent, until the regular order is reached.

## RULE XXX.—OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. All resolutions, memorials and other papers requiring the signature of the governor shall be treated in all respects in the introduction and form of proceeding in a similar manner with bills.

2. All resolutions, unless involving the expenditure of public moneys, or unless some senator give notice of a desire to debate the same, may be acted on at once; otherwise they shall lie over one day.

## RULE XXXI.—OF PRIVILEGES.

1. No persons not a senator or officer of the senate, other than the judges of the district and supreme courts, the governor and state officers, members of the congressional delegation, ex-members of the senate, members of the house of representatives, duly accredited representatives of the state press, and such other persons as may be invited by the president or senators, shall be allowed on the floor of the senate while in session.

2. At no time, whether the senate be in session or not, shall any employe of the senate, or any person whatsoever, other than the president or a senator, be permitted to occupy the chair, or use the desk of the president or that of any senator.

3. The sergeant-at-arms and the employes under his direction will be held to a strict enforcement of this rule.

4. Any employe of the senate, or of its committees, soliciting or inviting any senator to vote or use his influence for any bill or matter before the senate, shall be at once dismissed from service and employment; and any person entitled to the privilege of the floor of the senate who shall, while on the floor during the session of the senate, solicit or invite any senator to vote or use his influence for any bill or matter before the senate, shall forfeit his privilege.

5. While the senate is in committee of the whole no person other than a senator, or a member of the house of representatives, or the officers and employes of either house, or ex-members of the senate, or the executive officers of the state, or the private secretary of the governor, or ladies with their escorts, or duly accredited representatives of the press, shall be allowed within the bar of the senate; nor shall any officer or employe of the senate, during the sitting of such committee, carry to any senator the card or name of any person; Provided, That persons privileged under this amendment, except executive officers of the state and members of the house of representatives, shall be entitled only to the quiet and orderly occupancy of the seats provided for visitors, and in no sense to the privileges of the floor. Any violation of this rule shall subject the offender, if an officer or employe of the senate, to immediate removal from office, and, if a privileged person, to the forfeiture of the privilege.

## RULE XXXII.—OF PRESENTING PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

1. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance, or other communication addressed to the senate, the senator, from his place, shall make a brief verbal statement of the general purport of it, and if it be not insulting, profane or obscene, it shall be received.

2. Every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill and report of committee shall be endorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately thereunder the name of the senator presenting the same shall be written.

3. Every petition, memorial and other paper shall be referred, as of course, without putting the question, unless the reference be objected to when presented.

## RULE XXXIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. During the sessions of the senate, smoking within the senate chamber shall not be allowed.
2. While the president is putting any question, or addressing the senate, no one shall walk across the chamber, and while a senator is speaking, no one shall walk between him and the chair. No person other than the secretary or his assistants shall remain at the secretary's desk while the yeas and nays are being called, or ballots being counted.
3. No purchase shall be made or expense incurred by the sergeant-at-arms, or any officer or employe of the senate, in its behalf, except upon the written order of the chairman or other member of the committee on senate supplies and expenditures.
4. When the reading of any paper is called for, and not as a part of the remarks of any senator, and objection be made, it shall be determined by a vote of the senate, without a debate.
5. Questions of privilege shall be: First, those affecting the rights of the senate collectively, its safety, dignity and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of members individually in their senatorial capacity only; and shall immediately have precedence of all other questions, except motions to fix the day to which the senate shall adjourn, to adjourn, and for a recess.
6. The southwest corner of the senate gallery shall be reserved for ladies and their escorts; the northwest corner thereof for the families of the members and officers of the senate and their guests, who shall be admitted only by card of the member or officer. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate shall appoint one of his assistants to be known as the "assistant sergeant-at-arms of the gallery," and whose duties shall be exclusively confined to preserving order in the galleries and the enforcement of the rules of the senate in relation thereto.

## RULE XXXIV.—OF ABROGATION, SUSPENSION OR AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

1. No rule shall be suspended unless upon a two-thirds vote of all members-elect, nor abrogated or amended unless one day's notice be given and upon a majority vote, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

## RULE XXXV.—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

1. Jefferson's Manual shall govern the senate in all cases in which it is applicable, and in which it is not inconsistent with these rules and the joint rules of the senate and house of representatives.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

### SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The department of secretary of the senate includes the assistant secretary, record clerk, reading clerk, engrossing and enrolling clerks, and such other clerks or assistants as may be required to conduct the clerical work of the senate.

#### SECRETARY.

He has the care and custody of all the papers, reports, bills and records, and arranges, in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the senate. He must, in order to have a proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labors of all his subordinates. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. He shall promptly, "on the same day such orders are made," deliver to all committees, bills or other matters that are referred. He shall keep the service accounts of all the senators and employes of the senate, and issue his certificates of per diem, signed by the president, attested by himself. He shall keep a journal of each day's proceedings, and deliver the messages of the senate to the house of representatives, and sign all orders and directions of the senate. He shall permit no records, bills, papers or reports to be taken out of his custody belonging to the senate, otherwise than in the regular course of business; and shall report any missing papers to the attention of the president, as well as all dereliction of duty upon the part of his subordinates. He shall report to the senate whenever any additional clerical labor is required in his department. He shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the senate, and is required at the close of the session to deposit all papers in his possession as secretary, properly classified and labeled, with the secretary of state.

#### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

His special duty shall be to keep a correct journal of each day's proceedings—under the supervision of the secretary—and prepare a calendar for each day's business, if so ordered by the senate; shall also perform such other services as may be required of him by the secretary. In the absence of the secretary he shall perform his duties generally.

#### THE RECORD CLERK.

It shall be his duty to keep the registry of all bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., and make the proper endorsements on same of all actions taken and proceedings had with regard to such papers; to distribute to the proper committees or officers all bills, petitions and other papers referred; to keep a record of all the officers and employes of the senate, and make out the certificates of per diem ready for the signature of the president and secretary, and when not otherwise occupied, to help the assistant secretary in the performance of his duties.

#### THE READING CLERK.

It is his duty to read the journals, bills, reports of committees, papers, etc., that may be handed to him by the secretary, and act as clerk of the committee of the whole, and perform such other duties, when not engaged, as may be required of him by the secretary.

#### THE ENGROSSING CLERK.

It shall be his special duty to engross all bills ordered to a third reading which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order of their engrossment. He shall engross all bills in the order that they are given him, and return the same to the chairman of the committee in like order; shall keep a record of all extra clerks engaged, and the time employed, and report the same to the secretary. By the direction of the secretary, he shall copy such other documents, journals, reports or papers as may be required for the use of the senate.

#### THE ENROLLMENT CLERK.

It is his special duty to make clear, legible copies of all the bills which have been concurred in by both branches of the general assembly, without erasures or interlineations. He shall report to the secretary all persons engaged, and the time employed, and shall perform such other clerical duty as may be required.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Each deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the secretary and his assistants as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary. The deputies are expected to notify the secretary of any interference by others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other documents in their possession without leave of the secretary. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards senators, associate deputies and all who have business to transact with the department.

All committees employing clerks will report to the secretary the names and time employed, in order that the same may be entered upon the book per diem.

#### SERGEANT-AT-ARMS DEPARTMENT

Consists of the sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, custodian of blanks and bills, messenger, janitor, watchman and pages, and such other officers as may be required for the policing, protection and execution of the orders of the senate.

#### SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

This officer is the executive officer of the senate, and to his charge is committed all police regulations. He shall see to the furnishing, warming, ventilating and lighting of the senate and auxiliary rooms; serve subpoenas and warrants of the senate; announce messages from the governor and house of representatives; receive from the secretary of state all necessary stationery, documents, etc., for the use of the senate, and distribute the same to the senators and officers entitled thereto. He shall report all derelictions of duty on the part of his subordinates to the president of the senate. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. There shall be on duty in his department at all times a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, janitor and two pages. He shall see that all printed matter is delivered to the custodian of bills and blanks that shall come from the public printer.

## THE ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Shall aid and assist his principal generally in the discharge of his duties, and take his place when he is absent.

## THE MESSENGER

Shall aid and assist his principal generally in the discharge of his duties, and secretary, attend to the receipt and distribution of the mails in such a manner as the sergeant-at-arms may direct, and perform such other duties as may be required of him.

## THE DOORKEEPERS.

The doorkeepers shall attend to the principal door, open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons entitled to seats inside the bar of the senate; shall relieve the watchman from his duties at 7:30 a. m., maintain order in the lobby and see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the senate in their department are strictly enforced.

## THE JANITORS.

The janitors shall attend to the cleaning of the rooms of the senate at such hours as may be fixed by the sergeant-at-arms; see that the gas and heating apparatus is in order; attend in the cloak room, and generally do all things required of them by the sergeant-at-arms. They shall leave no rubbish in or about the rooms that may cause destruction by fire.

## THE CUSTODIAN OF BILLS AND BLANKS.

It shall be his duty to receive all blanks, bills and documents printed for the use of the senate, and arrange them in a convenient manner or form for distribution by the sergeant-at-arms and secretary. He shall allow no person not connected with the senate to remove any blanks, bills, or documents from his custody.

## THE WATCHMAN.

The watchman shall report for duty to the sergeant-at-arms, at 9:00 p. m. each night, and shall be placed in charge of the senate chamber and all auxiliary rooms until 7:30 a. m. He shall see that all doors are fastened; that all lights are extinguished, not required by officers of the senate, and that no person is admitted to the chambers or rooms unless upon an order of the chief officer of the senate; shall see that no papers, books or documents are removed, except by known senators or officers; shall report all violations of the rules to the sergeant-at-arms.

## THE DUTIES OF PAGES.

To be in attendance from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. every day, whether the senate is in session or not.

To receive from the custodian of bills and blanks the printed bills and arrange them on the file of each senator; distribute such documents, papers and mail matter as may come to the senate, under direction of the sergeant-at-arms.

Not to leave the senate during the session, or absent themselves except upon leave of the sergeant-at-arms. To take the positions assigned to them by the secretary, and standing up so as to see and be seen; hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several senators to the secretary, when presented; to answer promptly any call and render assistance to any senator requiring it.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

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Rules—W. H. Adams, chairman; Rush, J. Frank Adams, Buckley and Jefferson.

Judiciary—Rush, chairman; Taylor, J. F. Adams, Ballinger, Hughes, Ward, Hill, Graves, Owen, Cornforth and Campbell.

Finance—W. A. Hill, chairman; Buckley, McGuire, Clayton, Lewis, Jefferson, West, Roberts, Taylor, Ward, Griffith, Farwell and Pryor.

Revision and Engrossment—E. T. Taylor, chairman; Lewis, Bailey and Cornforth.

Banking and Insurance—S. I. Hallett, chairman; Lewis, Copp, Buckley, Hughes, Bailey, Ballinger, Seldomridge, De Long and Farwell.

Corporations and Railroads—J. Frank Adams, chairman; McGuire, Buckley, W. H. Adams, Barela, Graves, Jefferson, Moore, Roberts, Copp, Bailey, Farwell and Owen.

Mines and Mining—H. L. Roberts, chairman; Kennedy, Copp, Hallett, Ward, Seldomridge, McDonald and Wood.

Agriculture and Irrigation—L. R. West, chairman; W. H. Adams, Barela, Clayton, Copp, Hill, Roberts, De Long, Wood, Drake, Dick and Ewing.

Stock—B. L. Jefferson, chairman; Buckley, Barela, McGuire, W. H. Adams, Drake and Ewing.

State Affairs—Griffith, chairman; Seldomridge, Kennedy, Dick and Cornforth.

Supplies and Expenditures—F. F. Graves, chairman; Bailey and Pryor.

Education and Educational Institutions—W. L. Clayton, chairman; West, J. Frank Adams, Campbell and De Long.

County Affairs—F. F. Graves, chairman; Roberts, Kennedy, Hill, Drake and Farwell.

State Institutions—Hume Lewis, chairman; Rush, Ballinger, Moore, Ward, Clayton, Cornforth, Pryor and McDonald.

Fish, Forestry and Game—George V. Copp, chairman; Taylor, Jefferson, Hallett, Hughes, Seldomridge, McDonald and Ewing.

Enrollment—Ballinger, chairman; Griffith and De Long.

Military—John Ewing, chairman; Bailey, Griffith and Drake.

Privileges and Elections—Barela, chairman; Rush, McGuire, Clayton, Hallett, Wood and Campbell.

Printing—F. A. Moore, chairman; Copp, Lewis and Campbell.

Labor—C. B. Wood, chairman; Kennedy, Moore, Hughes and Owen.

Horticulture—De Long, chairman; West, Moore, Dick, Farwell, Drake and Ewing.

Reapportionment—F. W. Bailey, chairman; Hill, West, Ballinger, Griffith, Seldomridge, J. F. Adams, Kennedy, Owen, Dick, De Long, McDonald, Farwell and Wood.

Constitutional Amendments—Hughes, chairman; McGuire, Rush, Taylor and Campbell.

City and County of Denver—McGuire, chairman; J. Frank Adams, Graves, Rush, Bailey, Griffith, Hughes and Hill.

## JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rule 1—Each house shall transmit to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

Rule 2—When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one house shall be rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same may have passed.

Rule 3—Message from one house to the other shall be communicated by the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house, unless the house transmitting the message shall specially direct otherwise.

Rule 4—It shall be in the power of either house to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

Rule 5—In any case of difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, either house may request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other house shall also appoint a committee to confer. The committee shall meet at such house and place as shall be appointed by the chairman of the committee on the part of the houses requesting such conference. The conferees shall state to each other verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses, and confer fully thereon. The committee shall report in writing, and shall be authorized to report such modifications or amendment as they think advisable. But no committee on conference shall consider or report on any matters except those directly at issue between the two houses. The papers shall be left with the conferees of the house assenting to such conference, and they present the report of the committee to their house. When such house shall have acted thereon, they shall transmit the same, and the papers relating thereto, to the other, with a message certifying its action thereon. Every report of a committee of conference shall be read through in each house before a vote is taken on the same.

Rule 6—It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two houses, at any time previous to conference, whether the papers on which such difference arose are before the house receding, formally or informally; and on such vote to recede, the same number shall be required to constitute a quorum to act thereon, and to assent to such a receding, as was required on the original question out of which the difference arose.

Rule 7—After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement, the bill which is the subject of difference shall be deemed lost and shall not again be reviewed during the same session in either house.

Rule 8—All joint committees of the two houses, and all committees of conference, shall consist of two senators, and three members of assembly, unless otherwise specially ordered by concurrent resolution.

Rule 9—There shall be printed, of course, and without order, two hundred and forty copies of all original bills reported by committees of either house.

Rule 10—When the same document shall, by separate orders, be directed to be printed by both houses, it shall be regarded as but one order unless otherwise expressly directed by either house.

Rule 11—There shall be printed and distributed as follows:

To the senate, eighty copies.

To the assembly, one hundred and forty copies.

To the state officers, fifteen copies.

To the state library, one copy.

Retain to bind, four copies.

## JOINT CONVENTION RULES.

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Rule 1—Joint conventions shall be held in the hall of the house of representatives, and the president of the senate shall preside.

Rule 2. The secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, shall be secretaries of the joint convention, and the proceedings of the convention shall be published with the journals of the house, and the final result, as announced by the president on return of the senate to their chamber, shall be entered on the journals of the senate.

Rule 3—The rules of the house of representatives, so far as the same may be applicable, shall govern the proceedings in joint convention.

Rule 4. Whenever a president pro tempore presides, he shall be entitled to vote upon all occasions, and in case of a tie the question shall be declared lost.

Rule 5—Joint conventions shall have the power to compel the attendance of absent members in the mode and under the penalties prescribed by the rules of the house to which such members respectively belong, and for that purpose the sergeant-at-arms of each house shall attend.

Rule 6—Joint conventions may adjourn from time to time, as may be found necessary; and it shall be the duty of the house of representatives to prepare to receive the senate, and of the senate to proceed to the hall of the house of representatives at the time fixed by law or resolution, or to which the joint convention may have adjourned.

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## RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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### RULE I.—OF CALLING TO ORDER.

1. The stated hour of meeting, unless otherwise ordered, shall be 10 o'clock in the morning of each day.

### RULE II.—OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the house stands adjourned, call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum proceed to business.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobbies and galleries, may cause the same to be cleared, or may do so upon the demand of the house.

3. He shall have the general direction of the hall of the house of representatives, of the approaches thereto, and may assign seats within the bar of the house to regularly appointed reporters for the press. Such reporters so appointed and assigned shall be entitled to such seats as the speaker shall designate and shall have the right to pass to and from such seats in entering and leaving the house.

4. He shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the house. On every appeal he shall have the right in his place to assign his reason for such decision.

5. He shall appoint all committees, whether standing, joint or special.

6. He shall, in the presence of the house, sign all bills and joint resolutions, memorials and addresses, passed by the general assembly, after their titles shall have been publicly read immediately before signing, which fact

shall be entered on the journal. (Constitution, article V, section 26.) He shall sign all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the house, or by any committee thereof, and the same shall be attested by the clerk.

7. He may state a question or may read sitting, but when putting a question he shall rise.

8. He is authorized to administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties.

9. He may substitute any member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding two consecutive legislative days, but for no longer period except by special consent of the house.

10. He may vote on all occasions, except on appeals from his decision.

11. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the committee on rules.

12. He shall, when the house determines upon going into the committee of the whole, name a chairman to preside therein.

13. He may speak as other members on general questions—when he shall call some other member to the chair.

14. He shall declare all votes. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (as the question may be) say 'Aye;'" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed will say 'No.'" If the speaker doubt, or a division shall be called for, the house shall divide—those voting in the affirmative shall first rise from their seats; afterwards those in the negative.

15. He shall receive all messages and communications from other departments of the government and announce them to the house.

16. He shall represent the assembly, declare its will, and in all things obey its commands. Every officer of the house is subordinate to the speaker, and in all that relates to the prompt and correct discharge of official duties is under his supervision.

### RULE III.—OF THE CLERK.

1. The clerk shall keep a correct journal of each day's proceedings. He shall enter therein the ayes and noes, all votes taken in the concurrence by the house in all amendments made by the senate, and in the adoption of all reports of all committees of conference, and in final passage of all bills. (Constitution, article V, sections 22 and 23.)

2. The titles of all bills and proposed amendments shall be entered on the journal.

3. When a bill or resolution, coming from the senate, does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in the senate, the clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the calendar, or shall have the same reprinted, when ordered by the house.

4. The officers and employees at the clerk's desk shall be under the direction of, and shall perform such duties as may from time to time be required by, the clerk of the house.

5. The clerk shall permit no journals, bills or papers to be taken from his desk, or out of his custody, other than in the regular routine of business; nor shall he, at any time or place, allow the same to be handled or examined by any person whatsoever, except the speaker, members and officers or employees of the house or state printer, in the necessary performance of their duties as such.

6. He shall take a receipt for every document which passes from his possession in the due course of business of the house, and shall keep a book for that purpose.

7. If any papers in his charge shall be missed, he shall report the fact, immediately upon the discovery, to the speaker, in order that inquiry may be made.

8. The clerk shall keep a book, to be called the docket, in which he shall enter, under appropriate marginal numbers, all senate and house bills,

and joint resolutions and memorials, and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition, and progress of each bill pending until the final disposition thereof, and shall index the same under the name of the senator or representative introducing the bill, joint resolution or memorial, and generally shall perform the duties of clerk, under the direction of the speaker.

9. The clerk shall make a list of all bills in the order in which they were reported from committees—unless the house shall otherwise direct—resolutions, reports of committees and other proceedings of the house, which are committed to a committee of the whole house, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day and hour; which list shall be called the general orders.

10. He shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the house, which have, by order of the house, been set down for consideration at some particular day and hour; which list shall be called the special orders.

11. He shall make a list of all bills, resolutions and memorials which may be upon their third reading, entering these in the order in which they were ordered upon third reading, unless the house shall, by a majority vote, otherwise direct; which list shall be called bills upon third reading.

12. The several lists referred to in the preceding sections of this rule, together with such other memoranda as the house may direct, shall constitute the calendar of the house, which calendar the clerk shall cause to be prepared, printed and laid upon the desk of the speaker and each member every morning that the house may be in session; Provided, That no calendar shall be printed until the last four pages of the previous calendar is reached. The clerk shall prepare a supplement to the calendar each day, containing a list of bills reported upon adversely, special orders and bills for third reading.

13. Any objection to the calendar shall be made and disposed of before the house proceeds to the consideration of the orders of the day.

#### RULE IV.—OF MEMBERS.

1. Petitions, memorials and any other papers addressed to the house shall be presented by the speaker or by any member in his place.

2. Every member presenting a paper shall endorse the same; if a petition, memorial or report to the legislature, with a brief statement of its subject or contents, adding his name; if a motion or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report with the name of the committee and the member making the same; if a bill, a statement of its title with his name.

3. Every member who shall be within the bar of the house when a question is stated from the chair, shall vote thereon, unless he be excused by the house, or unless he be directly interested in the question; but no member shall be obliged to vote on any question unless within the bar when his name is called.

4. No member rising to debate, to give a notice, make a motion, or report, or to present a petition or other paper, shall proceed until he shall have addressed the speaker and have been recognized by him, when he may proceed to address the house from any place on the floor or from the clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality.

5. While the member is speaking no member shall entertain any private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

6. While the speaker is putting the question or addressing the house, no person shall walk out of or across the hall, nor when a member is speaking entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair; and during the session of the house no member or other person shall wear his hat; no member shall remain by the clerk's desk during the counting of the ballots or the call of the roll; and no member or other person shall smoke in the lobbies

or upon the floor of the house while the same is in session, and the sergeant-at-arms and the doorkeeper are charged with the strict enforcement of this rule.

7. When a motion to adjourn is carried the members and officers shall keep their seats and places until the speaker declares the house adjourned.

8. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the house was last adjourned; and in case of neglect he shall be subject to a reprimand from the chair, unless excused by the house; nor shall any member absent himself from the house for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

9. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the house, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another member, to explain, and the house shall, if appealed to, decide on the case without debate; if the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and if the case requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the house may deem proper.

10. If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the clerk's desk and read aloud to the house, but he shall not be held to answer nor be subject to the censure of the house therefor if further debate or other business has intervened.

11. When two or more members rise at once, the speaker shall name the member who is to speak first.

12. No member shall be excused from attendance for more than one day without consent of two-thirds of all the members present. For a day or less he may be excused by a majority.

13. Any member shall have the right to protest against any action of the house, and such protest, with the reasons therefor, when reduced to writing, shall, without alteration, commitments or delay, be entered in the journal, provided said protest is not personal in its nature.

14. Pairs shall be announced by the clerk after the completion of the roll call upon any question, motion or bill from a written list furnished him and signed by the member announcing the pair to the clerk, which list shall be published in the journal as part of the proceedings, immediately following the names of those not voting; Providing, That if it be necessary to constitute a quorum, all pairs shall be considered as withdrawn.

15. Any member may call for a statement of the question, and any member, while addressing the house, may read or send to the clerk's desk and have read from books, papers or documents, any matter pertaining to the subject under discussion without asking leave; Provided, That upon objection made by any member, the matter being so read, shall, by the vote of a majority of the members, and voting be, without debate, decided to pertain to such subject, and as not being read for the purpose of delay.

16. Any member may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the chair.

17. Every petition, memorial or other paper shall be referred, as a matter of course, without putting the question, unless the reference be appealed to when it is presented.

18. When the reading of any paper is called for and not as a part of the remarks of any member, and objection be made, it shall be determined by a vote of the house, without debate.

#### RULE V.—FOR THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

1. There shall be chosen at the commencement of each regular session of the legislature, a chief clerk, assistant clerk, reading clerk, stationery and bill clerk, docket clerk, sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, chaplain, chief engrossing clerk, with not more than eight assistant engrossing clerks;

chief enrolling clerk, with not more than eight assistant enrolling clerks; chief printing clerk, with not more than four assistant printing clerks; two messengers, doorkeeper, assistant doorkeeper, janitor for chamber, janitor for committee rooms, janitor for cloak room, night watchman, six pages and a clerk for each of the following named committees: Judiciary, revision and constitution, finance, ways and means, corporations and railroads, agriculture and irrigation, and stock (jointly), appropriations and expenditures and fees and salaries (jointly), education and state institutions (jointly), and six additional committee clerks, together with such other additional employes as may be provided by law to be appointed by the speaker.

2. The house may also employ a stenographer whenever necessary, and the speaker of the house may, at the request of the engrossing or enrolling committees, when the labor required to be done by the clerks of said committees can not be done by the said clerks, detail any other clerks of the house to assist in the labor to be done by said committee. All such officers and employes may be selected by the house employing them, either by ballot or resolution, and they shall perform the duties usually performed by like officers and employes, and such other duties as may be required of them by the proper members or officers. Every officer and employe shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the state of Colorado, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to keep the secrets of the house; and no officer or employe of the house shall enter upon the duties of his office or employment, nor shall his per diem begin to run until an oath of office shall have been administered by the speaker and a record thereof made with the clerk.

#### RULE VI.—OF OTHER OFFICERS.

1. The doorkeeper shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the hall, and fifteen minutes before the hour for the meeting of the house each day, he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons, except those privileged to remain.

2. The sergeant-at-arms shall attend the house during its sittings, maintain order under the direction of the speaker, and pending the election of a speaker or speaker pro tempore, under the direction of the clerk, execute the commands of the house and all processes issued by authority thereof directed to him by the speaker.

3. The assistant sergeant-at-arms shall superintend the postoffice kept for the accommodation of the members and officers of the house, and be held responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of their mail, and in general perform such other duties as may be directed by the sergeant-at-arms.

4. The chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the house and open the same with prayer.

5. Any officer or employe of the house or of its committees soliciting or inviting any member to vote for or against, or use his influence for or against any bill or matter before the house, shall be at once dismissed from service or employment.

6. No purchase shall be made or expense incurred by the sergeant-at-arms or any other officer or employe of the house in its behalf, except upon the written order of the committee on house expenses.

#### RULE VII.—OF A QUORUM.

1. A majority of all the members elected shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting and adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

2. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, they are empowered to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other per-

sons by them authorized, for any or all absent members; and the actual expense incurred thereby in each case shall be paid by the absentees, respectively, unless, for a good and sufficient reason, they may have been, or may be, excused by the house.

3. When less than a quorum vote on any question pending in the house, the speaker shall forthwith direct that the doors be closed, and that no member be permitted to leave the house, and shall order the roll of members called by the clerk. If a quorum be present, as shown by answering the calls, or by their presence in the house, the speaker shall again order the yeas and nays, and if any member refuse to vote, he shall be noted as "present and not voting," and such refusal to vote shall be deemed a contempt, and unless purged, the speaker shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to bring such member or members before the bar of the house, when he or they shall be publicly reprimanded by the speaker.

#### RULE VIII.—OF ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The house having been called to order at the hour to which it shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected and the journal approved.

2. After the reading and approval of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

First—Presentation of petitions and memorials.

Second—Reports of standing committees.

Third—Reports of special committees.

Fourth—Messages from the governor.

Fifth—Communications from state officers.

Sixth—Messages from the senate.

Seventh—(1) Introduction of resolutions. (2) Consideration of resolutions.

Eighth—Introduction of bills, first reading by title.

Ninth—Third reading of bills.

Tenth—Second reading of bills, and general orders.

3. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day and hour, and the consideration thereof shall not be reached on that day, it shall take its place in the general order; and when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day, or the succeeding day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of; Provided, Such subsequent special order is reached on the day on which the same is set for special order.

4. When the house has proceeded to the general orders of the day, no other business, unless it be a special order, shall be in order until the general orders have been disposed of, except by unanimous consent.

5. That all motions and resolutions intended to provide for special orders, or in any manner for the conduct of the business of the house out of the regular order, except to suspend the rules, shall, before action, be referred to the committee on rules, and their report thereon.

#### RULE IX.—OF THE QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

1. Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the house collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation and conduct of members, individually in their representative capacity only; and shall immediately have precedence of all other questions except motions to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn. to adjourn and for a recess.

## RULE X.—OF MOTIONS.

1. No motion shall be debated until the same shall have been seconded and put by the chair, and, if desired by the presiding officer, or by any member, shall be reduced to writing, delivered at the clerk's desk, and read before the same shall be debatable.

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave of the house.

3. When a question is under debate, the speaker shall receive no motion but to adjourn, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of the special order, to lay on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, and they shall take precedence in the order named.

4. No bill shall be so altered or amended in its passage through the house as to change its original purpose. (Constitution, article V., section 17.)

5. No motion or proposition upon a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

6. A motion to postpone to a day certain, or indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition; and if a bill or proposition be set for consideration on a certain day, it shall not be considered at an earlier day.

7. No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever, other than a member, within the house to present any petition, memorial or address.

8. All so-called substitute motions and resolutions shall be considered as amendments only, and shall be subject to the rules relating thereto, except such matters as may be reported by committee.

9. A motion to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn, a motion to adjourn and to take a recess, shall always be in order, but once having been acted upon adversely, shall not again be in order until some other business has intervened.

10. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible, but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

11. Amendments made in the senate to a house bill or other proposition, shall not be divisible.

12. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the speaker may entertain one motion to adjourn; but after the result thereon is announced, he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion till the vote is taken on suspension.

## RULE XI.—OF DEBATE.

1. The following questions shall be decided without debate, to wit: To adjourn, to take a recess, to lie on the table, to take from the table, to go into committee of the whole on the orders of the day, and all questions relating to the priority of business.

2. No member shall occupy more than thirty minutes in debate on any question in the house, except as further provided in this rule.

3. The member introducing the measure under consideration, when reported from a committee, may open and close, where general debate has been had thereon; and if it shall extend beyond one day, he shall be entitled to one hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used thirty minutes in the opening.

4. No member shall speak more than once to the same question without leave of the house, unless he be the mover, proposer or introducer of the matter

pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

#### RULE XII.—OF FILLING BLANKS.

1. Of filling up blanks, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, greatest number and most distant day.

#### RULE XIII.—OF RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the house, any member voting on the prevailing side may, on the same day, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the house shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the house, and been communicated to the senate, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the senate to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately and without debate; and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

3. Upon notice being given by any member of his intention to move a reconsideration of any vote taken, the clerk shall enter the same in the journal and shall retain the bill or other paper with reference to which the vote was taken (except petitions, enacted bills and orders of inquiry), until the time for reconsideration has expired; Provided, That the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session.

4. A motion to reconsider shall take precedence of all other questions, except the consideration of a conference report, a motion to fix the day to which the house shall adjourn, to adjourn, to take a recess, and shall not be withdrawn without consent of the house, and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration.

#### RULE XIV.—OF DEMAND FOR YEAS AND NAYS.

1. Any member has the right to demand the yeas and nays upon any question before the decision is announced by the chair, and upon such demand the speaker shall direct the clerk to call the names of members in their alphabetical order; and before the result is declared, the clerk shall, upon demand, read over the names of those voting in the affirmative and of those voting in the negative; when the yeas and nays are called any member may, when his name is called, be allowed not to exceed two minutes in which to explain his vote; Provided, That this privilege shall be curtailed to a half minute for each member during the last ten days of the session. After the decision has been announced by the chair, no member shall under any circumstances be permitted to vote. And a record shall be kept in the journal of the names of all members who shall vote "aye" and of the names of all members who shall vote "no" on each and every roll call.

#### RULE XV.—OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HOUSE AND SENATE.

1. In case of a disagreement between the house and senate, the house may either recede, insist and ask a conference or adhere, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

## RULE XVI.—OF THE CALL OF THE HOUSE.

1. Any ten members may demand a call of the house, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the house can not be made after voting has commenced; and the call of the house being in order, the speaker shall order that the doors of the house be closed, and that no member be allowed to leave the house until the call is dispensed with, and shall direct the clerk to call the roll and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no excuse, or an insufficient excuse is made, shall be sent for and taken in custody by the sergeant-at-arms, or his assistant, and brought before the bar of the house, where, unless excused by a majority of the members present, they shall be reprimanded by the speaker for neglect of duty and fined, respectively, at least to the extent of the expenses incidental to their apprehension.

## RULE XVII.—OF COMMITTEES.

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, unless otherwise ordered, and the first member named shall be the chairman.

1. Finance, ways and means.
2. Judiciary.
3. Appropriations and expenditures.
4. Mines and mining.
5. Public lands.
6. Stock.
7. Agriculture and irrigation.
8. Education.
9. Public buildings.
10. Elections and appointments.
11. State affairs and reappointment.
12. Corporations and railroads.
13. Fees and salaries.
14. State institutions.
15. Penitentiary.
16. Counties and county lines.
17. Indian and military affairs.
18. Roads and bridges.
19. Federal relations.
20. Printing.
21. Engrossment.
22. Enrollment.
23. Rules.
24. Fish, forestry and game.
25. Insurance and banking.
26. House expenses.
27. Revision and constitution.
28. Temperance, medical affairs and public health.
29. Labor.
30. Towns and cities.
31. State canals and reservoirs.
32. Mercantile and manufacturing interests.
33. Denver city charter.
34. Constitutional amendments.

The following standing committees shall consist of thirteen members: Corporations and railroads, agriculture and irrigation, mines and mining, state institutions, Denver city charter.

The following of eleven members: Judiciary, appropriations and expenditures.

The following of five members: Rules, engrossment and enrollment.

All other committees of nine members each.

2. No committee shall sit during the sessions of the house, nor at any time occupy the hall of the house, without leave granted by the house.

3. All committees, except the printing committee, shall report upon all matters referred to them within four days, unless otherwise ordered, and in case of an adverse report shall at all times state explicitly their reasons therefor; they shall return all petitions and other papers referred to them with the bill or resolution, if any, to which they relate, and the same shall be transmitted to the senate, in connection with the said bill or resolution, or shall be filed for the use of the house. The printing committee shall report upon all matters referred to it within three days, unless otherwise ordered by the house.

4. The committee on engrossment shall examine all bills, amendments and joint resolutions or other papers which are required to be engrossed, before they go out of the possession of the house, and make report when they find them correctly engrossed, before they are read a third time; they shall also compare such amendments as may be made in the senate to house bills, and that are concurred in by the house, after they shall have been re-engrossed in the house, for the purpose of seeing if they are correctly engrossed; and no bill shall have its third reading unless it shall have been printed, nor until it has been engrossed, and report thereon made by the committee on engrossment that it has been correctly engrossed.

5. The committee on enrollment shall examine all bills originating in the house and which have passed both houses, see that they are correctly enrolled, signed by the speaker of the house and president of the senate, and presented to the governor, and shall make report thereof to the house.

6. The committee on printing shall examine and report upon all questions of printing referred to them; and every resolution or motion to print any petition, resolution, report, message or other document, shall be referred to the committee for report upon the actual or approximate cost thereof; all bills when reported from the committee of first reference, shall be referred to this committee, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be printed and reported back in the course of order of reference, and when printed, shall be reported upon as to the accuracy with which they have been printed. The committee shall, from time to time, report any measure that they may deem useful to the economical and proper conduct of the public printing.

7. The committee on revision and constitution shall examine all bills before third reading and final passage, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions, unconstitutional provisions, securing proper title, and of insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and as to whether any amendments adopted by the house, if not already printed, are of that material character required by the Constitution to be printed.

8. The committee on house expenses shall examine and audit all requisitions and bills for supplies and expenditures of the house, or its members and committees, for stationery and other purposes, and shall certify to the correctness of the same, and no such requisitions shall be made, nor bill be audited or paid by any officer of the house, unless so certified by the committee.

9. The committees on revision and constitution, engrossment, enrollment, printing and house expenses, shall have leave to report at any time.

10. Whenever the engrossment, enrollment and printing committees deem the employment of an additional clerk or clerks necessary, they may so report to the house, and the house may employ such clerk or clerks, or the speaker may instruct other clerks to assist such committee.

11. In no case shall any committee employ a clerk until such service is actually needed by the committee, announcement of the fact made to the

house, and consent given, and the name of the clerk handed to the clerk of the house by the chairman of said committee.

12. It shall not be in order, at any time, nor in any manner other than by bill, to attempt to increase the per diem of any officer or employe, or to render any back pay to them.

13. Sections 10, 11 and 12 of this rule, shall neither be abrogated, suspended or amended, except by a three-fifths vote, and then only upon five days' notice of a proposition to either effect being given.

14. The following named committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated:

The committee on elections, on the right of a members to his seat.

The committee on finance, ways and means, on bills providing for the raising of revenue.

The committee on appropriations and expenditures, on general appropriation bills.

The committees on engrossment and enrollment, on engrossed and enrolled bills.

The committee on printing, on printing for the use of the house, or for the use of the two houses.

The committee on house expenses, on matters of contingent expenses of the house.

#### RULE XVIII.—OF REFERENCE.

1. Motions to refer shall take precedence in the following order, viz.:  
 To a standing committee of the house.  
 To a special committee of the house.  
 To a joint standing committee.  
 To a joint special committee.

#### RULE XIX.—OF REPORTS.

1. Reports of committees, except such as do not propose final action, and reports of committees in conference, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be placed upon the calendar for the day next succeeding that on which they are presented to the house.

#### RULE XX.—OF BILLS.

1. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced, and at length on two different days, previous to its being passed. All substantial amendments thereto shall be printed and laid on the desks of members before the final vote is taken on the bill. The final vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against the same shall be entered on the journal. No bill shall be declared passed or signed by the speaker, unless a majority of all the members elected to the house of representatives shall be recorded as voting for the same.

2. Every house bill shall, upon its first reading, and before being printed, be referred, as a matter of course, to the appropriate standing committee, for the single purpose of considering whether or not the bill shall be printed, except that the committee shall have the right to correct clerical errors. The committee shall, as soon as possible, and in the order of its reference, report each bill back with the recommendation, "That the bill be ordered printed," or that "The bill be laid on the table," and in the event of the latter recommendation, the committee shall give, explicitly, its reasons therefor.

3. Three days after the reference of a bill, as provided for in the preceding section of this rule, any member may, by giving at least one day's notice, call for the report of the committee required in said section, and unless excused by the house, the committee shall, upon the expiration of the time of notice, make report.

4. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the house, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

5. No amendment shall be received by the speaker which destroys the general sense of the original section, clause or paragraph. No amendment to bills by the senate shall be concurred in by the house, except by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof.

6. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection. A motion to strike out the enacting clause upon the third reading of a bill shall be in order, but shall not be debatable.

7. When an amendment made in the house to a bill from the senate shall be disagreed to by the senate, and not adhered to by the house, the bill shall be considered as standing on third reading.

8. The following shall be the course in the introduction, reference and passage of bills through the house:

First—Introduction of bill and first reading by title.

Second—Reference of the bill by the speaker to the proper committee, subject only to be changed by a decision of the house, a majority voting therefor.

Third—Docketing by docket clerk.

Fourth—Bill to be delivered by the docket clerk to the chairman of the committee to which it was referred, taking his receipt therefor.

Fifth—Consideration of the bill by the committee, which shall recommend, either:

(a) That it be ordered printed.

(b) That it lie on the table.

(c) That it be indefinitely postponed, giving the reasons of the committee therefor.

Sixth—If the report to print be adopted, the bill shall go to the printing committee.

Seventh—When printed, the printing committee shall report the bill as correctly printed.

Eighth—It shall then be returned to the original committee. It shall be carefully considered upon its merits by said committee, after which said committee shall report to the house as follows:

(a) That it be considered in the committee of the whole, with the favorable recommendation or specified amendments.

(b) It may be referred to the committee of the whole without recommendation.

(c) That it be indefinitely postponed, with the reasons therefor.

Ninth—Consideration in the committee of the whole on second reading of the bill, at which time the following motions are in order:

(a) That the enacting clause be stricken out.

(b) That it be amended.

(c) That it be ordered referred to the committee on constitution and revision, engrossed, placed upon the calendar for third reading and final passage.

(d) That the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

(e) Any other germane motions.

Tenth—Report of the committee of the whole to the house, by its chairman.

Eleventh—Action by the house, either amending, adopting or rejecting the report of the committee of the whole.

Twelfth—All substantial amendments made in the committee of the whole or upon recommendation of the standing committee shall be printed in the house calendar and laid upon the desks of the members.

Thirteenth—Consideration by the house on the third reading and final passage of the bill, when it shall be in order;

(a) To strike out the enacting clause.

(b) To adopt the bill; or

(c) To recommit the same back to the committee of the whole or to any standing committee, as the house may direct.

#### RULE XXI.—OF CONFERENCE.

1. Every report of a committee of conference shall be printed, together with the bill as amended, or the amendments thereto, subject to the direction of the committee, before action shall be had on such report; Provided, That this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.

2. That the vote on concurring in bills amended by the senate, or on adopting reports of committees of conference, shall not be taken until said bills and reports have been placed on the files of the members, and particularly referred to in their calendars; Provided, That this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.

#### RULE XXII.—OF SECRET SESSIONS.

1. On a motion being made and seconded to close the doors of the house on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the speaker shall direct all except the members, clerk and sergeant-at-arms to withdraw, and during the discussion of said motion, and during the secret session, the doors shall remain shut, and every member and officer shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the house; and for divulging the same before the order of secrecy of the house be revoked, shall be subject to expulsion or dismissal, as the case may be.

#### RULE XXIII.—OF COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

1. Upon the adoption of a motion to go into the committee of the whole house, the speaker shall appoint the chairman thereof, who shall, for the time being, exercise all the powers of the speaker necessary to the conduct of the business of the committee.

2. The rules of the house shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the committee, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, that a call for the yeas and nays can not be made, nor can an appeal from the decision of the chair be taken.

3. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

4. All bills shall be considered in committee of the whole; all amendments made therein shall be reported by the chairman of the house, and shall by him be moved to be inserted, and if adopted, shall be entered in the journal. Every bill shall be read at length in committee of the whole (unless the committee decide to recommend that the enacting clause be stricken out); the chairman shall so report, and entry thereof shall be made in the journal, and such reading shall be considered one of the readings required by the constitution; but if any member shall request the reading of the bill at length, while on second reading, it shall be done.

#### RULE XXIV.—OF MESSAGES.

1. Messages shall be sent to the senate by the chief clerk, or assistant clerk, the clerk having previously endorsed the final determination of the house thereon.

2. Messages from the governor or the senate may be received at any time, except while the house is dividing, or while the journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, but no such message shall be reported to the house, without unanimous consent, until the regular order is reached.

#### RULE XXV.—OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. Every order, resolution and vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary and require the approval of the governor, are denominated concurrent orders and resolutions, and shall be subject to the same rules and limitations and shall take the same course as prescribed in case of bills.

2. All resolutions pertaining to the joint business of both houses or the manner of its transaction shall be deemed joint resolutions, and shall be laid over one day, if objection be made; if no objection be made, may be considered immediately upon presentation.

#### RULE XXVI.—OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the house to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked or ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions and amendments. It shall be in order, pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit, with or without instructions to a standing or special committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second or third reading of the bill.

2. A call of the house shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon the actual count by the speaker that a quorum is not present.

3. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

#### RULE XXVII.—OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.

1. No person, not a member or an officer of the house, other than the judges of the supreme and district courts and court of appeals, the governor and state officers, members of the congressional delegation, members of the senate, duly accredited representatives of the state press who are in attendance to report proceedings, members of the last general assembly and such other persons as may be invited by the speaker or other member (in which latter case notice thereof in writing must be given to the speaker and consent had) shall be allowed on the floor of the house while in session, and it shall not be in order for the speaker to entertain a request for the suspension of this rule, or to present from the chair the request of any member for unanimous consent.

2. At no time, whether the house be in session or not, shall any employee of the house, or any person whatsoever, other than the speaker or a member, be permitted to occupy the chair, or to use the desk of the speaker, or that of any member.

3. The sergeant-at-arms, and the employees under his direction, will be held to a strict enforcement of this rule.

#### RULE XXVIII.—OF THE GALLERIES.

1. All seats in the north gallery west of the center aisle shall be reserved for the use of relatives and guests of members, and all seats east of the center aisle in the north gallery shall be reserved for ladies and their escorts. The remaining galleries shall be for the use of the general public.

#### RULE XXIX.—PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

1. Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern the house in all cases in which it is not inconsistent with these rules and the joint rules of the senate and house of representatives.

#### RULE XXX.—OF ABROGATION, SUSPENSION OR AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

1. No rule shall be suspended unless upon a three-fifths vote, nor abrogated or amended unless one day's notice be given, except as otherwise provided in these rules, and upon a vote of three-fifths of the members-elect.

### RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF EMPLOYES OF THE HOUSE.

#### CHIEF CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

The department of chief clerk of the house includes the assistant clerk, reading clerk, engrossing and enrolling clerks, and such other clerks or assistants as may be required to conduct the clerical work of the house.

#### DUTIES—CHIEF CLERK.

He has the care and custody of all papers, reports, bills and records, and arranges in its proper order, from day to day, after its inception, all the business of the house. He must, in order to have proper knowledge of the affairs of his department, apportion, systematize and personally supervise the labors of all his subordinates. The duties of his subordinates are properly his duties, as all are performed under his direction, and he is responsible for any deficiencies. He shall promptly, on the same day such orders are made, deliver to all committees bills or other matters that are referred. He shall keep the pay accounts of all the representatives and employes of the house, and issue his vouchers, signed by the speaker, attested by himself. He shall keep a journal of each day's proceedings, and deliver the messages of the house of representatives to the senate, and sign all orders and directions of the house. He shall permit no records, bills, papers or reports to be taken out of his custody belonging to the house, otherwise than in the regular course of business, and shall report any missing papers to the attention of the speaker, as well as derelictions of duty upon the part of his subordinates. He shall keep a record of all the officers and employes of the house, keep their pay accounts, and make all vouchers of same ready for the signature of the speaker. He shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all bills and other documents in possession of the house, and is required, at the close of the session, to deposit all papers in his possession as chief clerk, properly classified and labeled, with the secretary of state.

**THE ASSISTANT CLERK.**

His special duty shall be to keep a correct journal of each day's proceedings, under the supervision of the chief clerk, and shall perform such other services as may be required of him by the chief clerk, and in the absence of the chief clerk shall perform his duties generally.

**THE DOCKET CLERK.**

It shall be his duty to keep the registry of all bills, resolutions, memorials, etc., and make the proper endorsement on same of all actions taken and proceedings had with regard to such papers, and to prepare a calendar of each day's business, and when not otherwise occupied to help the assistant clerk in the performance of his duties.

**THE READING CLERK.**

It is his duty to read the journal, bills, reports of committees, papers, etc., that may be handed to him by the chief clerk; to act as clerk of the committee of the whole, and perform such other duties, when not engaged, as may be required of him by the chief clerk.

**THE ENGROSSING CLERK.**

It shall be his special duty to engross all bills ordered to a third reading, which the rules require to be engrossed, properly placing all amendments adopted prior to the order for their engrossment. He shall engross all bills in the order that they are given him, and return the same to the chairman of the committee in like order; shall keep a record of all extra clerks engaged, and the time employed, and report the same to the chief clerk. By the direction of the chief clerk, he shall copy such other documents, journals, reports or papers as may be required for the use of the house.

**THE ENROLLING CLERK.**

It is his special duty to make clear, legible copies of all bills which have been concurred in by both branches of the general assembly, without erasures or interlineations. He shall report to the chief clerk all persons engaged, and the time employed, and shall perform such other clerical duty as may be required.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS.**

Each deputy, when not occupied in the performance of his own special duties, is to render such assistance to the chief clerk and his assistants as may be in his power, or as the pressure of duties in a particular department may render necessary. The deputies are expected to notify the chief clerk of any interference by others with their duties, and of all improper approaches or requests made to them by any person. They are not to exhibit to any person any bill or other document in their possession without leave of the chief clerk. Perfect courtesy must at all times be maintained towards representatives, associate deputies, and all who have business to transact with the general assembly.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' DEPARTMENT**

Consists of the sergeant-at-arms, assistant sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, custodian of blanks and bills, messengers, janitors, watchmen and pages, and such other officers as may be required for the policing, protection and execution of the orders of the house.

**SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.**

This officer is the executive officer of the house of representatives, and to his charge is committed all police regulations. He shall see to the furnishing, warming, ventilating and lighting of the house and auxiliary rooms, serve the subpoenas and warrants of the house, announce messages from the governor or senate, receive from the secretary of state necessary stationery, documents, etc., for the use of the house, and distribute the same to the representatives and officers entitled thereto. He shall report all derelictions of duty on the part of his subordinates to the speaker of the house. He is to organize his department with such system that each of his subordinates shall know his precise duties, and he is to see that each performs his duty promptly, thoroughly and courteously. He is required to keep the chamber open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. There shall be on duty in his department at all times a sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, janitor and two pages. He shall see that all printed matter received from the public printer is delivered to the custodian of bills and blanks, and shall preserve order in the house and galleries.

**THE ASSISTANT SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**

Shall aid and assist his principal generally in the discharge of his duties, and take his place when he is absent.

**THE MESSENGERS**

Shall deliver such messages as may be required of them by the speaker and chief clerk, attend to the receipt and distribution of the mails in such a manner as the sergeant-at-arms may direct, and perform such other duties as may be required of them.

**THE DOORKEEPERS.**

The doorkeepers shall attend to the principal door, open and close it for the entry and exit of all persons entitled to seats inside of the bar of the house; shall relieve the watchman from his duties at 7 o'clock a. m.; maintain order in the lobby; and see that visitors are seated, and that the regulations of the house in their department are strictly enforced.

**THE JANITORS.**

The janitors shall attend to the cleaning of the rooms of the house at such hours as may be fixed by the sergeant-at-arms; see that the gas and heating apparatus is in order; attend to the cloak room, and generally do all things required of them by the sergeant-at-arms. They shall leave no rubbish in or about the room that may cause destruction by fire, and shall have the house in order at 8 o'clock every morning.

**THE CUSTODIAN OF BLANKS AND BILLS.**

It shall be his duty to receive all blanks, bills and documents printed for the use of the house, and arrange them in a convenient manner or form for distribution by direction of the sergeant-at-arms and chief clerk. He shall allow no person not connected with the house to remove any blanks, bills or documents from his custody, and must be in attendance during all the sessions of the house.

**THE WATCHMAN.**

The watchman shall report for duty to the sergeant-at-arms at 9 p. m. each night, and shall be placed in charge of the hall of the house of representatives, and all auxiliary rooms, until 7 a. m. He shall see that all doors are

fastened; that all lights are extinguished, not required by officers of the house, and that no person is admitted to the hall or rooms unless upon the order of the chief officer of the house; shall see that no papers, books or documents are removed except by known representatives or officers; shall report all violations of the rules to the sergeant-at-arms.

#### THE DUTIES OF PAGES.

To be in attendance from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 o'clock p. m. every day, whether the house is in session or not; to receive from the custodian of bills and blanks the printed bills, and arrange them on file of each representative; distribute such documents, papers and mail matter as may come to the house, under the direction of the sergeant-at-arms; not to leave the house during the session, or absent themselves except upon duty or leave of the sergeant-at-arms; to take the positions assigned to them by the chief clerk, and, standing up so as to see and be seen, hold themselves in readiness to bring all bills, resolutions, etc., from the several representatives to the chief clerk, when presented; to answer promptly any call, and render assistance to any representative requiring it.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

Agriculture and Irrigation—Watson, Church, Van Horn, Breckenridge, Warner, Gobin, Madrid, Sanchez, Smith, Haskins, Marron, McKinzie, Munson.

Appropriations and Expenditures—Breckenridge, Whinnery, Watson, Aitken, Church, Cook, Van Horn, Stubbs, Kelley, McDougal, Belford.

Banking and Insurance—Riley, Watson, Aitken, Breckenridge, McLeod, Stephen, Dinkel, Moler, Harris.

Counties and County Lines—Frewen, Ryan, Kimball, Stephen, Kinsey, Garman, Pace, Aguilar, Lyttle.

Constitutional Amendments—Stephen, Dolph, Jones, Van Horn, Garcia, Whinnery, Belford, Munson, McDougal.

Corporations and Railroads—Garcia, Breckenridge, Whinnery, Dolph, Riley, Whyte, Aitken, Watson, Church, Stubbs, Traxler, Kelley, Murto.

Education—Madrid, Meiklejohn, Dolph, Richmond, Van Horn, Shireman, Smith, McDougal, Ruble.

Enrollment—Cooper, Frewen, Kinsey, Ruble, Lyttle.

Federal Relations—Kinsey, Gobin, Messerve, Warner, Dulin, Tompkins, Traxler, Morris, Weir.

Fees and Salaries—McLeod, Davis, Keen, Cook, Slawson, Richmond, Hilliard, Delaney, Moore.

Engrossment—Aitken, Stephen, Kimball, Moler, Ruble.

Finance, Ways and Means—Aitken, Watson, Kimball, Cooper, McLeod, Moore, Dinkel, Morris, Murto.

Fish, Forestry and Game—Cooper, Davis, Whyte, Meiklejohn, Hoyt, Keen, Smith, McDougal, Pace.

Labor—Slawson, Kinsey, Stephen, Cook, Whyte, Garman, Smith, Tompkins. Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests—Sanchez, Davis, Shireman, Kinsey, McLeod, Ryan, Moore, Murto, Haskins.

Mines and Mining—Kimball, Breckenridge, Aitken, Cooper, McLeod, Fleming, Riley, Whinnery, McKinzie, Kneisel, Delaney, Paul, Whyte.

Indian and Military Affairs—Hoyt, Ryan, Keen, Whinnery, Richmond, Lyttle, Taylor, White, Smith.

Judiciary—Dolph, Jones, Whinnery, Van Horn, Garcia, Kimball, Madrid, Stubbs, McDougal, Belford, Traxler.

Public Lands—Messerve, Davis, Church, Ryan, Madrid, Marron, Hilliard, Kneisel, Taylor.

Penitentiary—Cook, Garcia, Keen, Hoyt, Richmond, Cooper, Ruble, Garman, Moore.

Public Buildings—Shireman, Slawson, Stephen, Jones, Davis, Marron, Hilliard, Weir.

Printing—Whyte, Dolph, Cook, Madrid, Cooper, Kelley, Mulqueen, Lyttle, Garman.

Rules—Dolph, Cooper, Watson, Dinkel, Moore.

Roads and Bridges—Sanchez, Davis, Gobin, Frewen, McDougal, Haskins, Pace, McKinzie.

Revision and Constitution—Cook, Gobin, Jones, Whyte, Church, Melklejohn, Traxler, Lyttle, Pace.

State Institutions—Whinnery, Shireman, Messerve, Cook, Church, Davis, Madrid, Whyte, Watson, McDougal, Ruble, Tompkins, Moore.

State Affairs and Reapportionments—Slawson, Kinsey, Kimball, Hoyt, Fleming, Davis, Marron, Delaney, Paul.

State Canal and Reservoir—Church, Watson, Fleming, Gobin, Dulin, Richmond, Haskins, Morris, Pace.

Stock—Ryan, Warner, Gobin, Church, Keen, Tompkins, McArthur, Marron, Weir.

Temperance, Medical Affairs and Public Health—Sanchez, Dolph, Watson, Melklejohn, Richmond, Aitken, Moler.

Towns and Cities—Shireman, Gobin, Van Horn, Hoyt, Davis, Garcia, Haskins, Madden, Belford.

House Expenses—Van Horn, Whinnery, Whyte (Lake), Warner, Cook, Ruble, Garman, Aguilar, Paul.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.Presidential Electors and Governor.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Presidential Electors			Governor			
	Moffat Republican	Higby Populist	Wallace Prohibitionist	Joseph C. Helm	Joseph H. Maupin	David H. Waite	John Hipp
Arapahoe .....	11,331	11,783	437	11,578	2,004	9,393	485
Archuleta .....	107	116	-----	107	54	57	-----
Baca .....	157	166	6	154	24	135	6
Bent .....	162	240	-----	162	12	214	2
Boulder .....	1,338	2,219	117	1,329	131	2,034	129
Chaffee .....	678	997	15	704	79	867	16
Cheyenne .....	102	51	-----	97	22	30	-----
Clear Creek .....	494	1,730	11	528	9	1,674	19
Conejos .....	823	614	10	863	58	492	9
Costilla .....	526	298	5	520	78	213	5
Custer .....	296	383	5	299	91	281	3
Delta .....	237	459	21	236	79	369	14
Dolores .....	294	599	5	303	43	526	4
Douglas .....	360	261	4	368	33	196	4
Eagle .....	275	662	4	278	58	597	3
Elbert .....	189	228	1	189	53	163	4
El Paso .....	2,657	2,773	177	2,670	362	2,324	167
Fremont .....	830	1,237	54	748	412	879	49
Garfield .....	634	700	15	630	106	572	11
Gilpin .....	431	851	43	444	22	762	48
Grand .....	104	133	1	115	38	77	1
Gunnison .....	588	927	7	584	92	792	10
Hinsdale .....	412	1,184	4	435	61	1,072	4
Huerfano .....	750	545	8	717	492	254	4
Jefferson .....	792	951	105	783	224	690	112
Kiowa .....	151	129	2	155	51	72	2
Kit Carson .....	277	229	6	266	40	186	6
Lake .....	1,003	2,257	9	1,024	205	1,870	11

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.**

**Presidential Electors and Governor—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Presidential Electors			Governor			
	Moffat Republican	Higby Populist	Wallace Prohibitionist	Joseph C. Helm	Joseph H. Maupin	David H. Waite	John Hipp
La Plata .....	545	1,062	16	577	189	810	13
Larimer .....	975	1,157	133	970	137	1,007	127
Las Animas .....	1,276	1,796	17	1,112	1,415	482	93
Lincoln .....	113	61	1	113	52	5	2
Logan .....	322	245	8	309	50	217	9
Mesa .....	529	629	79	525	101	516	80
Montezuma .....	140	363	-----	130	38	326	-----
Montrose .....	301	549	13	299	90	463	9
Morgan .....	208	225	4	205	41	182	3
Otero .....	480	645	35	476	106	533	27
Ouray .....	324	1,443	10	323	20	1,419	12
Park .....	384	654	2	369	34	613	3
Phillips .....	266	241	34	265	42	207	25
Pitkin .....	445	2,800	7	554	135	2,508	9
Prowers .....	229	232	6	224	57	173	2
Pueblo .....	2,404	2,735	80	2,380	858	1,879	79
Rio Blanco .....	127	220	3	119	73	143	4
Rio Grande .....	539	541	26	528	63	475	22
Routt .....	325	332	4	330	147	158	5
Saguache .....	326	563	4	326	34	531	3
San Juan .....	96	484	1	105	8	448	2
San Miguel .....	272	877	12	274	37	817	8
Sedgwick .....	181	157	5	132	21	144	2
Summit .....	279	800	10	314	23	715	13
Washington .....	250	135	12	246	58	89	11
Weld .....	1,138	1,564	72	1,129	71	1,453	63
Yuma .....	198	352	11	186	111	239	10
Totals .....	38,620	53,584	1,687	38,806	8,944	44,242	1,764

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Lieutenant Governor				Secretary of State			
	James M. Downing	Wm. M. McMechen	D. H. Nichols	D. W. Barkley	Edwin J. Haton	C. P. Noland	N. O. McClees	P. A. Rice
Arapahoe .....	11,483	1,868	9,490	470	11,573	1,809	9,404	463
Archuleta .....	105	52	56	-----	107	53	57	-----
Baca .....	154	24	133	6	154	23	136	7
Bent .....	163	10	215	-----	162	10	216	-----
Boulder .....	1,300	114	2,085	118	1,334	106	2,036	123
Chaffee .....	684	67	889	15	686	60	889	16
Cheyenne .....	97	22	30	-----	97	22	30	-----
Clear Creek .....	508	9	1,688	18	515	8	1,685	17
Conejos .....	582	53	501	9	852	54	498	8
Costilla .....	517	78	212	5	520	78	213	5
Custer .....	300	83	283	3	297	83	287	3
Delta .....	230	80	365	14	231	78	365	13
Dolores .....	295	40	521	4	295	40	520	4
Douglas .....	360	55	202	3	364	55	198	3
Eagle .....	264	61	595	5	266	54	600	2
Elbert .....	188	49	165	2	191	50	161	2
El Paso .....	2,640	346	2,357	162	2,783	298	2,301	145
Fremont .....	809	180	1,009	48	819	159	1,016	51
Garfield .....	637	97	549	8	705	101	570	8
Gilpin .....	438	15	775	43	442	14	772	43
Grand .....	115	36	77	1	115	36	77	1
Gunnison .....	586	83	797	8	581	83	796	9
Hinsdale .....	427	51	1,076	4	417	50	1,085	4
Huerfano .....	730	443	271	5	720	473	253	5
Jefferson .....	781	216	693	107	779	222	687	109
Kiowa .....	153	51	75	2	151	51	71	2
Kit Carson .....	266	36	185	5	267	35	187	5
Lake .....	1,001	170	1,978	8	1,004	168	1,972	7

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.**

**Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Lieutenant Governor				Secretary of State			
	James M. Downing	Wm. M. McMechen	D. H. Nichols	D. W. Barkley	Edwin J. Eaton	C. P. Noland	N. O. McClees	P. A. Rice
La Plata .....	556	191	812	13	551	189	680	14
Larimer .....	963	133	1,017	125	959	136	1,016	126
Las Animas .....	1,133	1,324	512	10	1,140	1,298	511	12
Lincoln .....	110	52	5	3	112	52	5	3
Logan .....	310	49	215	8	311	50	208	7
Mesa .....	523	99	518	78	494	155	489	80
Montezuma .....	124	32	320	-----	129	37	310	-----
Montrose .....	298	84	462	11	301	78	461	15
Morgan .....	202	36	185	3	204	35	179	3
Otero .....	474	95	531	26	470	97	532	25
Ouray .....	326	16	1,423	9	327	16	1,422	9
Park .....	373	23	615	3	377	21	610	2
Phillips .....	263	39	206	25	265	41	205	22
Pitkin .....	714	88	2,391	6	514	111	2,525	6
Prowers .....	224	57	166	2	222	56	168	2
Pueblo .....	2,356	816	1,930	85	2,348	785	1,995	76
Rio Blanco .....	119	71	142	2	121	67	142	2
Rio Grande .....	528	58	466	21	527	60	465	21
Routt .....	331	140	160	3	338	138	155	3
Saguache .....	324	27	530	3	323	29	531	3
San Juan .....	99	4	455	2	100	4	452	2
San Miguel .....	274	35	819	9	267	35	818	13
Sedgwick .....	131	17	142	2	131	22	138	2
Summit .....	299	21	730	12	300	15	723	12
Washington .....	248	52	91	9	249	52	91	9
Weld .....	1,122	66	1,463	63	1,116	67	1,471	59
Yuma .....	185	109	237	8	186	108	235	8
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>38,692</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>43,815</b>	<b>1,614</b>	<b>38,819</b>	<b>8,025</b>	<b>43,565</b>	<b>1,591</b>

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.

State Treasurer and Auditor of State.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	State Treasurer				Auditor of State			
	Harry E. Mulnix	William B. Hamilton	Albert Nance	Fred White	Harry Tarball	John H. Fox	F. M. Goodykoontz	Lewis G. Aley
Arapahoe .....	11,484	1,848	9,449	464	11,489	1,859	9,431	463
Archuleta .....	106	53	56	-----	107	53	56	-----
Baca .....	154	24	133	7	154	27	129	6
Bent .....	161	9	216	-----	162	12	214	-----
Boulder .....	1,328	108	2,035	131	1,327	111	2,036	118
Chaffee .....	689	68	878	15	690	66	874	15
Cheyenne .....	98	21	29	-----	98	22	29	-----
Clear Creek .....	521	9	1,674	15	516	10	1,680	15
Conejos .....	858	52	491	11	854	52	494	9
Costilla .....	517	78	213	5	518	78	212	5
Custer .....	301	83	285	3	303	81	286	3
Delta .....	230	81	363	13	253	64	345	25
Dolores .....	310	40	512	4	303	40	520	4
Douglas .....	363	52	200	3	380	53	202	3
Eagle .....	269	55	595	3	262	55	601	2
Elbert .....	184	50	166	3	185	49	166	3
El Paso .....	2,550	353	2,357	160	2,636	343	2,348	157
Fremont .....	826	157	1,013	48	818	158	1,017	47
Garfield .....	627	98	568	9	633	100	565	9
Gilpin .....	449	14	470	43	445	14	764	42
Grand .....	115	36	77	1	115	36	76	1
Gunnison .....	589	82	793	8	597	80	787	8
Hinsdale .....	448	51	1,055	4	491	43	1,028	4
Huerfano .....	734	466	252	6	731	440	266	6
Jefferson .....	782	220	685	107	783	219	681	107
Kiowa .....	148	53	76	3	150	50	76	2
Kit Carson .....	263	38	187	6	263	36	186	5
Lake .....	997	169	1,990	5	1,001	185	1,941	10

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.**

**State Treasurer and Auditor of State—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	State Treasurer				Auditor of State			
	Harry E. Mulnix	William B. Hamilton	Albert Nance	Fred White	Harry Tarbell	John H. Fox	F. M. Goodykoontz	Lewis G. Alcy
La Plata.....	617	180	876	13	556	202	789	14
Larimer.....	954	140	1,017	124	953	139	1,014	125
Las Animas.....	1,515	1,046	558	12	1,056	1,497	460	10
Lincoln.....	112	51	5	1	114	50	5	3
Logan.....	306	48	211	8	305	50	210	7
Mesa.....	517	100	517	80	517	98	523	78
Montezuma.....	140	36	308	-----	100	31	368	-----
Montrose.....	306	78	465	11	334	57	455	11
Morgan.....	201	38	180	3	199	39	176	3
Otero.....	494	95	515	24	479	95	517	25
Ouray.....	385	16	1,412	9	331	16	1,411	9
Park.....	366	25	617	2	375	22	608	3
Phillips.....	263	41	211	24	262	44	204	24
Pitkin.....	552	113	2,508	5	519	121	2,523	4
Prowers.....	223	56	166	2	223	58	166	2
Pueblo.....	2,394	928	1,901	89	2,395	827	1,922	72
Rio Blanco.....	117	72	143	4	118	73	142	2
Rio Grande.....	536	58	462	21	520	57	474	23
Routt.....	331	149	160	3	327	138	157	3
Saguache.....	325	28	530	3	356	22	513	3
San Juan.....	130	2	431	2	111	3	447	1
San Miguel.....	272	37	815	8	268	37	818	8
Sedgwick.....	130	21	143	2	131	19	143	2
Summit.....	296	17	726	13	300	18	721	11
Washington.....	247	54	89	11	146	56	90	10
Weld.....	1,116	67	1,464	61	1,112	69	1,465	60
Yuma.....	183	109	238	9	182	108	233	8
Totals.....	39,049	7,894	43,385	1,591	38,929	8,182	43,564	1,590

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.

Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Attorney General				Superintendent of Public Instruction			
	Chas. S. Libby	Henry M. Look	Eugene Engley	John C. Horn	Chas. B. Timberlake	Nathan B. Coy	J. F. Murray	A. B. Hyde
Arapahoe .....	11,442	1,852	9,421	470	11,056	2,526	9,208	466
Archuleta .....	106	53	56	-----	105	52	58	-----
Baca .....	154	24	133	5	154	27	181	5
Bent .....	160	11	215	1	158	12	219	-----
Boulder .....	1,326	113	2,036	120	1,317	143	2,020	113
Chaffee .....	781	49	816	14	690	78	867	16
Cheyenne .....	98	20	29	-----	96	21	31	-----
Clear Creek .....	515	10	1,673	15	508	27	1,669	13
Conejos .....	570	53	766	11	843	63	492	10
Costilla .....	517	79	210	5	516	78	213	5
Custer .....	297	84	284	3	299	81	287	3
Delta .....	225	81	362	14	226	88	354	15
Dolores .....	206	40	519	4	296	45	516	4
Douglas .....	360	56	201	3	357	62	197	2
Eagle .....	258	55	602	2	259	55	602	3
Elbert .....	186	48	165	2	185	56	159	2
El Paso .....	2,638	348	2,348	158	2,620	375	2,333	160
Fremont .....	813	154	1,017	48	813	155	1,017	49
Garfield .....	627	97	567	9	619	113	570	10
Gilpin .....	438	15	767	44	438	23	767	42
Grand .....	115	36	76	1	112	38	77	1
Gunnison .....	581	81	793	8	583	87	788	6
Hinsdale .....	409	50	1,096	6	413	57	1,075	5
Huerfano .....	730	440	270	7	728	484	266	6
Jefferson .....	77	216	686	108	775	256	658	108
Kiowa .....	151	51	75	2	148	57	70	2
Kit Carson .....	263	38	186	5	271	58	153	9
Lake .....	975	166	1,997	8	988	194	1,959	10

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1892.**

**Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Attorney General				Superintendent of Public Instruction			
	Chas. S. Libby	Henry M. Look	Eugene Engley	John C. Horn	Chas. B. Timberlake	Nathan B. Coy	J. F. Murray	A. B. Hyde
La Plata.....	558	198	800	13	543	210	796	14
Larimer.....	950	138	1,017	123	951	155	1,002	123
Las Animas.....	1,133	1,328	495	11	1,111	1,361	495	13
Lincoln.....	110	51	5	3	109	55	5	2
Logan.....	307	49	210	7	324	41	205	6
Mesa.....	520	98	514	80	520	105	512	77
Montezuma.....	129	38	302	-----	123	41	307	-----
Montrose.....	299	80	465	11	289	89	462	11
Morgan.....	200	40	174	3	213	43	166	4
Otero.....	472	97	524	25	476	103	512	22
Ouray.....	323	17	1,420	9	318	23	1,420	9
Park.....	267	20	613	7	366	25	609	6
Phillips.....	263	41	203	23	332	37	163	14
Pitkin.....	519	119	2,531	4	506	157	2,521	8
Prowers.....	222	55	168	2	224	57	153	2
Pueblo.....	2,360	827	1,925	74	2,336	863	1,919	72
Rio Blanco.....	119	71	141	3	116	75	142	2
Rio Grande.....	527	60	462	21	519	64	462	19
Routt.....	326	139	159	3	313	145	154	3
Saguache.....	331	29	519	3	327	33	519	3
San Juan.....	102	5	448	1	99	9	450	1
San Miguel.....	270	37	814	9	267	42	813	9
Sedgwick.....	127	24	141	2	133	21	140	2
Summit.....	295	17	728	12	295	21	723	12
Washington.....	245	51	91	10	242	57	88	11
Weld.....	1,111	80	1,455	59	1,093	100	1,456	59
Yuma.....	181	108	236	9	190	111	225	8
Totals.....	38,180	8,135	41,943	1,000	37,608	9,618	42,685	1,575

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1893.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	For	Against
Arapahoe .....	8,816	7,901
Archuleta .....	78	94
Baca .....	129	101
Bent .....	213	81
Boulder .....	1,629	918
Chaffee .....	706	428
Cheyenne .....	62	29
Clear Creek .....	760	420
Conejos .....	395	745
Costilla .....	187	483
Custer .....	253	276
Delta .....	471	197
Dolores .....	356	183
Douglas .....	256	257
Eagle .....	415	257
Elbert .....	183	172
El Paso .....	2,000	1,313
Fremont .....	920	718
Garfield .....	651	447
Gilpin .....	507	385
Grand .....	56	80
Gunnison .....	597	430
Hinsdale .....	177	64
Huerfano .....	323	337
Jefferson .....	842	515
Kiowa .....	131	63
Kit Carson .....	216	114
Lake .....	1,230	1,357
La Plata .....	463	818
Larimer .....	1,136	555
Las Animas .....	608	1,756
Lincoln .....	58	73
Logan .....	286	161
Mesa .....	794	219
Montezuma .....	323	129

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1893—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	For	Against
Montrose .....	420	218
Morgan .....	232	100
Mineral .....	412	217
Otero .....	590	334
Ouray .....	367	250
Park .....	358	360
Phillips .....	286	142
Pitkin .....	1,088	629
Prowers .....	183	90
Pueblo .....	1,569	2,119
Rio Blanco .....	150	109
Rio Grande .....	410	191
Routt .....	306	188
Saguache .....	336	252
San Juan .....	285	189
San Miguel .....	297	269
Sedgwick .....	141	76
Summit .....	363	262
Washington .....	207	119
Weld .....	1,385	612
Yuma .....	231	149
Totals .....	35,798	29,451

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.Governor and Lieutenant Governor.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Albert W. McIntire	Davis H. Waite	Charles S. Thomas	Geo. Richardson	Jared L. Brush	Sirola W. Harmon	Francis I. Meston	Mary J. Telford
Arapahoe .....	34,583	17,037	1,191	1,087	33,711	17,524	1,183	1,321
Archuleta .....	143	165	43	6	143	128	46	15
Baca .....	193	28	108	11	183	21	118	14
Bent .....	326	298	85	6	321	247	109	12
Boulder .....	3,164	3,574	174	281	3,067	3,553	168	345
Chaffee .....	1,361	1,478	69	43	1,328	1,457	65	76
Cheyenne .....	156	53	6	4	156	49	6	4
Clear Creek .....	1,015	1,972	36	74	995	1,955	24	102
Conejos .....	1,856	967	43	10	1,757	995	69	22
Costilla .....	935	585	72	8	942	564	77	11
Custer .....	612	387	177	10	578	364	209	11
Delta .....	688	817	28	59	654	791	39	88
Dolores .....	368	478	38	2	373	472	48	4
Douglas .....	712	311	50	12	696	298	56	19
Eagle .....	490	733	27	10	459	704	33	25
Elbert .....	408	248	118	8	382	206	151	15
El Paso .....	8,998	5,761	461	418	8,707	5,766	533	534
Fremont .....	2,140	2,047	114	212	2,047	2,032	132	264
Garfield .....	1,111	1,181	66	55	1,099	1,144	60	81
Gilpin .....	1,177	1,561	23	91	1,167	1,521	22	113
Grand .....	153	104	14	2	147	103	16	3
Gunnison .....	894	1,094	147	10	871	1,057	154	16
Hinsdale .....	257	406	10	5	255	400	8	6
Huerfano .....	1,391	837	452	15	1,376	736	518	28
Jefferson .....	1,714	1,244	187	236	1,652	1,230	188	274
Kiowa .....	210	73	81	3	203	58	89	4
Kit Carson .....	374	208	61	12	366	199	67	17
Lake .....	3,169	3,421	130	26	3,139	3,332	137	59
La Plata .....	1,148	1,602	153	19	1,085	1,477	223	45

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.**

**Governor and Lieutenant Governor—Concluded.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Albert W. McIntire	Davis H. Waite	Charles S. Thomas	Geo. Richardson	Jared L. Brush	Sirola W. Harmon	Francis I. Meston	Mary J. Telford
Larimer .....	1,942	1,531	218	281	1,874	1,467	233	346
Las Animas .....	2,812	2,072	1,744	81	2,716	1,818	1,924	127
Lincoln .....	182	64	56	9	174	51	57	11
Logan .....	473	391	54	50	467	381	41	67
Mesa .....	992	1,166	71	160	981	1,117	63	201
Mineral .....	427	674	40	4	403	665	44	11
Montezuma .....	203	545	72	3	201	490	87	14
Montrose .....	571	826	29	45	546	805	29	75
Morgan .....	419	301	28	19	422	294	18	26
Otero .....	975	892	297	84	911	795	343	115
Ouray .....	458	1,264	36	6	444	1,265	27	11
Park .....	658	820	43	16	644	832	29	20
Phillips .....	389	260	38	47	372	243	42	61
Pitkin .....	1,142	2,588	77	23	1,122	2,532	68	43
Prowers .....	361	241	72	5	346	193	93	19
Pueblo .....	4,881	3,887	643	220	4,452	3,754	1,030	303
Rio Blanca .....	215	156	57	8	202	142	58	11
Rio Grande .....	824	860	44	22	804	849	38	44
Routt .....	467	292	151	5	461	257	156	17
Saguache .....	658	726	53	4	648	713	44	9
San Juan .....	191	763	16	0	193	740	14	2
San Miguel .....	627	887	27	17	622	828	25	22
Sedgwick .....	207	145	33	11	198	128	31	27
Summit .....	373	802	17	37	366	776	17	49
Washington .....	379	154	44	43	339	123	61	79
Weld .....	2,584	2,513	148	289	2,570	2,469	110	352
Yuma .....	322	404	55	22	312	370	66	42
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>93,502</b>	<b>74,894</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>90,654</b>	<b>72,480</b>	<b>9,296</b>	<b>5,632</b>

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.Secretary of State and State Treasurer.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer		
	Albert B. McGaffey	Nelson O. McClees	J. Ernst Metere	David R. Hunter	Harry E. Mulnix	Casimiro Barela	David Brothers
Arapahoe .....	33 044	18,080	1,216	1,427	33,264	18,776	1,539
Archuleta .....	137	121	43	15	138	188	10
Baca .....	181	17	121	14	186	133	14
Bent .....	314	249	107	22	329	344	15
Boulder .....	3,028	3,585	166	359	3,113	3,627	383
Chaffee .....	1,317	1,483	59	70	1,360	1,489	75
Cheyenne .....	153	51	5	6	156	55	4
Clear Creek .....	996	1,960	22	88	1,018	1,962	90
Conejos .....	1,728	1,007	70	29	1,067	1,757	25
Costilla .....	932	561	81	14	663	922	10
Custer .....	555	364	221	19	590	532	12
Delta .....	658	780	40	86	668	796	97
Dolores .....	363	473	46	15	396	478	16
Douglas .....	682	309	55	22	694	353	19
Eagle .....	453	712	34	22	480	711	23
Elbert .....	365	215	152	19	391	344	13
El Paso .....	8,622	5,766	548	561	8,720	6,181	575
Fremont .....	2,025	2,052	142	256	2,042	2,146	269
Garfield .....	1,087	1,162	55	80	1,102	1,173	77
Gilpin .....	1,152	1,527	20	118	1,182	1,515	109
Grand .....	147	98	17	3	147	111	4
Gunnison .....	853	1,068	161	20	875	1,190	23
Hinsdale .....	247	410	9	10	249	415	7
Huerfano .....	1 342	739	514	50	1,242	1,382	34
Jefferson .....	1,591	1,255	190	298	1,630	1,385	334
Kiowa .....	193	63	84	9	211	132	3
Kit Carson .....	362	200	67	16	370	256	15
Lake .....	2,064	3,308	211	62	3,167	3,408	54
La Plata .....	1,032	1,522	220	64	1,159	1,617	71

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.**

**Secretary of State and State Treasurer—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer		
	Albert B. McGaffey	Nelson O. McClees	J. Ernst Meiere	David R. Hunter	Harry E. Mulnix	Casimiro Barcla	David Brothers
Larimer.....	1,823	1,467	249	380	1,936	1,563	381
Las Animas.....	2,567	1,733	1,948	127	2,622	3,843	169
Lincoln.....	168	54	58	13	171	94	16
Logan.....	450	386	51	63	468	410	67
Mesa.....	957	1,127	63	200	1,007	1,146	205
Mineral.....	394	682	41	10	465	650	10
Montezuma.....	190	498	83	20	236	527	22
Montrose.....	538	824	28	61	544	843	65
Morgan.....	400	298	37	24	415	318	24
Otero.....	852	800	348	124	994	1,000	150
Ouray.....	437	1,273	22	11	458	1,280	8
Park.....	633	842	26	22	647	847	24
Phillips.....	373	240	43	57	384	270	58
Pitkin.....	1,105	2,551	64	37	1,202	2,525	39
Prowers.....	331	209	89	18	254	267	24
Pueblo.....	4,580	3,958	650	353	4,655	4,404	392
Rio Blanco.....	194	147	62	12	216	180	12
Rio Grande.....	806	854	38	41	785	806	39
Routt.....	416	264	161	14	465	398	14
Saguache.....	643	715	48	9	663	732	6
San Juan.....	186	756	7	3	202	742	5
San Miguel.....	612	851	29	23	639	847	27
Sedgwick.....	204	132	36	15	211	154	17
Summit.....	351	782	15	60	364	788	52
Washington.....	361	123	55	57	375	158	61
Weld.....	2,496	2,461	135	387	2,529	2,526	383
Yuma.....	322	369	62	36	331	417	40
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>89,172</b>	<b>73,523</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>89,947</b>	<b>81,205</b>	<b>6,230</b>

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.**

**Auditor of State and Attorney General.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Auditor of State				Attorney General			
	Clifford C. Parks	Stanton F. Lincoln	Joseph S. Swan	Abijah Johnson	Byron L. Carr	Henry T. Sale	James M. Brinson	John H. Leiper
Arapahoe .....	33,262	17,783	1,321	1,298	33,405	17,839	1,236	1,297
Archuleta .....	144	134	45	10	145	137	43	11
Baca .....	186	15	125	10	182	18	121	12
Bent .....	317	239	117	13	338	234	109	9
Boulder .....	3,032	3,613	161	336	3,124	3,549	153	316
Chaffee .....	1,317	1,481	66	67	1,336	1,469	66	60
Cheyenne .....	152	50	6	5	154	48	9	3
Clear Creek .....	997	1,958	24	79	1,005	1,961	23	79
Conejos .....	1,735	1,007	65	17	1,732	1,003	65	13
Costilla .....	934	565	84	10	938	562	80	11
Custer .....	563	358	223	8	566	357	213	15
Delta .....	643	801	47	82	649	805	37	74
Dolores .....	363	475	48	6	365	477	35	3
Douglas .....	683	302	60	16	683	298	63	13
Eagle .....	448	715	42	18	450	729	27	12
Elbert .....	374	209	156	12	383	213	159	7
El Paso .....	8,629	5,757	574	527	8,646	5,719	625	505
Fremont .....	2,023	2,023	146	259	2,021	2,036	151	243
Garfield .....	1,128	1,118	58	71	1,080	1,238	40	62
Gilpin .....	1,151	1,547	20	108	1,180	1,513	22	107
Grand .....	144	101	18	4	147	97	18	2
Gunnison .....	871	1,052	154	15	866	1,054	155	16
Hinsdale .....	246	410	9	4	250	403	10	3
Huerfano .....	1,322	740	522	34	1,362	723	531	27
Jefferson .....	1,618	1,239	200	283	1,628	1,255	182	268
Kiowa .....	198	57	89	3	202	58	90	3
Kit Carson .....	365	200	67	13	364	201	71	12
Lake .....	3,124	3,339	137	47	3,116	3,379	127	51
La Plata .....	1,044	1,499	249	46	1,071	1,501	227	36

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.**

**Auditor of State and Attorney General—Concluded.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Auditor of State				Attorney General			
	Clifford C. Parks	Santon F. Lincoln	Joseph S. Swan	Abijah Johnson	Byron L. Carr	Henry T. Sale	James M. Brinson	John H. Leiper
Larimer.....	1,813	1,486	265	344	1,903	1,431	237	345
Las Animas.....	2,664	1,836	1,966	108	2,661	1,820	1,975	118
Lincoln.....	171	49	57	9	170	49	58	10
Logan.....	449	387	57	56	456	383	54	60
Mesa.....	909	1,120	82	202	965	1,127	70	188
Mineral.....	395	668	51	6	405	672	40	6
Montezuma.....	192	497	74	9	196	482	83	6
Montrose.....	524	816	29	80	545	813	31	56
Morgan.....	403	296	37	21	406	295	35	21
Otero.....	890	805	357	100	912	782	359	98
Ouray.....	438	1,269	24	8	450	1,263	21	6
Park.....	636	837	28	23	635	838	26	21
Phillips.....	377	237	38	56	380	238	37	55
Pitkin.....	1,135	2,541	66	29	1,118	2,548	63	30
Prowers.....	341	200	92	12	352	190	91	11
Pueblo.....	4,637	3,844	724	302	4,681	3,834	701	308
Rio Blanco.....	199	139	60	11	196	148	59	10
Rio Grande.....	795	857	40	36	812	846	40	32
Routt.....	447	250	164	9	447	268	169	6
Saguache.....	653	717	44	7	648	717	47	7
San Juan.....	186	754	11	1	199	740	8	-----
San Miguel.....	619	833	33	20	626	839	24	16
Sedgwick.....	205	134	33	13	206	131	36	11
Summit.....	357	778	20	49	367	770	17	49
Washington.....	359	112	61	61	366	111	57	56
Weld.....	2,487	2,470	137	382	2,532	2,440	129	369
Yuma.....	326	363	65	33	329	355	59	39
Totals.....	89,670	73,087	8,448	5,388	90,262	73,006	8,164	5,209

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Angenette J. Peavey	Alice M. Catlin	Mary C. C. Bradford	Asa B. Copeland
Arapahoe .....	32,468	17,412	1,502	2,128
Archuleta .....	137	141	44	12
Baca .....	186	11	126	13
Bent .....	311	239	146	14
Boulder .....	2,964	3,541	167	437
Chaffee .....	1,307	1,475	77	63
Cheyenne .....	154	47	5	7
Clear Creek .....	966	1,948	25	123
Conejos .....	1,724	993	77	20
Costilla .....	949	564	79	8
Custer .....	550	364	216	22
Delta .....	622	815	62	73
Dolores .....	356	475	48	8
Douglas .....	673	300	60	30
Eagle .....	441	717	42	16
Elbert .....	374	213	154	10
El Paso .....	8,561	5,693	623	564
Fremont .....	1,993	2,029	154	238
Garfield .....	1,052	1,160	68	80
Gilpin .....	1,128	1,494	16	166
Grand .....	155	94	17	3
Gunnison .....	845	1,061	167	20
Hinsdale .....	242	407	8	8
Huerfano .....	1,355	733	523	25
Jefferson .....	1,579	1,218	196	326
Kiowa .....	195	61	90	8
Kit Carson .....	358	200	69	16
Lake .....	3,073	3,311	203	70
La Plata .....	1,026	1,444	246	114

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1894.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Angenette J. Peavey	Alice M. Catlin	Mary C. Bradford	Asa B. Copeland
Larimer.....	1,777	1,439	308	402
Las Animas.....	2,619	1,867	1,996	134
Lincoln.....	167	50	60	14
Logan.....	437	389	70	65
Mesa.....	944	1,141	80	186
Mineral.....	390	670	50	5
Montezuma.....	155	469	77	84
Montrose.....	514	857	27	60
Morgan.....	397	293	37	32
Otero.....	867	805	384	133
Ouray.....	425	1,275	25	16
Park.....	626	854	25	21
Phillips.....	370	233	41	65
Pitkin.....	1,091	2,505	96	62
Prowers.....	334	199	104	9
Pueblo.....	4,495	3,825	758	403
Rio Blanco.....	194	143	68	11
Rio Grande.....	789	856	47	38
Routt.....	437	273	160	9
Saguache.....	642	719	45	8
San Juan.....	187	756	7	2
San Miguel.....	611	855	28	22
Sedgwick.....	205	117	42	10
Summit.....	343	775	24	58
Washington.....	341	108	88	62
Weld.....	2,365	2,330	124	665
Yuma.....	308	343	117	33
Totals.....	87,765	72,266	10,083	7,281

## VOTE CAST FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1894.

John Campbell (Republican).....	90,843
J. Warner Mills (Populist).....	76,487
Adair Wilson (Democrat).....	9,634
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	176,964

## VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT, 1894.

Lafayette Pence (Populist).....	34,223
John F. Shafroth (Republican).....	47,710
John T. Bottom (Democrat).....	1,847
Robert H. Rhodes (Prohibition).....	2,465
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	86,245

## VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT, 1894.

John C. Bell (Populist).....	47,703
Thomas M. Bowen (Republican).....	42,369
Wm. A. Rice (Prohibition).....	2,032
Giles Otis Pearce (Independent).....	157
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	92,261

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.**

**Governor and Lieutenant Governor.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Alva Adams	M. S. Bailey	G. H. Allen	Scattering	J. L. Brush	Wm. Scott Lee	Hoses Townsend	Scattering
Arapahoe .....	20,711.	22,458	5,320	1,207	20,512	22,145	5,355	1,227
Archuleta .....	338	33	140	12	306	34	145	13
Baca .....	118	9	129	1	114	8	131	1
Bent .....	508	87	188	23	503	71	191	31
Boulder .....	3,341	2,668	917	388	3,125	2,626	940	322
Chaffee .....	1,204	1,432	105	22	1,230	1,363	113	38
Cheyenne .....	88	14	86	4	90	13	85	12
Clear Creek .....	1,399	1,906	67	70	1,476	1,889	79	49
Conejos .....	2,182	217	79	15	2,169	211	83	2
Costilla .....	734	289	389	37	732	268	399	39
Custer .....	784	196	173	15	790	153	183	27
Delta .....	607	964	128	93	648	902	135	107
Dolores .....	282	383	9	7	295	368	9	13
Douglas .....	798	242	163	23	793	237	170	25
Eagle .....	560	573	46	27	559	553	53	32
Elbert .....	572	203	270	31	532	188	263	41
El Paso .....	8,370	9,645	6,041	930	8,180	9,581	5,890	899
Fremont .....	2,088	2,223	549	224	2,145	2,025	587	285
Garfield .....	996	1,037	151	85	979	1,015	160	94
Gilpin .....	1,412	1,083	228	114	1,418	1,071	233	93
Grand .....	176	71	8	8	173	66	12	7
Gunnison .....	1,347	854	143	115	1,391	796	144	114
Hinsdale .....	341	259	14	95	344	274	16	54
Huerfano .....	1,678	234	928	20	1,663	219	946	26
Jefferson .....	2,342	800	254	198	2,338	773	270	227
Kiowa .....	136	31	119	3	130	26	120	8
Kit Carson .....	163	50	253	33	165	48	253	32
Lake .....	3,032	3,599	152	98	3,000	3,544	184	95
La Plata .....	1,812	935	80	51	1,805	896	91	64

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Alva Adams	M. S. Bailey	G. H. Allen	Scattering	J. I. Brush	Wm. Scott Lee	Hosea Townsend	Scattering
Larimer.....	1,876	1,363	658	176	1,795	1,349	691	221
Las Animas.....	4,698	837	981	112	4,650	780	1,059	126
Lincoln.....	173	35	107	12	163	21	106	23
Logan.....	287	328	220	64	297	315	217	63
Mesa.....	1,086	1,162	484	236	1,096	1,125	491	232
Mineral.....	361	422	10	31	370	403	14	38
Montezuma.....	580	236	40	14	579	209	37	36
Montrose.....	681	661	150	66	671	638	162	79
Morgan.....	271	321	200	35	305	275	201	35
Otero.....	1,429	670	501	96	1,460	572	511	99
Ouray.....	995	1,168	20	31	1,015	1,132	29	39
Park.....	619	943	111	39	617	891	132	41
Phillips.....	283	63	179	7	278	62	182	10
Pitkin.....	1,135	2,463	34	183	1,217	2,360	40	107
Prowers.....	381	150	304	39	372	145	307	45
Pueblo.....	5,841	2,806	973	150	5,893	2,408	1,128	305
Rio Blanco.....	373	80	32	17	367	67	44	26
Rio Grande.....	586	836	167	34	579	811	179	51
Routt.....	895	111	94	37	862	196	117	53
Saguache.....	497	661	152	41	487	637	170	41
San Juan.....	643	875	14	48	651	835	19	56
San Miguel.....	1,533	552	67	119	1,541	523	69	106
Sedgwick.....	182	34	115	12	178	38	118	10
Summit.....	727	476	21	39	727	447	30	44
Washington.....	121	49	209	33	121	50	212	27
Weld.....	2,764	1,816	802	279	2,874	1,704	795	272
Yuma.....	231	195	171	33	219	189	180	35
Totals.....	86,881	71,808	23,845	5,839	87,699	69,226	25,344	5,904

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.**

**Secretary of State and State Treasurer.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer			
	C. H. S. Whipple	Frank Kratzer	Edwin Price	Scattering	H. G. Clark	J. H. Barlow	G. W. Kephart	Scattering
Arapahoe .....	20,086	22,296	5,502	1,307	21,952	5,531	20,205	1,234
Archuleta .....	295	46	146	9	43	142	311	7
Baca .....	112	6	128	5	9	129	114	.....
Bent .....	489	73	197	30	85	199	489	24
Boulder .....	3,267	2,672	971	305	2,697	970	3,263	297
Chaffee .....	1,223	1,363	117	30	1,369	126	1,208	31
Cheyenne .....	78	12	86	6	12	88	88	3
Clear Creek .....	1,373	1,908	79	39	1,913	78	1,372	38
Conejos .....	2,160	213	91	12	216	86	2,158	14
Costilla .....	720	273	404	38	279	404	703	38
Custer .....	782	160	179	22	158	179	785	13
Delta .....	619	931	145	96	922	145	616	92
Dolores .....	285	369	12	13	363	9	297	10
Douglas .....	786	240	172	26	240	175	789	21
Eagle .....	560	544	50	31	554	58	549	25
Elbert .....	532	183	278	30	193	284	578	25
El Paso .....	7,987	9,675	6,055	871	9,745	6,190	7,826	809
Fremont .....	2,104	1,973	621	319	2,001	611	2,124	266
Garfield .....	972	1,026	166	88	1,051	166	950	84
Gilpin .....	1,374	1,077	248	98	1,076	243	1,361	122
Grand .....	173	64	11	7	65	11	171	8
Gunnison .....	1,308	860	167	100	809	157	1,333	139
Hinsdale .....	354	265	18	42	276	15	342	40
Huerfano .....	1,663	227	944	15	228	943	1,659	16
Jefferson .....	2,296	785	272	297	779	285	2,309	212
Kiowa .....	121	32	119	11	33	127	121	4
Kit Carson .....	160	52	255	32	53	254	162	31
Lake .....	3,119	3,459	206	87	3,559	200	2,959	88
La Plata .....	1,790	908	103	51	876	88	1,864	39

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.

Secretary of State and State Treasurer—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer			
	C. H. S. Whipple	Frank Kratzer	Edwin Price	Scattering	H. G. Clark	J. H. Barlow	G. W. Kephart	Scattering
Larimer.....	1 770	1,328	719	215	1,336	723	1,779	202
Las Animas.....	4,573	810	1,087	134	799	1,070	4,625	106
Lincoln.....	167	28	113	6	23	116	165	6
Logan.....	270	317	226	67	315	227	278	63
Mesa.....	1,050	1,127	564	190	1,139	498	1,056	198
Mineral.....	360	395	15	30	418	13	356	26
Montezuma.....	569	218	41	19	195	34	615	10
Montrose.....	641	663	178	68	655	168	666	70
Morgan.....	256	301	212	35	320	206	247	31
Otero.....	1,381	643	514	114	651	615	1,396	91
Ouray.....	1,009	1,141	26	23	1,133	26	1,011	20
Park.....	616	887	134	27	896	143	593	27
Phillips.....	277	59	181	8	59	180	282	7
Pitkin.....	1,233	2,314	53	102	2,455	49	1,184	96
Prowers.....	345	151	312	53	155	314	349	40
Pueblo.....	5,763	2,425	1,209	269	2,504	1,192	5,674	213
Rio Blanco.....	357	73	43	20	77	47	351	20
Rio Grande.....	557	830	182	46	830	175	563	44
Routt.....	838	212	126	47	218	127	837	46
Saguache.....	480	638	174	36	661	176	471	36
San Juan.....	642	843	24	54	839	19	662	47
San Miguel.....	1,536	522	77	97	520	65	1,155	91
Sedgwick.....	178	29	120	11	32	122	179	12
Summit.....	750	446	28	29	461	32	722	26
Washington.....	101	49	223	28	51	222	102	24
Weld.....	2,657	1,714	858	357	1,755	847	2,696	296
Yuma.....	203	208	184	28	202	181	201	42
Totals.....	85,291	71,284	25,280	6,166	71,285	25,380	85,221	5,459

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.**

**Auditor of State and Attorney General.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Auditor of State				Attorney General			
	G. S. Adams	J. W. Lowell	Geo. Seaver	Scattering	B. L. Carr	Alex. Gullett	Nathan C. Miller	Scattering
Arapahoe .....	5,604	20,152	21,880	1,285	20,660	5,444	21,526	1,351
Archuleta .....	148	300	36	9	305	145	40	9
Baca .....	130	113	9	1	114	131	10	.....
Bent .....	203	499	69	23	531	192	62	24
Boulder .....	992	3,235	2,663	319	3,392	932	2,592	296
Chaffee .....	125	1,212	1,352	35	1,232	117	1,355	26
Cheyenne .....	86	87	12	3	87	85	11	6
Clear Creek .....	82	1,375	1,894	38	1,404	82	1,889	33
Conejos .....	87	2,165	212	14	2,162	85	212	17
Costilla .....	404	723	267	41	728	398	271	40
Custer .....	176	803	135	17	803	174	141	14
Delta .....	149	637	908	94	665	139	885	100
Dolores .....	13	280	373	11	297	9	358	10
Douglas .....	170	788	237	23	793	168	232	26
Eagle .....	55	552	551	31	554	57	552	32
Elbert .....	277	525	186	31	531	280	181	26
El Paso .....	6,079	7,897	9,568	853	7,975	5,940	9,556	755
Fremont .....	663	2,093	1,965	285	2,159	604	1,948	284
Garfield .....	173	964	1,031	88	978	159	1,021	86
Gilpin .....	259	1,375	1,063	91	1,417	242	1,056	81
Grand .....	13	172	64	7	177	10	64	6
Gunnison .....	170	1,303	852	115	1,358	196	793	104
Hinsdale .....	19	334	278	41	342	22	269	43
Huerfano .....	948	1,663	219	23	1,666	945	215	20
Jefferson .....	289	2,306	771	218	2,331	270	763	226
Kiowa .....	126	121	31	6	124	121	28	8
Kit Carson .....	252	162	49	34	165	252	50	31
Lake .....	210	2,973	3,546	94	2,985	190	3,535	99
La Plata .....	110	1,781	898	54	1,752	90	971	43

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.

Auditor of State and Attorney General—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Auditor of State				Attorney General			
	G. S. Adams	J. W. Lowell	Geo. Seaver	Scattering	B. L. Carr	Alex. Gullett	Nathan C. Miller	Scattering
Larimer.....	762	1,747	1,307	217	1,905	699	1,242	191
Las Animas.....	1,103	4,591	789	118	4,645	1,070	778	111
Lincoln.....	113	172	18	9	174	114	18	7
Logan.....	232	271	310	70	281	222	310	69
Mesa.....	519	1,062	1,118	225	1,128	497	1,097	208
Mineral.....	16	362	402	31	375	13	396	32
Montezuma.....	44	571	211	20	570	37	213	25
Montrose.....	173	651	657	75	676	165	644	72
Morgan.....	218	254	290	38	270	211	288	34
Otero.....	526	1,391	626	106	1,425	504	634	95
Ouray.....	29	1,009	1,124	33	1,021	23	1,120	25
Park.....	135	598	893	31	609	134	880	27
Phillips.....	181	281	58	7	288	180	53	7
Pitkin.....	51	1,185	2,311	134	1,237	39	2,294	110
Prowers.....	308	346	141	62	376	299	141	41
Pueblo.....	1,192	5,332	2,816	280	5,753	1,172	2,380	232
Rio Blanco.....	34	377	71	21	359	46	72	22
Rio Grande.....	189	547	832	50	582	178	810	45
Routt.....	107	852	228	42	863	120	194	44
Saguache.....	166	476	529	37	488	173	626	36
San Juan.....	25	640	840	58	660	17	839	53
San Miguel.....	77	1,530	519	92	1,521	78	516	96
Sedgwick.....	125	176	28	11	178	120	30	14
Summit.....	35	702	459	42	747	27	440	33
Washington.....	220	107	43	26	120	216	38	27
Weld.....	1,116	2,558	1,648	278	2,764	840	1,681	294
Yuma.....	184	290	201	30	219	179	196	28
Totals.....	24,786	84,760	62,530	6,257	86,731	25,329	65,516	5,801

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	L. S. Cornell	Mrs. Ione T. Hanna	Grace E. Patton	Scattering
Arapahoe .....	21,917	5,881	20,730	1,366
Archuleta .....	39	147	298	13
Baca .....	10	132	113	-----
Bent .....	78	191	500	23
Boulder .....	2,591	955	3,365	307
Chaffee .....	1,369	122	1,218	31
Cheyenne .....	13	87	85	3
Clear Creek .....	1,872	79	1,896	42
Conejos .....	213	88	2,165	12
Costilla .....	271	406	729	37
Custer .....	152	173	790	18
Delta .....	901	140	650	93
Dolores .....	366	13	289	9
Douglas .....	239	166	788	26
Eagle .....	544	57	554	29
Gilbert .....	184	270	527	34
El Paso .....	9,475	6,092	7,876	893
Fremont .....	1,968	624	2,117	291
Garfield .....	1,030	173	941	94
Gilpin .....	1 071	250	1,385	91
Grand .....	65	11	174	6
Gunnison .....	821	163	1,280	154
Hinsdale .....	273	18	353	37
Huerfano .....	216	950	1,659	19
Jefferson .....	773	293	2,299	224
Kiowa .....	33	124	123	5
Kit Carson .....	52	252	163	31
Lake .....	3,516	211	2,974	107
La Plata .....	908	102	1,782	55

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1896.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	L. S. Cornell	Mrs. Ione T. Hanna	Grace E. Patton	Scattering
Larimer .....	1,260	663	1,973	176
Las Animas .....	806	1,093	4,573	124
Lincoln .....	23	111	169	10
Logan .....	314	228	272	66
Mesa .....	1,127	517	1,069	202
Mineral .....	388	13	360	38
Montezuma .....	207	46	569	21
Montrose .....	643	163	660	84
Morgan .....	297	208	286	25
Otero .....	639	515	1,386	101
Ouray .....	1,130	35	1,001	25
Park .....	884	139	595	31
Phillips .....	49	181	287	10
Pitkin .....	2,315	57	1,171	129
Prowers .....	166	311	350	38
Pueblo .....	2,628	1,173	5,492	305
Rio Blanco .....	73	42	359	20
Rio Grande .....	824	174	567	41
Routt .....	208	136	834	33
Saguache .....	638	177	471	53
San Juan .....	826	26	641	69
San Miguel .....	513	81	1,523	94
Sedgwick .....	29	119	180	11
Summit .....	442	34	732	29
Washington .....	45	214	115	29
Weld .....	1,700	868	2,770	261
Yuma .....	212	180	199	29
Totals .....	69,333	25,613	84,892	6,050

## VOTE CAST FOR ELECTORS, 1896.

## People's, National Silver, Democrat and Silver Republican.

T. M. Patterson.....	158,616
Geo. W. Thatcher.....	158,880
Ebenezer T. Wells.....	158,729
A. T. Gunnell.....	153,674

## Republican.

Wm. A. Hamill.....	26,271
J. F. Humphrey.....	26,279
Fred Walsen .....	26,268
Chas. C. Goodale.....	26,243

## Prohibition.

Jno. F. White.....	1,724
Ella W. Chambers.....	1,717
D. R. Hunter.....	1,714
Charlotte S. McKinney.....	1,718

## VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMAN, FIRST DISTRICT, 1896.

Jno. F. Shafroth.....	67,821
T. F. McClelland.....	9,625
J. J. Losh.....	1,083
W. F. Steele.....	1,006
D. Gilbert .....	181
Wm. Dye .....	173

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 79,589

## VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMAN, SECOND DISTRICT, 1896.

John C. Bell.....	84,018
Thos. F. Hoffmire.....	14,385
W. H. McClure.....	1,089

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 99,492

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR SUPREME JUDGE AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1897.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Chas. D. Hayt	Wm. L. Gabbert	Nathan L. Griest
Arapahoe .....	16,879	10,937	315
Archuleta .....	253	212	5
Baca .....	110	105	-----
Bent .....	407	411	1
Boulder .....	1,926	3,654	36
Chaffee .....	698	1,317	39
Cheyenne .....	121	61	1
Clear Creek .....	663	1,779	48
Conejos .....	1,730	179	-----
Costilla .....	989	297	1
Custer .....	372	611	5
Delta .....	406	1,221	22
Dolores .....	64	408	-----
Douglas .....	553	354	11
Eagle .....	299	631	19
Elbert .....	418	398	24
El Paso .....	7,112	5,220	33
Fremont .....	2,026	1,846	55
Garfield .....	969	990	26
Gilpin .....	1,292	1,037	36
Grand .....	101	63	1
Gunnison .....	502	1,544	15
Hinsdale .....	61	570	2
Huerfano .....	1,578	997	18
Jefferson .....	1,585	1,335	20
Kiowa .....	129	147	1
Kit Carson .....	250	192	4
Lake .....	3,194	3,011	38
La Plata .....	694	1,257	14
Larimer .....	1,688	1,735	33
Las Animas .....	2,593	3,762	113
Lincoln .....	174	115	3
Logan .....	374	432	8
Mesa .....	721	1,610	22

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR SUPREME JUDGE AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1897—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Chas. D. Hayt	Wm. L. Gabbert	Nathan I. Griest
Mineral .....	167	604	9
Montrose .....	314	891	22
Montezuma .....	154	499	19
Morgan .....	350	371	42
Otero .....	1,107	1,424	44
Ouray .....	225	2,005	15
Park .....	559	947	17
Phillips .....	277	175	11
Pitkin .....	312	1,896	18
Prowers .....	476	351	4
Pueblo .....	4,334	4,010	113
Rio Blanco .....	179	246	23
Rio Grande .....	792	801	24
Routt .....	395	521	6
Saguache .....	559	722	24
San Juan .....	242	1,087	3
San Miguel .....	384	1,103	4
Sedgwick .....	206	90	-----
Summit .....	320	557	23
Washington .....	224	123	5
Weld .....	2,162	1,753	31
Yuma .....	243	274	18
Totals .....	64,947	68,888	1,444

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.

## Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Charles S. Thomas	Henry R. Wolcott	Nixon Elliott	Robert H. Rhodes	Francis Carney	J. A. Nesbit	Chas. E. Noble	Nels H. Welling
Arapahoe .....	23,858	13,038	544	704	23,075	798	13,127	531
Archuleta .....	223	276	1	7	189	9	274	1
Baca .....	90	127	-----	-----	97	-----	119	-----
Bent .....	387	325	2	16	369	17	329	3
Boulder .....	4,069	1,866	52	167	3,881	188	1,856	48
Chaffee .....	1,614	474	13	41	1,552	49	471	11
Cheyenne .....	79	99	-----	-----	72	-----	97	-----
Clear Creek .....	1,851	341	17	30	1,789	40	310	17
Conejos .....	653	1,390	10	8	660	9	1,385	9
Costilla .....	468	1,127	2	11	448	11	1,125	2
Custer .....	711	250	6	10	689	13	254	6
Delta .....	952	345	40	52	847	63	359	40
Dolores .....	436	39	9	7	424	7	39	5
Douglas .....	684	406	2	11	668	10	382	1
Eagle .....	705	198	12	5	680	17	164	11
Elbert .....	537	343	4	19	472	21	359	3
El Paso .....	10,596	5,745	99	209	10,249	236	5,805	63
Fremont .....	2,413	1,654	198	116	2,262	129	1,629	240
Garfield .....	1,447	412	21	41	1,384	43	395	18
Glipin .....	1,766	952	70	69	1,598	82	822	91
Grand .....	168	40	-----	2	140	7	32	2
Gunnison .....	1,287	631	21	44	1,164	64	621	17
Hinsdale .....	483	95	4	6	442	7	94	-----
Huerfano .....	800	1,930	6	10	794	9	1,921	6
Jefferson .....	2,130	1,252	21	51	2,018	59	1,272	22
Kiowa .....	145	100	-----	3	142	4	98	-----
Kitt Carson .....	176	263	1	27	172	27	256	1
Lake .....	3,763	1,837	45	61	3,420	82	2,011	39
La Plata .....	1,567	394	7	27	1,483	38	383	5

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Governor and Lieutenant Governor—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Governor				Lieutenant Governor			
	Charles S. Thomas	Henry R. Wolcott	Nixon Elliott	Robert H. Rhodes	Francis Carney	J. A. Nesbit	Chas. E. Noble	Nels H. Welling
Larimer.....	1,917	1,337	5	113	1,820	132	1,345	3
Las Animas.....	3,759	1,860	12	33	3,570	38	1,863	21
Lincoln.....	121	127	-----	6	93	6	137	-----
Logan.....	412	372	2	31	385	37	372	2
Mesa.....	1,423	715	36	156	1,307	169	704	40
Mineral.....	635	130	9	5	531	12	141	9
Montrose.....	759	325	94	59	730	68	209	63
Montezuma.....	497	84	10	15	455	19	78	14
Morgan.....	460	404	4	24	440	23	390	5
Otero.....	1,326	760	9	103	1,263	116	753	13
Ouray.....	1,939	135	54	15	1,970	20	105	23
Park.....	933	360	12	8	897	9	366	10
Phillips.....	180	188	-----	13	167	17	182	1
Pitkin.....	1,567	455	23	21	1,462	29	473	28
Prowers.....	423	483	2	26	397	33	462	2
Pueblo.....	4,275	3,447	134	160	4,088	194	3,490	119
Rio Blanco.....	335	92	4	11	280	10	99	3
Rio Grande.....	1,040	395	6	45	929	55	397	6
Routt.....	1,005	209	8	9	906	11	240	10
Saguache.....	857	560	16	9	821	9	519	17
San Juan.....	1,012	211	9	6	1,016	12	143	13
San Miguel.....	1,232	517	14	17	1,127	28	508	16
Sedgwick.....	74	129	2	7	69	9	135	3
Summit.....	730	127	1	13	654	20	124	3
Washington.....	159	218	2	16	150	18	221	1
Weld.....	2,595	1,319	19	136	2,432	156	1,348	11
Yuma.....	248	153	2	-----	233	19	141	3
Totals.....	93,972	51,051	1,696	2,711	89,372	3,313	51,034	1,631

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Secretary of State and State Treasurer.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer			
	Elmer F. Beckwith	Thos. C. Davis	Joseph W. Milson	Wm. A. Rice	John H. Feiler	John P. Meyer	Otto A. Reinhardt	Frederick O. Roof
Arapahoe .....	23,079	543	12,925	922	23,400	547	1,139	12,428
Archuleta .....	195	1	269	11	192	1	10	276
Baca .....	96	-----	118	-----	95	-----	-----	120
Bent .....	368	3	323	18	370	1	16	325
Boulder .....	3,886	59	1,867	211	3,876	53	184	1,851
Chaffee .....	1,533	14	481	49	1,544	13	52	451
Cheyenne .....	68	-----	98	1	70	1	-----	99
Clear Creek .....	1,771	20	315	39	1,767	27	40	309
Conejos .....	639	9	1,391	10	647	9	8	1,387
Costilla .....	444	3	1,130	12	440	2	13	1,133
Custer .....	688	6	264	11	696	4	10	249
Delta .....	815	46	359	73	840	42	69	333
Dolores .....	414	9	35	9	421	10	7	31
Douglas .....	666	1	376	12	663	1	13	375
Eagle .....	647	15	183	21	710	13	14	137
Elbert .....	468	7	354	21	469	4	19	355
El Paso .....	10,218	83	5,740	265	10,298	91	246	5,614
Fremont .....	2,160	206	1,840	112	2,275	198	136	1,626
Garfield .....	1,404	30	364	47	1,522	19	34	314
Gilpin .....	1,594	93	798	94	1,612	91	81	710
Grand .....	139	3	29	3	143	1	6	27
Gunnison .....	1,151	25	618	62	1,193	23	58	604
Hinsdale .....	423	4	92	10	425	2	7	85
Huerfano .....	784	7	1,924	11	707	5	7	2,027
Jefferson .....	1,996	22	1,271	63	2,019	25	67	1,252
Kiowa .....	140	1	100	4	141	3	-----	100
Kit Carson .....	171	1	256	28	169	1	27	256
Lake .....	3,468	55	1,927	67	3,565	47	66	1,854
La Plata .....	1,461	7	387	42	1,486	10	34	372

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.

Secretary of State and State Treasurer—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Secretary of State				State Treasurer			
	Eimer F. Beckwith	Thos. C. Davis	Joseph W. Milson	Wm. A. Rice	John H. Fesler	John P. Meyer	Otto A. Reinhardt	Frederick O. Roof
Larimer .....	1,809	7	1,349	133	1,842	7	129	1,328
Las Animas .....	3,633	17	1,862	41	3,646	-----	37	1,833
Lincoln .....	94	-----	134	9	92	13	11	131
Logan .....	385	4	373	37	386	8	37	365
Mesa .....	1,275	38	669	260	1,366	37	168	656
Mineral .....	535	9	135	12	543	11	6	125
Montrose .....	709	69	312	72	712	71	65	309
Montezuma .....	437	11	86	25	446	19	19	73
Morgan .....	434	3	388	30	437	6	26	388
Otero .....	1,254	15	751	123	1,277	12	124	732
Ouray .....	1,895	60	110	33	1,916	57	23	98
Park .....	901	11	363	9	897	12	9	361
Phillips .....	171	-----	179	15	172	1	16	176
Pitkin .....	1,427	39	438	43	1,492	33	38	408
Prowers .....	394	4	471	31	403	4	34	460
Pueblo .....	4,013	136	3,493	210	4,034	139	184	3,485
Rio Blanco .....	276	6	97	20	324	4	13	75
Rio Grande .....	798	7	412	60	924	8	52	338
Routt .....	919	15	207	15	939	13	12	194
Saguache .....	806	22	539	8	821	18	7	513
San Juan .....	973	17	123	9	987	18	6	134
San Miguel .....	1,095	38	492	32	1,112	27	26	483
Sedgwick .....	70	2	136	9	72	1	8	131
Summit .....	654	4	117	26	662	3	21	112
Washington .....	147	5	217	18	148	4	18	215
Weld .....	2,377	15	1,355	179	2,412	13	165	1,334
Yuma .....	223	3	146	18	232	3	19	136
Totals .....	88,715	1,830	50,793	3,705	90,054	1,786	3,636	49,298

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.Auditor of State.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	George S. Adams	Elsie W. Chambers	Christian Miller	Geo. W. Temple	John A. Wayne
Arapahoe.....	11,168	852	539	23,418	1,452
Archuleta.....	221	20	1	183	58
Baca.....	114	8	-----	93	8
Bent.....	275	13	1	363	56
Boulder.....	1,697	169	60	3,695	122
Chaffee.....	186	56	14	1,570	280
Cheyenne.....	96	-----	-----	69	2
Clear Creek.....	194	43	18	1,760	119
Conejos.....	1,017	9	9	647	369
Costilla.....	1,056	11	2	440	65
Custer.....	205	11	5	692	45
Delta.....	260	68	41	821	94
Dolores.....	22	7	8	414	12
Douglas.....	333	10	1	663	46
Eagle.....	96	15	10	667	69
Elbert.....	308	25	14	450	49
El Paso.....	5,366	266	73	10,213	342
Fremont.....	1,282	143	197	2,248	349
Garfield.....	203	45	21	1,596	178
Gilpin.....	598	80	91	1,597	208
Grand.....	18	6	1	136	10
Gunnison.....	502	60	16	1,151	131
Hinsdale.....	38	10	7	405	57
Huerfano.....	1,714	9	-----	778	207
Jefferson.....	689	64	22	2,000	594
Kiowa.....	96	2	1	137	4
Kit Carson.....	256	26	1	167	3
Lake.....	626	65	47	3,446	1,338
La Plata.....	244	40	7	1,441	140

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Auditor of State—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	George S. Adams	Elsie W. Chambers	Christian Miller	Geo. W. Temple	John A. Wayne
Larimer .....	1,239	128	3	1,802	114
Las Animas .....	1,648	40	12	3,629	269
Lincoln .....	113	7	1	89	22
Logan .....	320	40	4	390	48
Mesa .....	608	177	39	1,302	101
Mineral .....	75	9	11	532	51
Montrose .....	256	72	63	689	66
Montezuma .....	44	16	7	423	40
Morgan .....	357	28	3	430	45
Otero .....	686	114	12	1,249	68
Ouray .....	81	25	55	1,864	43
Park .....	260	10	12	888	97
Phillips .....	157	18	-----	161	24
Pitkin .....	165	36	27	1,397	290
Prowers .....	441	32	1	392	31
Pueblo .....	2,615	197	117	4,015	885
Rio Blanco .....	62	14	3	310	28
Rio Grande .....	238	50	5	906	171
Routt .....	117	19	7	925	101
Saguache .....	459	23	14	791	77
San Juan .....	96	5	10	982	69
San Miguel .....	266	27	22	1,060	206
Sedgwick .....	122	9	-----	70	9
Summit .....	53	19	2	639	51
Washington .....	204	16	1	147	12
Weld .....	1,294	140	6	2,187	380
Yuma .....	129	17	2	225	10
Totals .....	41,015	3,421	1,646	88,754	9,715

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Attorney General.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	D. M. Campbell	Frederick Bodtker	Cornelius J. Hart	William A. Marsh	Chas. C. Goodale
Arapahoe .....	53,510	545	12,508	848	-----
Archuleta .....	184	1	273	9	-----
Baca .....	95	1	116	-----	-----
Bent .....	366	2	328	15	-----
Boulder .....	3,896	45	1,850	179	-----
Chaffee .....	1,520	14	462	51	-----
Cheyenne .....	68	-----	97	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	1,746	20	323	41	-----
Conejos .....	648	9	1,382	8	-----
Costilla .....	441	3	1,019	111	-----
Custer .....	629	7	243	11	-----
Delta .....	792	37	363	80	-----
Dolores .....	424	5	31	7	-----
Douglas .....	667	2	372	8	-----
Eagle .....	594	66	174	17	-----
Elbert .....	458	2	348	23	-----
El Paso .....	10,217	66	5,670	240	-----
Fremont .....	2,262	199	1,611	137	-----
Garfield .....	1,407	19	345	49	-----
Gilpin .....	1,587	87	302	88	394
Grand .....	136	17	29	3	-----
Gunnison .....	1,134	1	613	55	-----
Hinsdale .....	408	6	88	10	-----
Huerfano .....	785	-----	1,119	9	-----
Jefferson .....	2,017	22	1,244	57	-----
Kiowa .....	140	-----	101	3	-----
Kit Carson .....	169	1	257	25	-----
Lake .....	3,448	41	1,941	66	-----
La Plata .....	1,452	6	368	36	-----

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Attorney General—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL.)**

COUNTIES	D. M. Campbell	Frederick Bodtker	Cornelius J. Hart	William A. Marsh	Chas. C. Goodale
Larimer.....	1,824	8	1,310	129	-----
Las Animas.....	3,637	21	1,852	40	-----
Lincoln.....	89	-----	135	5	-----
Logan.....	393	4	364	35	-----
Mesa.....	1,233	34	154	340	-----
Mineral.....	529	10	121	11	-----
Montrose.....	697	66	311	69	-----
Montezuma.....	427	12	75	24	-----
Morgan.....	442	3	381	26	-----
Otero.....	1,253	8	733	121	-----
Ouray.....	1,883	49	94	24	-----
Park.....	888	11	359	10	-----
Phillips.....	167	2	178	15	-----
Pitkin.....	1,425	25	493	35	-----
Prowers.....	387	5	463	57	-----
Pueblo.....	3,961	116	3,633	190	-----
Rio Blanco.....	276	1	91	16	-----
Rio Grande.....	917	4	389	52	-----
Routt.....	920	19	18	191	-----
Saguache.....	803	20	517	9	-----
San Juan.....	985	12	136	9	-----
San Miguel.....	1,074	19	496	32	-----
Sedgwick.....	75	-----	130	10	-----
Summit.....	651	3	195	19	-----
Washington.....	215	145	20	-----	-----
Weld.....	2,398	8	1,329	173	-----
Yuma.....	232	3	133	18	-----
Totals.....	88,981	1,832	47,632	3,746	394

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Norman Clifford	Helen L. Grenfell	Francis Nacke	Lucy E. R. Scott
Arapahoe .....	999	23,160	559	12,652
Archuleta .....	8	185	3	273
Baca .....	---	91	---	121
Bent .....	21	366	2	331
Boulder .....	177	3,973	52	1,797
Chaffee .....	53	1,516	15	466
Cheyenne .....	---	70	---	97
Clear Creek .....	42	1,779	20	291
Conejos .....	10	651	8	1,379
Costilla .....	11	451	1	1,115
Custer .....	11	689	6	249
Delta .....	65	855	33	336
Dolores .....	7	415	8	33
Douglas .....	12	672	---	375
Eagle .....	16	645	8	187
Elbert .....	24	453	3	360
El Paso .....	273	10,258	61	5,663
Fremont .....	135	2,292	193	1,612
Garfield .....	41	1,411	19	365
Gilpin .....	71	1,846	78	743
Grand .....	2	145	---	27
Gunnison .....	53	1,172	13	613
Hinsdale .....	9	404	---	88
Huerfano .....	9	779	6	1,928
Jefferson .....	61	2,032	22	1,243
Kiowa .....	2	139	---	100
Kit Carson .....	25	164	1	263
Lake .....	75	3,478	35	1,918
La Plata .....	36	1,450	9	379

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Norman Clifford	Helen L. Grenfell	Francis Nacke	Lucy E. R. Scott
Larimer.....	124	1,855	3	1,317
Las Animas.....	45	3,607	11	1,840
Lincoln.....	10	98	----	132
Logan.....	34	385	3	375
Mesa.....	161	1,340	34	667
Mineral.....	9	539	9	126
Montrose.....	60	732	62	311
Montezuma.....	20	431	7	90
Morgan.....	34	437	4	391
Otero.....	108	1,269	6	735
Ouray.....	28	1,851	42	151
Park.....	11	892	12	356
Phillips.....	17	168	1	179
Pitkin.....	34	1,442	27	435
Prowers.....	35	392	4	456
Pueblo.....	211	3,981	121	3,515
Rio Blanco.....	15	276	2	96
Rio Grande.....	51	954	8	402
Routt.....	22	911	10	212
Saguache.....	12	817	13	530
San Juan.....	11	1,003	10	132
San Miguel.....	24	1,098	19	487
Sedgwick.....	6	77	----	134
Summit.....	56	622	1	106
Washington.....	21	142	----	216
Weld.....	153	2,464	10	1,325
Yuma.....	19	232	2	134
Totals.....	3,579	89,526	1,521	49,859

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVI. CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1898.**

**First Congressional District.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	John F. Shafroth	Charles Hartsell	Nathan L. Griest	Dayton Gilbert
Arapahoe.....	24,702	11,560	516	747
Boulder .....	4,046	1,705	48	165
Jefferson .....	2,416	794	23	46
Lake .....	4,792	626	44	57
Larimer .....	1,939	1,203	3	121
Logan .....	420	835	5	33
Morgan .....	479	344	3	26
Park .....	956	305	12	10
Phillips .....	191	153	3	15
Sedgwick .....	80	122	-----	10
Washington.....	161	202	1	18
Weld .....	2,692	1,090	7	147
Yuma .....	237	136	2	15
Totals .....	43,111	18,580	667	1,410

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVI. CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1898.**

**Second Congressional District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	John C. Bell	B. Clark Wheeler	John J. Markham
Archuleta .....	210	273	-----
Baca .....	98	115	-----
Bent .....	394	322	-----
Chaffee .....	1,582	452	9
Cheyenne .....	70	95	-----
Clear Creek .....	1,870	290	15
Conejos .....	653	1,386	9
Costilla .....	452	1,127	2
Custer .....	725	251	6
Delta .....	1,001	305	29
Dolores .....	429	40	6
Douglas .....	679	380	-----
Eagle .....	689	171	7
Elbert .....	487	350	1
El Paso .....	10,382	5,610	52
Fremont .....	2,350	1,600	196
Garfield .....	1,493	354	18
Gilpin .....	1,603	768	77
Grand .....	151	26	1
Gunnison .....	1,300	591	13
Hinsdale .....	489	78	1
Huerfano .....	799	1,911	5
Kiowa .....	144	97	-----
Kit Carson .....	175	261	2
La Plata .....	1,525	353	3
Las Animas .....	3,689	1,829	17
Lincoln .....	101	132	1
Mesa .....	1,400	679	35
Montezuma .....	542	35	8
Mineral .....	563	120	7
Montrose .....	908	269	39
Otero .....	1,311	750	8
Ouray .....	1,978	110	27

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVI. CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1898.

Second Congressional District—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL.)

COUNTIES	John C. Bell	B. Clark Wheeler	John J. Markham
Pitkin .....	1,362	730	7
Prowers .....	462	433	4
Pueblo .....	4,260	3,429	109
Rio Blanco .....	314	79	4
Rio Grande .....	992	391	4
Routt .....	938	181	6
Saguache .....	831	537	12
San Juan .....	1,035	140	7
San Miguel .....	1,256	424	14
Summit .....	680	109	1
Totals .....	52,372	27,583	765

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**Governor.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	James B. Orman	Frank C. Goudy	S. B. Hutchinson	De Witt C. Copley	James T. Pearson	James R. Wylie
Arapahoe .....	32,850	26,250	262	141	29	814
Archuleta .....	362	589	-----	3	-----	3
Baca .....	127	162	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	541	564	-----	5	-----	11
Boulder .....	4,991	3,780	51	12	14	259
Chaffee .....	1,817	1,107	14	14	3	50
Cheyenne .....	98	124	-----	1	-----	1
Clear Creek .....	2,199	899	16	10	10	20
Conejos .....	862	1,911	-----	1	-----	3
Costilla .....	418	915	-----	3	2	12
Custer .....	866	513	-----	1	-----	-----
Delta .....	1,281	855	16	26	13	81
Dolores .....	398	70	9	-----	2	4
Douglas .....	636	651	1	3	-----	16
Eagle .....	892	440	8	6	11	7
Elbert .....	602	660	-----	3	3	27
El Paso .....	6,063	7,804	26	88	22	314
Fremont .....	2,967	2,666	84	49	16	228
Garfield .....	1,634	861	2	9	11	22
Gilpin .....	1,471	1,418	19	22	1	77
Grand .....	162	183	-----	-----	1	-----
Gunnison .....	1,457	1,008	8	6	3	39
Hinsdale .....	562	256	1	4	1	3
Huerfano .....	980	2,281	1	17	1	2
Jefferson .....	2,051	1,873	6	15	2	58
Kiowa .....	146	147	-----	-----	3	-----
Kit Carson .....	254	383	-----	1	2	15
Lake .....	4,642	2,511	17	41	36	65
La Plata .....	1,789	918	1	26	4	16
Larimer .....	2,403	2,348	-----	14	14	292

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

Governor—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

CGUNTIES	James B. Orman	Frank C. Goudy	S. B. Hutchinson	De Witt C. Copley	James T. Pearson	James R. Wylie
Las Animas.....	4,140	3,833	6	15	-----	60
Lincoln.....	123	252	-----	-----	-----	3
Logan.....	572	598	-----	6	10	74
Mesa.....	1,814	1,410	103	14	19	147
Mineral.....	653	253	-----	5	1	7
Montrose.....	989	732	40	36	6	43
Montezuma.....	721	231	4	1	4	4
Morgan.....	512	730	3	6	12	33
Otero.....	2,224	1,967	5	4	1	164
Ouray.....	1,552	664	7	18	46	11
Park.....	915	585	2	7	1	6
Phillips.....	271	344	-----	3	1	25
Pitkin.....	2,177	550	3	10	12	10
Prowers.....	600	811	-----	10	8	20
Pueblo.....	6,089	5,837	51	27	17	173
Rio Blanco.....	373	285	1	7	1	5
Rio Grande.....	925	934	3	10	9	18
Routt.....	796	602	1	11	3	7
Saguache.....	1,013	794	-----	6	7	6
San Juan.....	1,108	368	16	15	2	3
San Miguel.....	1,538	747	14	16	4	9
Sedgwick.....	155	262	-----	1	-----	18
Summit.....	929	408	1	4	4	7
Teller.....	9,119	5,187	41	223	38	75
Washington.....	189	315	-----	1	-----	14
Weld.....	3,239	2,879	1	6	9	288
Yuma.....	392	317	-----	4	2	21
Totals.....	113,641	94,047	843	987	421	3,695

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**Lieutenant Governor.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	David C. Coates	Percy S. Rider	A. De Guelle	Benj. M. Hurwitz	Patrick W. Doyle	J. C. Calderwood	Frank C. Chamberlain
Arapahoe .....	33,172	25,800	262	42	120	60	838
Archuleta .....	371	586	1	-----	1	2	7
Baca .....	127	161	-----	1	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	536	565	3	-----	-----	1	12
Boulder .....	5,004	3,744	51	9	8	16	273
Chaffee .....	1,859	1,055	4	3	11	7	54
Cheyenne .....	93	128	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Clear Creek .....	2,207	795	10	1	7	18	23
Conejos .....	824	1,874	-----	-----	-----	1	3
Costilla .....	423	905	1	1	1	2	13
Custer .....	859	508	-----	-----	1	7	1
Delta .....	1,273	831	10	5	24	16	86
Dolores .....	361	109	6	-----	3	2	3
Douglas .....	637	642	1	-----	2	1	17
Eagle .....	894	426	5	2	4	18	8
Elbert .....	610	643	1	1	3	6	27
El Paso .....	6,142	7,714	14	4	66	31	356
Fremont .....	3,059	2,579	53	12	33	28	226
Garfield .....	1,650	838	-----	1	9	12	18
Gilpin .....	1,485	1,388	9	4	22	7	81
Grand .....	160	179	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Gunnison .....	1,459	956	2	2	7	29	41
Hinsdale .....	573	236	-----	-----	-----	6	3
Huerfano .....	907	2,281	2	1	14	8	2
Jefferson .....	2,069	1,843	13	3	10	4	66
Kiowa .....	146	146	-----	-----	-----	3	-----
Kit Carson .....	51	384	-----	-----	2	2	16
Lake .....	4,632	2,486	7	11	23	52	73
La Plata .....	1,750	953	-----	-----	10	3	17
Larimer .....	2,404	2,331	-----	3	6	21	301

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

Lieutenant Governor—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	David C. Coates	Percy S. Rider	A. DeGuelle	Benj. M. Hurwitz	Patrick W. Doyle	J. C. Calderwood	Frank C. Chamberlain
Las Animas .....	4,124	3,330	4	2	11	7	101
Lincoln .....	119	256	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Logan .....	575	587	-----	-----	4	12	78
Mesa .....	1,825	1,375	78	8	19	31	160
Mineral .....	685	218	-----	-----	2	2	7
Montrose .....	1,055	664	29	10	30	12	50
Montezuma .....	711	230	-----	1	3	9	8
Morgan .....	521	715	-----	-----	4	16	36
Otero .....	2,214	1,934	1	2	6	6	133
Ouray .....	1,558	659	3	5	21	22	10
Park .....	922	582	2	-----	5	3	5
Phillips .....	268	342	1	-----	-----	-----	22
Pitkin .....	2,210	503	-----	-----	8	19	9
Prowers .....	623	783	-----	-----	7	11	23
Pueblo .....	5,718	6,033	39	9	-----	70	214
Rio Blanco .....	368	274	-----	1	1	3	363
Rio Grande .....	1,055	778	2	-----	5	17	30
Routt .....	785	591	-----	-----	11	8	17
Saguache .....	1,051	742	1	-----	4	7	8
San Juan .....	1,109	361	13	1	8	4	4
San Miguel .....	1,134	750	5	-----	11	9	9
Sedgwick .....	155	258	-----	-----	1	-----	19
Summit .....	922	400	1	-----	4	10	9
Teller .....	9,520	4,823	7,812	258	97	111	57
Washington .....	188	311	-----	-----	-----	-----	15
Weld .....	3,290	2,796	2	1	6	13	298
Yuma .....	384	317	-----	-----	3	2	21
Totals .....	119,226	94,198	648	455	705	767	3,968

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**Secretary of State.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	David A. Mills	Joseph W. Milson	A. W. Webster	Geo. W. Sanders	Chas. W. McCrone	Mary L. Henderson
Arapahoe .....	33,348	25,774	236	132	29	838
Archuleta .....	373	585	-----	1	1	6
Baca .....	129	161	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	536	568	-----	2	-----	12
Boulder .....	5,008	3,744	52	4	13	266
Chaffee .....	1,852	1,056	2	12	5	53
Cheyenne .....	95	127	-----	-----	-----	2
Clear Creek .....	2,217	785	11	5	15	24
Conejos .....	894	1,876	-----	-----	-----	3
Costilla .....	421	905	1	2	3	12
Custer .....	850	524	-----	1	4	2
Delta .....	1,281	822	12	26	17	90
Dolores .....	395	72	8	-----	2	4
Douglas .....	636	643	1	2	-----	19
Eagle .....	883	431	9	6	13	15
Elbert .....	612	633	-----	5	2	31
El Paso .....	6,160	7,725	13	63	13	328
Fremont .....	2,979	2,677	53	32	27	221
Garfield .....	1,658	836	-----	10	9	22
Gilpin .....	1,490	1,381	13	18	1	86
Grand .....	163	182	-----	1	1	-----
Gunnison .....	1,476	961	4	6	3	43
Hinsdale .....	577	223	-----	1	2	6
Huerfano .....	972	2,281	1	15	1	3
Jefferson .....	2,077	1,843	6	9	1	66
Kiowa .....	146	147	-----	1	3	-----
Kit Carson .....	254	378	-----	2	1	17
Lake .....	4,622	2,460	12	21	31	142
La Plata .....	1,797	901	-----	11	2	23
Larimer .....	2,416	2,336	1	5	16	295

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.Secretary of State—Concluded.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	David A. Mills	Joseph W. Milsom	A. W. Webster	Geo. W. Sanders	Chas. W. McCrone	Mary L. Henderson
Las Animas .....	4,110	3,830	4	6	3	67
Lincoln .....	119	256	-----	1	-----	3
Logan .....	576	589	-----	5	10	85
Mesa .....	1,838	1,369	83	19	22	163
Mineral .....	697	206	-----	2	1	8
Montrose .....	1,046	665	32	30	12	56
Montezuma .....	709	227	3	3	6	12
Morgan .....	522	707	2	5	13	41
Otero .....	2,222	1,920	4	5	1	199
Ouray .....	1,597	625	6	24	7	15
Park .....	920	581	3	4	1	5
Phillips .....	269	349	-----	2	-----	25
Pitkin .....	2,213	489	1	7	10	10
Prowers .....	638	767	-----	5	8	29
Pueblo .....	5,823	5,987	42	35	10	223
Rio Blanco .....	370	274	1	3	-----	10
Rio Grande .....	1,059	769	3	1	15	36
Routt .....	790	592	1	6	5	16
Saguache .....	1,035	753	4	6	5	14
San Juan .....	1,103	359	16	12	-----	6
San Miguel .....	1,539	738	4	11	6	11
Sedgwick .....	154	258	-----	-----	-----	20
Summit .....	933	394	3	3	5	13
Teller .....	9,529	4,686	23	114	9	78
Washington .....	187	312	-----	-----	1	14
Weld .....	3,292	2,776	2	6	10	333
Yuma .....	385	310	-----	3	3	25
Totals .....	119,992	94,010	672	711	378	4,146

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**State Treasurer.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	James N. Chipley	Orson Adams, Jr.	Fred Hoffman	Geo. Sietz	Henry Marcadal	William H. McClure
Arapahoe .....	33,192	25,727	282	133	10	839
Archuleta .....	374	585	-----	1	2	5
Baca .....	129	160	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	538	564	-----	2	-----	12
Boulder .....	5,015	3,759	56	5	13	278
Chaffee .....	1,850	1,060	9	11	4	53
Cheyenne .....	94	130	-----	-----	-----	1
Clear Creek .....	2,217	786	13	3	11	24
Conejos .....	895	1,874	-----	-----	1	3
Costilla .....	422	905	1	1	2	13
Custer .....	863	510	-----	2	-----	-----
Delta .....	1,273	848	13	25	15	85
Dolores .....	395	69	7	-----	4	3
Douglas .....	640	640	1	1	-----	19
Eagle .....	866	449	14	4	12	7
Elbert .....	613	629	1	2	2	27
El Paso .....	6,169	7,725	15	66	11	325
Fremont .....	3,061	2,566	78	34	12	251
Garfield .....	1,629	867	1	12	6	24
Gilpin .....	1,486	1,387	16	20	3	83
Grand .....	157	179	1	1	2	1
Gunnison .....	1,476	965	6	7	2	39
Hinsdale .....	578	235	1	-----	2	6
Huerfano .....	970	2,282	3	14	1	2
Jefferson .....	2,075	1,850	7	10	2	65
Kiowa .....	146	147	1	-----	3	-----
Kit Carson .....	250	383	-----	1	4	15
Lake .....	4,620	2,599	1	22	44	67
La Plata .....	1,804	902	2	7	1	16
Larimer .....	2,416	2,331	4	6	16	295

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

## State Treasurer—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	James N. Chipley	Orson Adams, Jr.	Fred Hoffman	Geo. Sietz	Henry Marcadal	William H. McClure
Las Animas .....	4,148	3,838	7	4	2	60
Lincoln .....	119	255	-----	-----	-----	4
Logan .....	569	591	2	4	18	82
Mesa .....	1,532	1,724	82	13	19	151
Mineral .....	687	217	1	2	7	2
Montrose .....	1,040	664	50	29	12	53
Montezuma .....	770	232	1	2	9	7
Morgan .....	524	709	2	4	12	39
Otero .....	2,330	1,912	4	4	-----	88
Ouray .....	1,589	639	10	29	2	8
Park .....	918	582	2	4	1	5
Phillips .....	274	343	1	-----	1	25
Pitkin .....	2,191	505	3	9	14	7
Prowers .....	731	779	-----	6	10	23
Pueblo .....	5,985	5,875	55	23	10	197
Rio Blanco .....	366	279	2	3	1	7
Rio Grande .....	1,055	777	3	2	11	30
Routt .....	807	590	3	9	-----	16
Saguache .....	1,066	733	1	7	3	11
San Juan .....	1,101	363	16	7	4	5
San Miguel .....	1,544	741	8	11	3	10
Sedgwick .....	156	258	-----	-----	-----	19
Summit .....	935	399	2	3	4	8
Teller .....	9,400	4,802	26	110	12	70
Washington .....	187	313	-----	-----	-----	15
Weld .....	3,298	2,783	4	4	11	311
Yuma .....	386	311	1	3	2	25
Totals .....	119,791	93,820	799	682	343	3,836

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**State Auditor.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Charles W. Crouter	James S. Murphy	Alfred H. Lampe	Will G. Henry	Joseph Harvey
Arapahoe .....	33,406	25,589	286	157	846
Archuleta .....	373	583	-----	1	6
Baca .....	128	161	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	539	563	-----	3	12
Boulder .....	5,019	3,748	53	18	280
Chaffee .....	1,852	1,054	6	17	56
Cheyenne .....	95	128	-----	13	2
Clear Creek .....	2,214	777	17	-----	23
Conejos .....	894	1,876	-----	-----	3
Costilla .....	422	904	-----	3	12
Custer .....	864	510	-----	-----	1
Delta .....	1,274	823	18	52	84
Dolores .....	398	67	7	2	4
Douglas .....	639	639	1	1	18
Eagle .....	887	422	11	-----	10
Elbert .....	619	634	1	4	29
El Paso .....	6,193	7,707	20	44	325
Fremont .....	3,069	2,644	78	41	238
Garfield .....	1,658	832	1	20	23
Gilpin .....	1,489	1,387	20	-----	107
Grand .....	160	179	1	1	1
Gunnison .....	1,481	957	6	7	42
Hinsdale .....	577	235	-----	5	5
Huerfano .....	974	2,283	2	13	3
Jefferson .....	2,080	1,845	8	9	69
Kiowa .....	147	148	-----	-----	2
Kit Carson .....	250	382	-----	3	17
Lake .....	4,645	2,448	19	51	87
La Plata .....	1,796	903	1	8	20
Larimer .....	2,422	2,318	5	25	300

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.State Auditor—Concluded  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Charles W. Crouter	James S. Murphy	Alfred H. Lampe	Will G. Henry	Joseph Harvey
Las Animas .....	4,105	3,832	5	10	60
Lincoln .....	120	256	-----	-----	3
Logan .....	573	588	-----	12	80
Mesa .....	1,834	1,379	89	36	160
Mineral .....	683	218	2	4	8
Montrose .....	1,045	658	42	40	50
Montezuma .....	714	225	4	6	7
Morgan .....	526	710	3	16	37
Otero .....	2,220	1,922	4	6	186
Ouray .....	1,598	619	11	36	9
Park .....	919	582	1	5	6
Phillips .....	275	345	-----	2	22
Pitkin .....	2,214	479	6	17	8
Prowers .....	626	775	1	12	25
Pueblo .....	5,830	5,980	52	31	208
Rio Blanco .....	873	274	1	1	9
Rio Grande .....	1,060	775	1	12	30
Routt .....	794	589	1	6	14
Saguache .....	1,045	737	10	11	10
San Juan .....	1,101	862	17	10	4
San Miguel .....	1,551	731	8	13	15
Sedgwick .....	156	257	-----	-----	20
Summit .....	937	395	1	7	8
Teller .....	9,529	4,995	35	90	71
Washington .....	187	313	-----	-----	13
Weld .....	3,347	2,728	5	22	314
Yuma .....	384	312	1	4	25
Totals .....	119,310	93,762	861	927	4,031

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**Attorney General.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Charles C. Post	Robert T. Yeaman	E. M. Dawes	Daniel C. Burns
Arapahoe .....	33,333	25,645	278	880
Archuleta .....	375	588	1	5
Baca .....	127	160	-----	-----
Bent .....	535	564	2	13
Boulder .....	5,024	3,728	54	280
Chaffee .....	1,857	1,053	10	53
Cheyenne .....	95	127	-----	2
Clear Creek .....	2,251	756	16	28
Conejos .....	891	1,878	-----	3
Costilla .....	423	895	-----	12
Custer .....	863	509	1	-----
Delta .....	1,281	826	20	82
Dolores .....	396	67	8	4
Douglas .....	640	643	1	17
Eagle .....	892	427	10	7
Elbert .....	611	638	1	29
El Paso .....	6,185	7,703	26	331
Fremont .....	3,065	2,564	81	238
Garfield .....	1,672	830	3	22
Gilpin .....	1,497	1,376	19	84
Grand .....	159	177	-----	1
Gunnison .....	1,475	961	10	42
Hinsdale .....	578	235	2	5
Huerfano .....	978	2,279	5	2
Jefferson .....	2,090	1,840	8	64
Kiowa .....	147	147	1	1
Kit Carson .....	251	381	-----	17
Lake .....	4,645	2,435	27	83
La Plata .....	1,798	901	4	23
Larimer .....	2,413	2,326	3	301

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

Attorney General—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Charles C. Post	Robert T. Yeaman	E. M. Dawes	Daniel C. Burns
Las Animas.....	3,967	3,891	7	66
Lincoln.....	121	254	.....	4
Logan.....	576	589	3	83
Mesa.....	1,839	1,369	95	154
Mineral.....	684	218	1	8
Montrose.....	1,048	666	48	47
Montezuma.....	711	223	4	8
Morgan.....	525	705	3	39
Otero.....	2,215	1,923	7	188
Ouray.....	1,598	631	18	10
Park.....	919	583	2	6
Phillips.....	270	343	.....	22
Pitkin.....	2,169	477	4	11
Prowers.....	627	776	2	24
Pueblo.....	5,095	6,016	56	206
Rio Blanco.....	370	276	.....	8
Rio Grande.....	1,050	778	4	35
Routt.....	789	585	4	13
Saguache.....	1,052	737	.....	7
San Juan.....	1,107	358	19	4
San Miguel.....	1,549	728	10	14
Sedgwick.....	157	259	.....	18
Summit.....	937	400	3	10
Teller.....	9,612	4,802	43	69
Washington.....	188	312	.....	14
Weld.....	3,302	2,773	6	307
Yuma.....	287	314	2	22
Totals.....	119,311	93,695	932	4,026

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Helen L. Grenfell	Ione T. Hanna	Ida R. Johnson	Elizabeth Smith	H. A. McCausland
Arapahoe.....	33,781	25,283	297	793	-----
Archuleta.....	379	584	2	6	-----
Baca.....	128	161	-----	1	-----
Bent.....	557	556	1	8	-----
Boulder.....	5,083	3,692	55	273	-----
Chaffee.....	1,872	1,042	8	52	-----
Cheyenne.....	104	121	-----	1	-----
Clear Creek.....	2,273	744	17	24	-----
Conchos.....	910	1,855	-----	6	-----
Costilla.....	428	894	-----	13	-----
Custer.....	862	509	-----	2	-----
Delta.....	1,316	806	24	88	-----
Dolores.....	398	68	8	4	-----
Douglas.....	651	636	-----	18	-----
Eagle.....	903	412	17	8	-----
Elbert.....	631	625	-----	29	-----
El Paso.....	6,256	7,654	21	329	-----
Fremont.....	3,099	2,542	77	238	-----
Garfield.....	1,679	808	4	21	-----
Gilpin.....	1,853	1,334	27	42	-----
Grand.....	171	170	-----	1	-----
Gunnison.....	1,492	955	7	40	-----
Hinsdale.....	580	229	4	7	-----
Huerfano.....	982	2,276	3	2	-----
Jefferson.....	2,117	1,810	6	64	9
Kiowa.....	147	147	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson.....	259	375	-----	15	-----
Lake.....	4,693	2,419	29	71	-----
La Plata.....	1,837	878	5	19	-----
Larimer.....	2,465	2,296	4	285	-----

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Helen L. Grenfell	Ione T. Hanna	Ida R. Johnson	Elizabeth Smith	E. A. McCausland
Las Animas .....	4,116	3,811	5	63	-----
Lincoln .....	126	243	-----	2	-----
Logan .....	591	576	5	83	-----
Mesa .....	1,873	1,316	96	188	-----
Mineral .....	692	216	-----	7	-----
Montrose .....	1,067	653	49	48	-----
Montezuma .....	727	213	5	7	-----
Morgan .....	542	696	4	39	-----
Otero .....	2,264	1,899	6	178	-----
Ouray .....	1,612	625	19	8	-----
Park .....	934	576	3	5	-----
Phillips .....	282	334	1	21	-----
Pitkin .....	2,268	468	4	14	-----
Prowers .....	643	770	1	27	-----
Pueblo .....	5,940	5,875	66	202	-----
Rio Blanco .....	373	269	-----	9	-----
Rio Grande .....	1,057	764	4	29	-----
Routt .....	806	530	6	16	-----
Saguache .....	1,059	732	1	8	-----
San Juan .....	1,119	350	23	5	-----
San Miguel .....	1,566	717	14	16	-----
Sedgwick .....	163	254	-----	17	-----
Summit .....	943	392	1	10	-----
Teller .....	9,626	4,691	66	163	-----
Washington .....	191	309	-----	15	-----
Weld .....	3,395	2,708	8	286	-----
Yuma .....	388	317	2	20	-----
Totals .....	122,473	92,245	1,005	3,949	9

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Benjamin H. Raton	Charles J. Hughes, Jr.	Thomas M. Patterson	Jacob H. Robeson	Simon Guggenheim	Irving Howbert
Arapahoe .....	33,754	33,724	33,683	33,686	25,507	25,469
Archuleta .....	391	385	387	385	578	578
Baca .....	134	132	132	132	157	157
Bent .....	546	541	542	540	567	569
Boulder .....	5,117	5,098	5,099	5,093	3,712	3,719
Chaffee .....	1,890	1,886	1,890	1,887	1,032	1,033
Cheyenne .....	97	97	95	95	128	128
Clear Creek .....	2,309	2,310	2,311	2,291	776	761
Conejos .....	912	910	910	906	1,849	1,853
Costilla .....	453	443	442	442	888	884
Custer .....	870	867	868	867	511	510
Delta .....	1,352	1,333	1,331	1,327	823	822
Dolores .....	412	409	408	407	66	66
Douglas .....	650	649	649	647	640	642
Eagle .....	943	929	929	930	409	412
Elbert .....	640	635	633	635	624	626
El Paso .....	6,230	6,206	6,197	6,192	7,749	7,755
Fremont .....	3,094	3,088	3,092	3,092	2,579	2,572
Garfield .....	1,700	1,683	1,686	1,681	826	826
Gilpin .....	1,498	1,507	1,489	1,494	1,376	1,371
Grand .....	182	179	179	176	171	171
Gunnison .....	1,559	1,539	1,538	1,537	947	945
Hinsdale .....	595	588	590	585	230	230
Huerfano .....	1,022	1,007	1,006	1,005	2,283	2,277
Jefferson .....	2,138	2,129	2,124	2,122	1,809	1,807
Kiowa .....	144	144	144	143	150	151
Kit Carson .....	259	257	257	257	382	384
Lake .....	4,755	4,799	4,784	4,772	2,392	2,385
La Plata .....	1,844	1,834	1,832	1,825	403	900
Larimer .....	2,456	2,421	2,419	2,418	2,339	2,343

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Benjamin H. Eaton	Charles J. Hughes, Jr.	Thomas M. Patterson	Jacob H. Robeson	Simon Guggenheim	Irving Howbert
Las Animas .....	4,204	4,174	4,174	4,167	3,383	3,382
Lincoln .....	124	124	124	124	255	255
Logan .....	583	573	572	572	594	594
Mesa .....	1,968	1,930	1,927	1,927	1,325	1,317
Mineral .....	700	701	704	702	207	208
Montrose .....	1,088	1,065	1,067	1,068	655	658
Montezuma .....	732	735	740	732	220	220
Morgan .....	538	531	531	531	724	723
Otero .....	2,266	2,254	2,253	2,254	1,914	1,913
Ouray .....	1,656	1,651	1,651	1,648	606	610
Park .....	940	936	938	936	575	579
Phillips .....	275	274	274	272	347	347
Pitkin .....	2,305	2,284	2,280	2,278	459	458
Prowers .....	633	637	638	633	768	769
Pueblo .....	5,878	5,890	5,885	5,861	6,062	6,028
Rio Blanco .....	391	384	387	383	275	276
Rio Grande .....	1,118	1,111	1,114	1,109	749	752
Routt .....	828	828	823	817	578	575
Saguache .....	1,085	1,084	1,082	1,085	730	731
San Juan .....	1,135	1,122	1,125	1,120	359	362
San Miguel .....	1,604	1,586	1,589	1,584	715	717
Sedgwick .....	163	161	160	160	257	256
Summit .....	967	953	959	957	396	394
Teller .....	9,659	9,667	9,761	9,734	4,639	4,738
Washington .....	191	188	189	188	312	312
Weld .....	3,386	3,351	3,353	3,342	2,778	2,786
Yuma .....	392	388	388	388	316	316
Totals .....	122,733	122,309	122,334	122,141	93,039	93,072

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Thomas S. McMurray	Thomas F. Walsh	James Dalby	Charles Rice	George Bauer	J. M. Sellers
Arapahoe .....	25,476	25,463	250	257	259	221
Archuleta .....	577	578	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baca .....	157	157	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	567	567	-----	-----	-----	1
Boulder .....	3,705	3,703	52	51	53	50
Chaffee .....	1,030	1,028	3	4	3	4
Cheyenne .....	128	128	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	766	764	14	13	13	14
Conejos .....	1,847	1,849	-----	-----	-----	-----
Costilla .....	888	888	-----	-----	-----	-----
Custer .....	511	511	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta .....	820	824	12	12	13	9
Dolores .....	66	66	4	4	4	4
Douglas .....	640	639	-----	-----	-----	-----
Eagle .....	408	409	5	7	5	5
Elbert .....	626	624	-----	-----	1	-----
El Paso .....	7,743	7,740	16	15	16	14
Fremont .....	2,573	2,570	76	78	77	67
Garfield .....	824	821	-----	-----	1	-----
Gilpin .....	1,387	1,377	15	17	19	15
Grand .....	169	169	1	1	1	1
Gunnison .....	946	943	5	5	6	5
Hinsdale .....	229	231	-----	-----	-----	-----
Huerfano .....	2,282	2,283	2	3	3	1
Jefferson .....	1,812	1,809	7	7	7	7
Kiowa .....	152	150	1	-----	-----	-----
Kit Carson .....	381	382	1	-----	-----	-----
Lake .....	2,370	2,370	9	6	7	10
La Plata .....	898	901	-----	1	-----	3
Larimer .....	2,337	2,342	3	2	2	1

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Thomas S. McMurray	Thomas F. Walsh	James Dalby	Charles Rice	George Bauer	J. M. Sellers
Las Animas .....	3,829	3,831	4	2	4	6
Lincoln .....	255	255	-----	-----	-----	-----
Logan .....	592	592	-----	-----	-----	1
Mesa .....	1,320	1,321	76	75	76	67
Mineral .....	206	207	-----	-----	-----	1
Montrose .....	656	655	37	39	37	38
Montezuma .....	220	221	5	3	6	-----
Morgan .....	723	721	4	4	4	6
Otero .....	1,913	1,908	3	3	4	2
Ouray .....	611	636	7	6	7	4
Park .....	575	575	1	1	1	1
Phillips .....	347	347	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pitkin .....	360	456	2	1	-----	-----
Prowers .....	774	770	2	1	2	-----
Pueblo .....	6,020	6,019	35	38	42	29
Rio Blanco .....	277	275	-----	1	-----	-----
Rio Grande .....	748	751	2	1	1	2
Routt .....	577	577	-----	2	-----	-----
Saguache .....	731	727	2	2	2	3
San Juan .....	361	361	14	16	15	18
San Miguel .....	711	716	-----	6	6	5
Sedgwick .....	256	256	-----	-----	-----	-----
Summit .....	392	395	1	1	2	1
Teller .....	311	312	-----	-----	-----	-----
Washington .....	2,775	2,771	2	1	2	1
Weld .....	316	317	-----	1	-----	-----
Yuma .....	4,722	4,717	13	13	13	13
Totals .....	92,993	92,975	686	700	714	630

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	William M. Ash	John H. Morrow	J. Everett Seeley	Charles J. Clayton	Ralph Hilton	Adam Miller
Arapahoe .....	141	145	139	828	821	813
Archuleta .....				4	4	4
Baca .....						
Bent .....	1	1	1	11	11	11
Boulder .....	3	4	5	264	261	262
Chaffee .....	14	13	12	56	54	55
Cheyenne .....				2	2	2
Clear Creek .....	1	8	3	13	18	18
Conejos .....				3	3	3
Costilla .....	1	1	1	11	11	11
Custer .....		1				
Delta .....	30	28	28	75	77	76
Dolores .....				3	3	3
Douglas .....	1	1	1	16	16	16
Eagle .....	4	2	2	6	6	6
Elbert .....	1			27	27	27
El Paso .....	65	64	64	336	336	336
Fremont .....	42	39	36	244	246	242
Garfield .....	10	9	9	17	17	16
Gilpin .....	19	21	16	86	85	86
Grand .....	1					
Gunnison .....	5	3	6	37	38	43
Hinsdale .....			1	4	4	4
Huerfano .....	12	12	12			
Jefferson .....	9	8	8	70	68	67
Kiowa .....			1			
Kit Carson .....	2	1	1	13	13	13
Lake .....	23	44	23	79	62	54
La Plata .....	5	5	5	11	11	11
Larimer .....	7	5	5	290	288	285

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	William M. Ash	John H. Morrow	J. Everett Secley	Charles J. Clayton	Ralph Hilton	Adam Miller
Las Animas.....	8	9	6	56	57	56
Lincoln.....				2	2	2
Logan.....	2	2	2	80	79	77
Mesa.....	16	18	18	137	136	135
Mineral.....	2	2	2	4	4	4
Montrose.....	34	36	35	50	49	49
Montezuma.....			2	5	5	5
Morgan.....	2	2	2	27	29	29
Otero.....	1	1	1	190	190	190
Ouray.....	20	21	20	6	6	6
Park.....	6	3	3	3	3	4
Phillips.....				23	24	23
Pitkin.....	9	5	5	6	10	6
Prowers.....	5	6	5	30	30	31
Pueblo.....	19	29	17	179	177	178
Rio Blanco.....	1	2	1	4	4	4
Rio Grande.....	1	1	1	25	25	26
Routt.....	2	3	2	7	7	9
Saguache.....	4	4	4	8	7	7
San Juan.....	4	6	4	2	2	3
San Miguel.....	11	12	12	11	9	10
Sedgwick.....				21	21	21
Summit.....	4	3	1	6	5	5
Teller.....	104	100	101	61	56	55
Washington.....				17	16	16
Weld.....	3	2	2	301	297	294
Yuma.....	2	2	2	23	22	22
Totals.....	654	684	628	3,790	3,754	3,731

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	John Trew	John D. Kleckner	Thomas M. Marshall	William S. Neal	David H. Waite	W. J. Palmer
Arapahoe .....	811	20	12	11	28	-----
Archuleta .....	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Baca .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boulder .....	262	12	12	13	11	-----
Chaffee .....	55	4	3	3	7	-----
Cheyenne .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	18	11	11	10	18	-----
Conejos .....	3	1	1	1	3	-----
Costilla .....	11	2	2	2	2	-----
Custer .....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Delta .....	75	14	13	13	13	-----
Dolores .....	3	2	2	2	2	-----
Douglas .....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Eagle .....	6	10	10	10	10	-----
Elbert .....	27	3	4	3	4	-----
El Paso .....	334	6	6	6	9	14
Fremont .....	242	13	13	15	18	-----
Garfield .....	16	5	5	5	5	-----
Gilpin .....	87	2	4	1	4	-----
Grand .....	-----	1	1	1	1	-----
Gunnison .....	37	3	3	2	3	-----
Hinsdale .....	5	3	2	2	2	-----
Huerfano .....	-----	1	1	1	1	-----
Jefferson .....	67	2	2	2	4	-----
Kiowa .....	-----	2	2	2	2	-----
Kit Carson .....	13	1	1	1	1	-----
Lake .....	50	49	46	43	45	-----
La Plata .....	11	9	9	9	9	-----
Larimer .....	285	15	14	14	15	-----

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Concluded.

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	John Trew	John D. Kleckner	Thomas M. Marshall	William S. Neal	Davis H. Waite	W. J. Palmer
Las Animas .....	56	2	2	2	3	-----
Lincoln .....	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Logan .....	78	15	14	14	16	-----
Mesa .....	136	17	17	17	18	-----
Mineral .....	4	1	1	1	1	-----
Montrose .....	49	10	13	13	15	-----
Montezuma .....	5	5	5	5	7	-----
Morgan .....	29	13	13	13	13	-----
Otero .....	190	2	1	1	1	-----
Ouray .....	7	2	2	2	3	-----
Park .....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Phillips .....	23	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Pitkin .....	6	11	11	11	13	-----
Prowers .....	30	7	8	7	8	-----
Pueblo .....	175	6	8	6	8	-----
Rio Blanco .....	3	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
Rio Grande .....	25	11	9	9	10	-----
Routt .....	7	5	5	6	7	3
Saguache .....	7	4	4	4	5	-----
San Juan .....	2	2	1	1	2	-----
San Miguel .....	11	2	2	2	3	6
Sedgwick .....	21	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Summit .....	4	3	3	3	6	-----
Teller .....	56	13	13	7	17	-----
Washington .....	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Weld .....	296	7	7	8	10	1
Yuma .....	23	2	2	2	2	-----
Totals .....	3,714	333	321	308	389	28

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVII CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900.**

**First Congressional District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	John F. Shafroth	Robert W. Bonyng	S. H. Shel- lenger	Chas. M. Davis	Joseph Smith
Arapahoe .....	33,764	25,416	787	129	254
Boulder .....	5,070	3,714	270	26	53
Jefferson .....	2,090	1,818	69	10	7
Lake .....	4,759	2,378	63	46	13
Larimer .....	2,443	2,314	287	26	3
Logan .....	580	587	73	14	1
Morgan .....	516	716	31	19	2
Park .....	933	569	6	5	1
Phillips .....	270	344	20	2	-----
Sedgwick .....	156	261	17	1	1
Washington .....	194	304	15	3	-----
Weld .....	3,423	2,786	285	33	1
Yuma .....	393	311	21	6	-----
Totals .....	54,591	41,518	1,924	320	326

**Second Congressional District.**

COUNTIES	John C. Bell	Herschel M. Hogg	Wm. H. Leonard	Nixon Elliott
Archuleta .....	373	571	1	1
Baca .....	131	159	-----	-----
Bent .....	545	558	1	2
Chaffee .....	1,885	1,054	12	1
Cheyenne .....	88	127	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	2,218	777	2	12
Conejos .....	893	1,864	1	-----
Costilla .....	426	906	2	-----
Custer .....	866	507	1	-----
Delta .....	1,335	799	21	9
Dolores .....	404	69	1	4
Douglas .....	643	638	-----	-----
Eagle .....	904	413	5	6
Elbert .....	615	636	6	-----

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVII. CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900.

Second Congressional District—Concluded.

COUNTIES	John C. Bell	Herschel M. Hogg	Wm. H. Leonard	Nixon Elliott
El Paso.....	6,218	7,690	65	20
Fremont.....	3,054	2,576	32	68
Garfield.....	1,671	811	11	3
Gilpin.....	1,470	1,384	19	12
Grand.....	163	173	1	1
Gunnison.....	1,505	951	6	7
Hinsdale.....	587	228	-----	1
Huerfano.....	989	2,277	14	1
Kiowa.....	149	146	-----	-----
Kit Carson.....	261	381	1	-----
La Plata.....	1,821	898	7	-----
Las Animas.....	4,148	3,820	3	8
Lincoln.....	119	257	-----	-----
Mesa.....	1,892	1,344	18	86
Mineral.....	687	207	4	-----
Montezuma.....	729	220	4	2
Montrose.....	1,154	610	17	23
Otero.....	2,269	1,946	6	4
Ouray.....	1,624	600	24	7
Pitkin.....	2,207	479	8	1
Prowers.....	656	757	12	-----
Pueblo.....	5,679	5,927	38	52
Rio Blanco.....	385	268	3	1
Rio Grande.....	1,091	751	1	5
Routt.....	808	585	3	-----
Saguache.....	1,036	727	5	2
San Juan.....	1,078	357	14	16
San Miguel.....	1,519	760	13	7
Summit.....	921	395	7	3
Teller.....	9,145	4,684	106	18
Totals.....	66,421	51,293	487	388

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO  
AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	William H. Bryant	Blanche L. De Laplaine	Charles R. Dudley	Herbert Kempton	Frank E. Kendrick	Frank W. Miller	William A. Packard	Burton D. Sanborn	William R. Tetzel	Joseph Youk	Scattering
Arapahoe .....	33,394	162	25,764	257	33,163	125	25,493	828	807	254	-----
Archuleta .....	376	3	469	1	366	-----	581	5	3	-----	-----
Baca .....	127	-----	161	-----	128	-----	159	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bent .....	536	2	564	-----	532	1	561	10	10	1	-----
Boulder .....	5,033	8	3,764	52	4,967	4	3,715	274	267	56	-----
Chaffee .....	1,863	14	1,048	5	1,844	14	1,043	53	49	7	-----
Cheyenne .....	96	-----	125	-----	93	-----	126	2	2	-----	-----
Clear Creek .....	2,240	5	790	16	2,176	3	775	22	24	13	-----
Conejos .....	896	2	1,875	-----	887	2	1,878	4	2	-----	-----
Costilla .....	423	1	904	-----	416	1	908	11	12	-----	-----
Custer .....	860	-----	512	-----	862	2	503	-----	-----	-----	-----
Delta .....	1,282	21	811	16	1,254	23	812	81	76	13	-----
Dolores .....	395	1	68	7	397	-----	67	3	4	7	-----
Douglas .....	639	2	639	-----	635	-----	632	17	14	-----	-----
Eagle .....	905	5	417	9	867	3	415	6	6	11	-----
Elbert .....	621	4	637	-----	603	4	632	26	24	1	-----
El Paso .....	6,180	66	7,707	23	6,162	60	7,688	328	305	18	-----
Fremont .....	2,978	35	2,562	74	3,023	32	2,546	237	222	75	-----
Garfield .....	1,655	12	828	2	1,632	9	826	23	22	-----	-----
Gilpin .....	1,483	16	1,378	16	1,487	11	1,371	84	82	13	-----
Grand .....	164	-----	176	-----	155	-----	172	-----	-----	1	-----
Gunnison .....	1,473	5	955	7	1,417	6	941	38	37	7	-----
Hinsdale .....	580	-----	233	1	570	-----	230	6	4	-----	-----
Huerfano .....	984	16	2,286	3	967	15	2,272	2	2	3	-----
Jefferson .....	1,076	14	1,841	5	2,066	10	1,828	63	61	6	-----
Kiowa .....	146	1	148	-----	145	-----	147	-----	-----	1	-----
Kit Carson .....	253	1	381	-----	251	1	383	16	15	-----	-----
Lake .....	4,628	30	2,448	14	4,623	20	2,391	65	60	13	-----
La Plata .....	1,790	14	899	1	1,766	16	892	19	17	-----	-----
Larimer .....	2,426	5	2,319	5	2,380	9	2,309	300	290	3	1
Las Animas .....	4,118	5	3,825	5	4,103	3	3,727	62	50	3	-----

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO  
AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	William H. Bryant	Blanche L. De Laplaine	Charles R. Dudley	Herbert Kempton	Frank E. Kendrick	Frank W. Miller	William A. Packard	Burton D. Sanborn	William E. Tetzel	Joseph Yonk	Scattering
Lincoln .....	118	---	253	---	118	1	254	3	2	---	---
Logan .....	565	---	577	---	560	3	566	77	99	---	---
Mesa .....	1,847	23	1,350	84	1,796	13	1,352	145	142	52	---
Mineral .....	689	2	211	---	678	2	210	8	5	---	---
Montrose .....	1,049	33	656	43	1,026	24	653	47	46	42	---
Montezuma .....	718	4	223	2	706	5	221	8	8	5	---
Morgan .....	524	5	703	1	519	4	703	37	38	1	---
Otero .....	2,225	2	1,914	7	2,200	1	1,908	181	177	3	---
Ouray .....	1,618	30	812	8	1,567	23	610	9	9	11	---
Park .....	922	5	580	1	912	4	573	6	5	1	---
Phillips .....	276	1	340	---	260	1	338	24	22	2	---
Pitkin .....	2,215	6	473	3	2,182	9	474	10	6	3	---
Prowers .....	640	6	773	3	625	5	773	26	24	1	---
Pueblo .....	5,827	30	5,976	50	5,776	26	5,919	191	195	48	---
Rio Blanco .....	391	4	270	---	360	2	268	7	6	1	---
Rio Grande .....	1,026	4	773	1	987	1	809	32	26	---	---
Routt .....	787	6	583	4	770	3	568	11	10	1	---
Saguache .....	1,051	7	731	4	1,038	5	728	6	4	1	---
San Juan .....	1,086	5	360	14	1,093	5	355	9	---	13	---
San Miguel .....	1,545	9	729	17	1,517	9	718	15	10	8	---
Sedgwick .....	156	1	255	---	155	---	255	20	20	---	---
Summit .....	949	7	389	---	914	4	391	12	10	2	---
Teller .....	9,501	103	4,817	34	9,541	95	4,767	57	51	22	---
Washington .....	189	---	305	---	185	1	310	15	14	---	---
Weld .....	3,382	7	2,761	3	3,260	8	2,751	330	293	---	---
Yuma .....	392	3	307	---	375	4	307	21	20	1	---
Totals .....	120,308	753	93,655	798	119,059	632	92,809	3,892	3,709	754	1

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR SUPREME JUDGE OF COLORADO AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Gustave C. Bartels	Eugene Engley	J. W. Martin	John T. Rice	Robert W. Steele	Frank J. Willsea
Arapahoe .....	25,377	161	264	27	33,645	833
Archuleta .....	572	9	2	1	376	6
Baca .....	161	-----	-----	-----	128	-----
Bent .....	565	2	-----	-----	537	10
Boulder .....	3,741	7	54	15	5,025	263
Chaffee .....	1,046	21	4	3	1,859	52
Cheyenne .....	127	1	-----	-----	94	1
Clear Creek .....	784	10	13	11	2,224	21
Conejos .....	1,875	5	-----	1	892	2
Costilla .....	907	1	-----	3	420	15
Custer .....	512	1	-----	-----	862	-----
Delta .....	823	36	15	-----	1,267	74
Dolores .....	67	3	8	3	395	3
Douglas .....	641	1	1	-----	641	18
Eagle .....	429	10	10	18	879	6
Elbert .....	641	4	-----	3	607	30
El Paso .....	7,708	71	17	15	6,182	317
Fremont .....	2,564	26	77	19	3,058	237
Garfield .....	829	17	1	6	1,658	22
Gilpin .....	1,390	24	15	2	1,488	84
Grand .....	177	1	-----	2	165	1
Gunnison .....	957	12	7	4	1,479	37
Hinsdale .....	232	1	2	1	577	5
Huerfano .....	2,287	15	3	2	975	1
Jefferson .....	1,836	12	6	3	2,070	71
Kiowa .....	145	1	-----	3	146	1
Kit Carson .....	383	3	-----	2	249	15
Lake .....	2,470	36	12	34	4,679	70
La Plata .....	897	19	2	2	1,789	19
Larimer .....	2,331	10	1	18	2,403	296
Las Animas .....	3,833	11	6	1	4,129	67

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR SUPREME JUDGE OF COLORADO AT THE  
GENERAL ELECTION IN 1900—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Gustave C. Bartels	Eugene Engley	J. W. Martin	John T. Rice	Robert W. Steele	Frank J. Willsea
Lincoln .....	255	1	----	----	119	3
Logan .....	582	4	----	9	576	17
Mesa .....	1,376	19	90	22	1,838	151
Mineral .....	215	6	1	1	685	5
Montrose .....	660	40	40	8	1,045	----
Montezuma .....	228	9	3	6	702	6
Morgan .....	709	5	2	11	516	7
Otero .....	1,912	6	10	1	2,226	185
Ouray .....	621	32	8	7	1,594	10
Park .....	578	5	3	2	915	6
Phillips .....	343	----	----	----	268	21
Pitkin .....	483	10	3	15	2,214	7
Prowers .....	775	7	2	9	626	24
Pueblo .....	5,971	37	66	10	5,734	182
Rio Blanco .....	277	5	----	1	368	8
Rio Grande .....	773	9	3	11	1,038	30
Routt .....	593	7	1	8	785	9
Saguache .....	738	11	----	5	1,050	9
San Juan .....	358	11	19	4	1,103	1
San Miguel .....	746	16	12	5	1,545	7
Sedgwick .....	259	----	----	----	156	19
Summit .....	399	8	3	6	925	7
Teller .....	5,003	162	26	13	9,479	58
Washington .....	312	----	----	----	188	15
Weld .....	2,777	9	3	24	3,310	295
Yuma .....	316	3	1	2	385	22
Totals .....	93,566	953	816	379	120,238	3,681

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT JUDGES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**First Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	William A. Dier	Allison H. De France
Clear Creek.....	796	2,183
Gilpin.....	1,336	1,526
Jefferson.....	1,839	2,051
Grand.....	176	171
Totals.....	4,147	5,931

**Second Judicial District.  
Arapahoe County.  
(OFFICIAL)**

NAMES	No. of Votes	NAMES	No. of Votes
Geo. W. Allen.....	27,032	O. Ott.....	338
Isaac E. Barnum.....	25,763	Peter L. Palmer.....	28,226
Calvin P. Butler.....	25,525	John H. Reddin.....	2,271
Chas. M. Campbell.....	2,157	Albert P. Rittenhouse.....	2,242
Samuel L. Carpenter.....	31,547	Wm. T. Rogers.....	2,256
Octave Held.....	321	James C. Starkweather.....	25,630
Frank T. Johnson.....	31,448	Geo. P. Steele.....	27,538
Ebenezer B. Kellogg.....	2,039	Howard Tryon.....	326
Booth M. Malone.....	30,908	Henry Warnecke.....	303
John I. Mullins.....	29,305	Alfred Wensing.....	289

**Third Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	William B. Morgan	Jesse G. Northcutt
Las Animas.....	4,009	4,008
Huerfano.....	932	2,338
Prowers.....	667	770
Bent.....	571	539
Baca.....	144	147
Totals.....	6,323	7,802

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT JUDGES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Fourth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Louis W. Cunningham	William P Seeds	Ira Harris	Clarence E. Brady	B. K. McLean
Douglas .....	636	627	631	635	2
Hilbert .....	637	589	646	602	4
El Paso .....	6,466	5,946	7,909	7,494	59
Cheyenne .....	85	83	132	127	-----
Lincoln .....	114	114	256	252	-----
Kit Carson .....	256	252	377	376	2
Teller .....	9,136	9,239	4,914	4,890	120
Totals .....	17,230	16,850	14,865	14,376	187

**Fifth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	George S. Phelps	Thomas A. Dickson	Frank W. Owers	Albert S. Blake
Lake .....	1,484	2,550	3,028	166
Summit .....	466	400	477	8
Eagle .....	239	545	550	8
Totals .....	2,189	3,495	4,055	182

**Sixth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	John F. Spicard	James L. Russell	S. Warner Carpenter
La Plata .....	467	1,508	751
San Juan .....	128	1,014	309
Archuleta .....	52	496	415
Dolores .....	143	258	62
Montezuma .....	190	534	257
Totals .....	980	3,809	1,794

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT JUDGES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Seventh Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Theron Stevens	Thomas C. Brown	Thomas J. Armstrong
Delta .....	1,203	927	23
Mesa .....	1,734	1,538	99
Montrose .....	985	769	40
Gunnison .....	1,399	1,058	15
Ouray .....	1,463	765	18
San Miguel .....	1,468	797	10
Hinsdale .....	537	277	5
Totals .....	8,789	6,131	210

**Eighth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Christian A. Bennett	Sylvester S. Downer	Boughton
Boulder .....	4,898	3,830	2
Weld .....	3,328	2,694	.....
Larimer .....	2,301	2,424	.....
Morgan .....	530	727	.....
Totals .....	11,057	9,675	2

**Ninth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Thomas A. Rucker	John T. Shumate
Pitkin .....	985	1,747
Garfield .....	839	1,658
Routt .....	662	747
Rio Blanco .....	327	348
Totals .....	2,813	4,500

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT JUDGES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Tenth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	N. Walter Dixon	Lucius B. Gibson	J. Ed. Rizer	John H. Voorhees	L. C. Almond	W. C. Williams
Pueblo .....	6,163	5,679	5,536	5,993	60	66
Otero .....	2,071	1,833	2,109	2,378	9	6
Kiowa .....	146	155	130	154	1	2
Totals .....	8,380	7,667	7,775	8,525	70	74

**Eleventh Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Morton S. Bailey	Charles D. Bradley
Fremont .....	3,153	2,531
Chaffee .....	1,858	1,057
Custer .....	877	504
Park .....	913	586
Totals .....	6,801	4,678

**Twelfth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Charles C. Holbrook	Albert I. Moses
Conejos .....	1,994	771
Rio Grande .....	890	944
Saguache .....	773	1,019
Costilla .....	938	399
Mineral .....	283	574
Totals .....	4,878	3,707

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT JUDGES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Concluded.**

**Thirteenth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Edward E. Armour	Joseph H. Painter
Washington .....	308	207
Yuma .....	368	360
Sedgwick .....	252	180
Phillips .....	291	353
Logan .....	598	653
Totals .....	1,817	1,753

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900.**

**First Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Edward M. Sabin	Horace G. Thurman
Clear Creek .....	1,090	1,895
Gilpin .....	1,374	1,487
Jefferson .....	1,863	1,991
Grand .....	181	157
Totals .....	4,508	5,530

**Second Judicial District.**

**Arapahoe County.**

**(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Frank E. Carstarphen	Nathan L. Griest	Edwin W. Huribut	Henry A. Lindsley
Arapahoe .....	2,140	273	25,665	31,139

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Third Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Aaron P. Anderson	Robert R. Ross
Las Animas.....	4,059	3,956
Huerfano.....	926	2,348
Prowers.....	668	766
Bent.....	554	557
Baca.....	141	150
Totals.....	6,348	7,772

**Fourth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Henry Trowbridge	John W. Sheafor
Douglas.....	633	642
Hibert.....	611	640
El Paso.....	6,088	7,858
Cheyenne.....	83	130
Lincoln.....	120	257
Kit Carson.....	256	379
Teller.....	9,330	4,892
Totals.....	17,121	14,798

**Fifth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Patrick W. Monahan	Frank E. Purple	Frank M. Goddard
Lake.....	2,658	2,779	1,779
Summit.....	285	423	632
Eagle.....	552	475	298
Totals.....	3,495	3,677	2,710

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Sixth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Barney Haughey	James P. Anglim	Nathan C. Miller
La Plata .....	276	1,392	1,010
San Juan .....	91	970	370
Archuleta .....	15	323	612
Dolores .....	126	270	70
Montezuma .....	153	536	260
Totals .....	666	3,496	2,322

**Seventh Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Samuel G. McMullin	Henry W. Ross	W. R. Ten Eyck
Delta .....	1,231	888	19
Mesa .....	1,678	1,597	89
Montrose .....	1,022	712	40
Gunnison .....	1,439	989	11
Ouray .....	1,485	697	15
San Miguel .....	1,461	799	13
Hinsdale .....	544	257	4
Totals .....	8,860	5,939	191

**Eighth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	Guy D. Duncan	Harry E. Churchill
Boulder .....	4,934	3,751
Weld .....	3,167	2,850
Larimer .....	2,348	2,352
Morgan .....	530	722
Totals .....	10,979	9,675

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Continued.**

**Ninth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	John L. Gray	John W. Dollison
Pitkin .....	2,006	633
Garfield .....	1,510	964
Routt .....	774	610
Rio Blanco .....	394	287
Totals .....	4,684	2,494

**Tenth Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	J. H. H. Low	Frank R. McAliney	J. B. Colton
Pueblo .....	6,169	5,572	73
Otero .....	2,004	2,221	10
Kiowa .....	157	136	.....
Totals .....	8,330	7,929	83

**Eleventh Judicial District.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	Augustus Pease	Gilbert A. Walker
Fremont .....	3,063	2,573
Chaffee .....	1,769	1,146
Custer .....	863	507
Park .....	949	548
Totals .....	6,644	4,774

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900—Concluded.**

**Twelfth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	James De- lano Pilcher	Jesse C. Wiley
Conejos .....	1,896	856
Rio Grande .....	794	1,040
Saguache .....	755	1,005
Costilla .....	912	415
Mineral .....	390	506
Totals .....	4,747	3,822

**Thirteenth Judicial District.  
(OFFICIAL)**

COUNTIES	William H. Fount	William L. Hayes
Washington .....	310	202
Yuma .....	399	325
Sedgwick .....	315	124
Phillips .....	363	262
Logan .....	665	584
Totals .....	2,062	1,497

ABSTRACT OF VOTES ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XIX,  
SECTION 2, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900. "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL HAVE NO POWER  
TO PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO MORE THAN SIX ARTICLES OF THIS CON-  
STITUTION AT THE SAME SESSION."

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	8,418	1,239
Archuleta .....	90	26
Baca .....	34	11
Bent .....	77	74
Boulder .....	1,670	373
Chaffee .....	430	75
Cheyenne .....	37	2
Clear Creek .....	437	63
Conejos .....	250	143
Costilla .....	77	7
Custer .....	89	160
Delta .....	347	72
Dolores .....	84	24
Douglas .....	200	94
Eagle .....	345	28
Elbert .....	97	108
El Paso .....	1,136	194
Fremont .....	1,310	253
Garfield .....	427	93
Gilpin .....	190	27
Grand .....	59	15
Gunnison .....	553	302
Hinsdale .....	301	31
Huerfano .....	270	751
Jefferson .....	471	422
Kiowa .....	7	34
Kit Carson .....	111	101
Lake .....	1,687	383
La Plata .....	847	96
Larimer .....	362	408
Las Animas .....	359	2,888
Lincoln .....	30	9
Logan .....	274	117

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XIX,  
SECTION 2, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1900. "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SHALL HAVE NO POWER  
TO PROPOSE AMENDMENTS TO MORE THAN SIX ARTICLES OF THIS CON-  
STITUTION AT THE SAME SESSION."—Concluded.**

(OFFICIAL)

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mesa .....	287	70
Mineral .....	131	24
Montrose .....	350	70
Montezuma .....	215	36
Morgan .....	130	108
Otero .....	478	174
Ouray .....	492	130
Park .....	167	36
Phillips .....	141	26
Pitkin .....	704	60
Prowers .....	104	34
Pueblo .....	1,437	1,014
Rio Blanco .....	69	23
Rio Grande .....	255	41
Routt .....	107	116
Saguache .....	329	111
San Juan .....	582	46
San Miguel .....	583	68
Sedgwick .....	25	25
Summit .....	190	54
Teller .....	2,586	207
Washington .....	71	51
Weld .....	966	396
Yuma .....	106	33
Totals .....	31,471	11,568

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## Governor.

COUNTIES	I. A. Knight	Frank W. Owers	James H. Peabody	John C. Provost	Otto A. Reinhardt	E. C. Stimson
Arapahoe .....	276	397	23,338	1,835	712	27,497
Archuleta .....	3	13	645	3	3	324
Baca .....	-----	2	148	1	1	121
Bent .....	3	4	607	3	20	448
Boulder .....	22	337	3,844	193	282	2,812
Chaffee .....	13	146	944	192	65	1,151
Cheyenne .....	1	1	127	2	2	76
Clear Creek .....	7	285	924	36	21	1,285
Conejos .....	-----	7	1,670	5	3	850
Costilla .....	-----	10	752	3	5	139
Custer .....	1	17	543	3	2	627
Delta .....	32	34	794	371	81	721
Dolores .....	2	17	124	28	4	207
Douglas .....	1	2	678	-----	15	613
Eagle .....	7	188	411	55	2	410
Elbert .....	4	11	438	11	21	423
El Paso .....	60	93	6,904	505	496	3,938
Fremont .....	30	93	2,791	101	206	2,261
Garfield .....	7	198	957	177	28	1,059
Gilpin .....	25	30	1,055	210	45	969
Grand .....	6	4	193	-----	1	133
Gunnison .....	17	81	879	112	12	1,012
Hinsdale .....	9	18	318	70	2	336
Huerfano .....	5	4	2,541	8	10	467
Jefferson .....	7	26	1,953	120	62	1,394
Kiowa .....	-----	8	131	2	1	125
Kit Carson .....	-----	11	382	7	19	233
Lake .....	6	1,007	2,321	106	30	2,013
La Plata .....	6	131	974	24	37	1,307
Larimer .....	7	45	2,186	48	287	1,424
Las Animas .....	13	36	2,804	82	39	2,874
Lincoln .....	-----	-----	187	11	5	131
Logan .....	2	101	453	12	87	351
Mesa .....	37	148	1,324	365	102	961

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

Governor—Concluded.

COUNTIES	I. A. Knight	Frank W. Owers	James H. Peabody	John C. Provost	Otto A. Reinhardt	E. C. Stimson
Mineral .....	2	93	311	23	7	415
Montrose .....	12	46	704	119	77	795
Montezuma .....	1	13	291	7	6	526
Morgan .....	1	98	689	2	65	358
Otero .....	5	32	1,944	51	256	1,549
Ouray .....	10	142	613	227	7	1,026
Park .....	4	21	512	40	2	670
Phillips .....	2	27	226	2	14	141
Pitkin .....	12	265	432	226	12	939
Prowers .....	9	60	668	26	43	461
Pueblo .....	112	67	5,825	104	311	4,122
Rio Blanco .....	-----	9	237	3	2	270
Rio Grande .....	10	73	982	158	28	613
Routt .....	2	7	525	3	11	557
Saguache .....	7	60	734	9	6	669
San Juan .....	14	50	409	331	3	599
San Miguel .....	20	26	728	591	15	841
Sedgwick .....	1	7	238	2	9	139
Summit .....	2	250	349	22	1	469
Teller .....	31	1,129	3,643	446	33	4,547
Washington .....	41	265	137	-----	11	175
Weld .....	10	62	2,725	38	254	1,852
Yuma .....	2	47	422	46	40	302
Totals .....	919	6,403	87,684	7,177	3,910	80,727

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES VAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.**

Lieutenant Governor.

COUNTIES	Thomas Annear	Warren A. Haggott	J. M. Nolan	Royal A. Southw'rtb	R. A. N. Wilson
Arapahoe .....	27,442	23,410	741	1,892	286
Archuleta .....	308	643	7	3	5
Baca .....	121	150	-----	1	2
Bent .....	442	611	3	2	21
Boulder .....	2,960	3,829	32	193	308
Chaffee .....	1,168	923	43	179	68
Cheyenne .....	70	130	1	2	4
Clear Creek .....	1,387	962	11	32	18
Conejos .....	881	1,660	-----	4	3
Costilla .....	148	754	-----	3	4
Custer .....	643	532	2	3	2
Delta .....	721	787	34	373	84
Dolores .....	218	121	1	29	5
Douglas .....	600	668	3	-----	16
Eagle .....	518	435	13	56	6
Elbert .....	405	445	2	13	21
El Paso .....	3,676	7,090	75	514	526
Fremont .....	2,386	2,609	30	113	257
Garfield .....	1,089	957	15	194	33
Gilpin .....	945	1,027	31	212	47
Grand .....	133	192	3	-----	1
Gunnison .....	1,024	854	20	129	10
Hinsdale .....	347	323	15	64	3
Huerfano .....	468	2,539	5	8	12
Jefferson .....	1,377	1,969	10	119	65
Kiowa .....	127	132	2	1	1
Kit Carson .....	228	379	1	8	20
Lake .....	2,708	2,460	29	160	36
La Plata .....	1,321	963	14	26	38
Larimer .....	1,433	2,179	13	47	297
Las Animas .....	2,853	2,798	37	81	52
Lincoln .....	119	189	1	12	8
Logan .....	434	449	6	8	98
Mesa .....	940	1,304	179	365	10

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.**

**Lieutenant Governor—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	Thomas Annear	Warren A. Haggott	J. M. Nolan	Royal A. Southw'rth	R. A. N. Wilson
Mineral .....	488	299	12	25	10
Montrose .....	836	684	17	113	84
Montezuma .....	528	282	2	10	11
Morgan .....	439	676	3	3	66
Otero .....	1,548	1,932	13	49	278
Ouray .....	1,053	574	15	233	8
Park .....	684	513	4	22	1
Phillips .....	164	224	2	2	16
Pitkin .....	988	471	27	294	20
Prowers .....	485	661	8	28	43
Pueblo .....	4,034	5,719	123	105	436
Rio Blanco .....	262	229	4	2	2
Rio Grande .....	633	954	6	161	30
Routt .....	558	513	4	4	13
Saguache .....	716	710	5	13	9
San Juan .....	709	340	19	311	3
San Miguel .....	842	718	27	591	14
Sedgwick .....	139	232	-----	1	13
Summit .....	613	386	7	43	10
Teller .....	5,182	3,768	70	560	48
Washington .....	175	264	-----	-----	10
Weld .....	1,863	2,704	16	36	266
Yuma .....	343	416	2	47	44
Totals .....	83,872	87,741	1,767	7,499	3,897

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## Secretary of State.

COUNTIES	James Cowie	Horace W. Havens	David A. Mills	Chas. H. Norris	Andrew Ohman	W. G. Templeton
Arapahoe .....	23,255	27,309	400	1,875	261	755
Archuleta .....	647	306	9	4	3	6
Baca .....	150	122	2	1	-----	1
Bent .....	609	433	6	6	3	13
Boulder .....	4,171	2,557	169	175	32	309
Chaffee .....	918	1,140	40	204	11	66
Cheyenne .....	130	70	-----	2	2	4
Clear Creek .....	943	1,253	132	43	8	32
Conejos .....	1,663	872	10	3	1	3
Costilla .....	752	136	13	3	-----	5
Custer .....	526	637	9	4	2	2
Delta .....	790	704	32	583	25	80
Dolores .....	120	208	13	30	5	4
Douglas .....	672	602	3	3	2	16
Eagle .....	425	435	125	60	6	5
Elbert .....	449	400	6	11	3	22
El Paso .....	7,066	3,597	90	515	54	572
Fremont .....	2,599	2,309	107	117	26	234
Garfield .....	940	1,055	69	202	8	29
Gilpin .....	1,038	928	25	220	13	52
Grand .....	195	127	5	1	4	-----
Gunnison .....	871	1,005	28	118	10	13
Hinsdale .....	318	342	5	71	13	4
Huerfano .....	2,537	466	7	9	4	12
Jefferson .....	1,978	1,359	22	124	6	69
Kiowa .....	123	123	9	2	1	1
Kit Carson .....	380	213	12	9	-----	20
Lake .....	2,318	2,298	598	152	16	43
La Plata .....	970	1,263	48	31	6	44
Larimer .....	2,190	1,389	69	48	8	295
Las Animas .....	2,806	2,851	18	82	28	44
Lincoln .....	188	123	1	11	1	7
Logan .....	452	331	111	10	2	99
Mesa .....	1,306	914	49	381	132	106

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.**

**Secretary of State—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	James Cowie	Horace W. Havens	David A. Mills	Chas. H. Norris	Andrew Ohman	W. G. Templeton
Mineral .....	295	477	26	29	4	10
Montrose .....	693	786	48	123	13	82
Montezuma .....	285	517	12	7	2	8
Morgan .....	676	354	91	3	1	69
Otero .....	1,926	1,524	34	55	6	272
Ouray .....	582	1,082	20	241	11	10
Park .....	516	668	11	46	4	1
Phillips .....	222	137	34	2	2	16
Pitkin .....	476	893	125	312	12	17
Prowers .....	674	449	42	26	5	42
Pueblo .....	5,801	3,942	54	108	101	349
Rio Blanco .....	234	262	8	3	3	3
Rio Grande .....	996	645	62	156	4	34
Routt .....	522	554	11	5	2	11
Saguache .....	678	710	86	12	6	9
San Juan .....	409	594	34	340	16	2
San Miguel .....	704	839	24	608	16	16
Sedgwick .....	235	136	9	1	-----	13
Summit .....	391	545	80	44	4	7
Teller .....	3,792	4,736	474	590	51	53
Washington .....	259	140	44	-----	-----	13
Weld .....	2,703	1,827	51	43	8	266
Yuma .....	407	284	65	42	1	50
Totals .....	87,701	79,842	3,678	7,910	968	4,119

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

Auditor of State.

COUNTIES	William M. Ash	F. C. Chamber- lain	Chas. H. Chase	John A. Holmberg	Harry E. Insley	Mathew J. Layden
Arapahoe .....	1,927	752	394	23,542	27,012	266
Archuleta .....	4	3	5	645	312	3
Baca .....	1	1	-----	149	122	1
Bent .....	2	16	5	607	445	4
Boulder .....	203	35	314	3,904	2,696	170
Chaffee .....	199	75	19	919	1,149	19
Cheyenne .....	2	5	2	125	72	-----
Clear Creek .....	40	23	11	1,065	1,146	124
Conejos .....	4	2	1	1,663	872	7
Costilla .....	4	4	-----	753	140	9
Custer .....	4	3	2	532	636	6
Delta .....	387	75	25	779	700	33
Dolores .....	36	5	3	123	204	5
Douglas .....	1	19	1	663	603	1
Eagle .....	66	7	12	434	427	91
Elbert .....	10	21	2	458	389	4
El Paso .....	530	544	71	7,046	3,543	167
Fremont .....	122	230	37	2,601	2,282	91
Garfield .....	211	29	12	947	1,044	50
Gilpin .....	222	61	16	1,093	863	18
Grand .....	1	-----	5	191	130	2
Gunnison .....	113	17	28	855	966	43
Hinsdale .....	77	5	18	327	320	2
Huerfano .....	9	11	3	2,536	464	4
Jefferson .....	128	70	14	1,983	1,335	21
Kiowa .....	2	1	-----	129	128	4
Kit Carson .....	9	22	-----	380	213	12
Lake .....	147	39	28	2,536	1,940	677
La Plata .....	27	39	18	972	1,269	32
Larimer .....	50	301	9	2,184	1,399	44
Las Animas .....	83	42	40	2,810	2,828	10
Lincoln .....	11	8	-----	185	127	-----
Logan .....	5	89	6	471	325	105
Mesa .....	383	107	157	1,328	906	24

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

Auditor of State—Concluded.

COUNTIES	William M. Ash	F. C. Chamber- lain	Chas. H. Chase	John A. Holmberg	Harry R. Insley	Mathew J. Layden
Mineral .....	42	18	18	354	355	45
Montrose .....	128	82	17	700	785	29
Montezuma .....	5	10	4	282	524	7
Morgan .....	4	65	2	677	354	88
Otero .....	47	264	15	1,938	1,531	19
Ouray .....	260	8	17	614	945	24
Park .....	48	1	4	530	651	8
Phillips .....	2	16	7	229	130	27
Pitkin .....	320	18	24	534	801	109
Prowers .....	36	44	5	664	455	31
Pueblo .....	112	359	116	5,820	4,618	29
Rio Blanco .....	3	5	2	226	267	4
Rio Grande .....	168	155	10	944	624	47
Routt .....	4	10	1	516	567	3
Saguache .....	15	9	7	712	672	52
San Juan .....	360	3	17	418	556	23
San Miguel .....	617	20	20	748	770	21
Sedgwick .....	1	12	1	232	131	7
Summit .....	45	8	9	417	528	59
Teller .....	669	59	96	4,108	4,032	663
Washington .....	1	9	-----	61	141	40
Weld .....	41	260	22	2,704	1,832	35
Yuma .....	42	46	4	414	286	47
Totals .....	7,990	4,142	1,626	88,777	77,952	3,466

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## Attorney General.

COUNTIES	Frank J. Baker	H. J. Brimble	Nathan C. Miller	Charles C. Post	John G. Schweigert	Carle Whitehead
Arapahoe .....	760	268	23,426	323	27,027	1,885
Archuleta .....	5	4	646	3	309	5
Baca .....	2	-----	149	1	121	1
Bent .....	19	2	612	4	437	3
Boulder .....	300	26	3,826	186	2,741	199
Chaffee .....	70	37	930	33	1,141	174
Cheyenne .....	4	1	128	3	69	3
Clear Creek .....	29	6	892	282	1,167	38
Conejos .....	4	-----	1,661	5	759	3
Costilla .....	6	-----	753	9	140	3
Custer .....	7	2	504	9	668	4
Delta .....	78	32	780	34	698	377
Dolores .....	4	4	122	6	208	32
Douglas .....	16	2	675	1	601	2
Eagle .....	8	9	442	105	409	64
Elbert .....	25	3	447	4	398	11
El Paso .....	563	62	7,102	76	3,577	514
Fremont .....	230	44	2,578	84	2,317	115
Garfield .....	32	14	958	52	1,032	197
Gilpin .....	53	18	1,031	40	907	221
Grand .....	2	3	189	10	129	-----
Gunnison .....	16	20	860	19	1,003	120
Hinsdale .....	4	16	320	3	332	74
Huerfano .....	13	3	2,533	7	463	9
Jefferson .....	66	9	1,963	23	1,351	122
Kiowa .....	1	1	130	7	124	1
Kit Carson .....	21	-----	380	12	214	9
Lake .....	35	23	2,459	634	2,071	167
La Plata .....	42	10	1,026	38	1,224	25
Larimer .....	304	12	2,163	61	1,385	47
Las Animas .....	45	33	2,791	16	2,839	77
Lincoln .....	9	-----	188	-----	123	11
Logan .....	94	7	453	110	327	9
Mesa .....	106	171	1,309	38	911	382

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

Attorney General—Concluded.

COUNTIES	Frank J. Baker	H. J. Brimble	Nathan C. Miller	Charles C. Post	John G. Schweigert	Carle Whitehead
Mineral .....	14	7	309	31	431	31
Montrose .....	81	15	707	26	789	125
Montezuma .....	6	2	294	14	510	7
Morgan .....	70	5	672	92	350	3
Otero .....	266	10	1,941	29	1,525	48
Ouray .....	11	12	578	19	1,017	245
Park .....	2	4	515	11	666	47
Phillips .....	16	3	223	31	134	2
Pitkin .....	17	16	494	107	874	304
Prowers .....	47	6	672	38	449	28
Pueblo .....	345	104	5,814	60	4,006	99
Rio Blanco .....	7	1	226	9	260	4
Rio Grande .....	37	6	939	132	551	159
Routt .....	13	1	520	10	552	5
Saguache .....	10	5	705	53	677	11
San Juan .....	6	18	411	19	591	338
San Miguel .....	18	25	721	16	826	592
Sedgwick .....	13	1	235	7	132	1
Summit .....	6	6	395	64	539	43
Teller .....	55	68	3,778	448	4,104	588
Washington .....	11	1	261	43	139	-----
Weld .....	274	15	2,691	52	1,812	36
Yuma .....	44	2	407	55	286	45
Totals .....	4,342	1,175	87,934	3,604	79,042	7,665

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## State Treasurer.

COUNTIES	George R. Arnold	James N. Carlile	Louis Gebhardt	James L. Hurt	Mary E. Miller	Whitney Newton
Arapahoe .....	1,876	27,374	271	206	736	23,328
Archuleta .....	6	283	3	4	5	678
Baca .....	1	121	-----	2	2	148
Bent .....	3	414	3	3	25	604
Boulder .....	203	2,784	25	160	348	3,830
Chaffee .....	198	1,200	17	16	72	895
Cheyenne .....	2	72	2	-----	5	127
Clear Creek .....	45	1,307	18	96	30	907
Conejos .....	4	879	-----	5	3	1,659
Costilla .....	3	142	-----	9	5	750
Custer .....	3	648	5	3	2	520
Delta .....	377	712	27	25	87	774
Dolores .....	35	215	1	3	6	119
Douglas .....	2	611	4	-----	16	669
Eagle .....	64	434	12	84	9	446
Elbert .....	11	410	2	3	30	425
El Paso .....	525	3,646	62	57	516	7,103
Fremont .....	121	2,343	37	71	227	2,588
Garfield .....	197	1,080	18	47	31	935
Gilpin .....	211	945	21	18	55	1,025
Grand .....	3	131	3	3	2	190
Gunnison .....	116	1,016	20	21	20	849
Hinsdale .....	71	336	12	4	5	318
Huerfano .....	11	477	3	4	12	2,523
Jefferson .....	124	1,372	8	13	73	1,963
Kiowa .....	1	129	1	5	1	127
Kit Carson .....	11	215	2	10	23	378
Lake .....	165	2,156	22	593	37	2,438
La Plata .....	25	1,284	15	34	42	972
Larimer .....	51	1,421	11	39	306	2,156
Las Animas .....	85	2,912	30	4	48	2,754
Lincoln .....	11	122	-----	1	9	189
Logan .....	10	352	6	100	91	443
Mesa .....	378	942	156	27	112	1,302

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

State Treasurer—Concluded.

COUNTIES	George R. Arnold	James N. Carlile	Louis Gebhardt	James I. Hurt	Mary E. Miller	Whitney Newton
Mineral .....	31	457	4	29	10	307
Montrose .....	127	795	15	24	83	694
Montezuma .....	6	529	4	10	8	281
Morgan .....	3	352	2	89	69	677
Otero .....	47	1,573	14	16	267	1,907
Ouray .....	241	1,039	16	9	11	571
Park .....	46	675	4	8	4	509
Phillips .....	2	139	2	31	18	221
Pitkin .....	310	923	18	84	18	477
Prowers .....	30	463	5	33	43	658
Pueblo .....	103	4,510	94	15	293	5,510
Rio Blanco .....	5	271	3	5	5	228
Rio Grande .....	167	643	13	48	31	936
Routt .....	4	559	1	5	17	547
Saguache .....	16	687	4	60	8	703
San Juan .....	336	617	18	11	4	404
San Miguel .....	605	848	17	10	19	698
Sedgwick .....	1	135	1	8	13	235
Summit .....	45	566	5	44	12	395
Teller .....	609	4,794	67	396	54	3,763
Washington .....		141		41	8	263
Weld .....	42	1,832	14	35	280	2,693
Yuma .....	42	299	3	53	49	405
Totals .....	7,767	81,460	1,141	2,734	4,315	87,214

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## Superintendent of Public Instruction.

COUNTIES	Anna B. Brandt	Helen L. Grenfell	Anna C. Parrott	Mary T. Sanders	James R. Wylie
Arapahoe .....	22,413	23,626	1,871	257	737
Archuleta .....	641	313	5	4	2
Baca .....	149	124	1	-----	1
Bent .....	591	472	2	3	16
Boulder .....	3,702	3,138	202	27	281
Chaffee .....	877	1,223	191	14	72
Cheyenne .....	115	94	2	1	2
Clear Creek .....	844	1,517	37	6	25
Concejos .....	1,578	969	3	-----	1
Costilla .....	735	161	2	-----	4
Custer .....	526	615	3	1	2
Delta .....	755	781	367	29	76
Dolores .....	113	226	32	2	5
Douglas .....	661	617	1	2	15
Eagle .....	423	552	62	8	4
Elbert .....	399	469	11	4	17
El Paso .....	6,982	3,858	504	51	515
Fremont .....	2,557	2,472	115	26	211
Garfield .....	941	1,140	201	9	23
Gilpin .....	976	1,084	209	15	48
Grand .....	174	150	-----	3	4
Gunnison .....	822	1,080	118	7	15
Hinsdale .....	312	346	70	8	6
Huerfano .....	2,508	492	9	2	10
Jefferson .....	1,866	1,495	113	8	59
Kiowa .....	126	132	1	-----	4
Kit Carson .....	399	244	8	1	15
Lake .....	2,391	2,806	163	16	32
La Plata .....	925	1,356	23	12	37
Larimer .....	2,066	1,590	51	11	278
Las Animas .....	2,757	2,924	82	32	40
Lincoln .....	176	135	10	1	8
Logan .....	441	470	11	1	80
Mesa .....	1,273	1,017	359	162	107

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.**

**Superintendent of Public Instruction—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	Anna B. Brandt	Helen L. Grenfell	Anna C. Parrott	Mary T. Sanders	James R. Wylie
Mineral .....	310	476	28	4	13
Montrose .....	690	838	121	13	73
Montezuma .....	279	535	8	1	3
Morgan .....	643	500	2	3	53
Otero .....	1,886	1,655	43	10	245
Ouray .....	554	1,080	14	14	-----
Park .....	499	696	45	1	2
Phillips .....	216	177	2	3	13
Pitkin .....	443	1,061	293	15	23
Prowers .....	658	509	28	3	40
Pueblo .....	5,672	4,223	105	91	336
Rio Blanco .....	216	281	3	6	3
Rio Grande .....	921	732	153	7	32
Routt .....	495	600	5	2	6
Saguache .....	698	736	12	-----	6
San Juan .....	384	626	337	12	6
San Miguel .....	671	898	602	16	9
Sedgwick .....	219	164	2	1	8
Summit .....	387	603	43	8	13
Teller .....	3,762	5,200	580	51	48
Washington .....	245	203	-----	1	8
Weld .....	2,518	2,130	38	11	208
Yuma .....	392	397	42	1	38
Totals .....	84,942	87,013	7,345	1,007	3,943

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVIII CONGRESS OF  
THE UNITED STATES, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902.**

**Congressman at Large.**

COUNTIES	Alva Adams	Franklin E. Brooks	Robert E. Fitzpatrick	Ida Crouch Haslett	Robert H. Northcott	Milo H. Stark
Arapahoe .....	27,731	23,078	346	1,846	263	702
Archuleta .....	412	548	8	3	2	2
Baca .....	123	147	-----	1	1	1
Bent .....	475	595	4	2	4	20
Boulder .....	2,916	3,790	32	198	157	279
Chaffee .....	1,215	892	37	169	19	57
Cheyenne .....	72	128	2	1	1	4
Clear Creek .....	1,362	899	18	36	99	23
Conejos .....	2,075	493	-----	7	4	2
Costilla .....	142	751	-----	3	9	4
Custer .....	650	537	2	4	3	2
Delta .....	768	766	28	356	22	74
Dolores .....	215	111	2	45	2	3
Douglas .....	621	667	4	-----	-----	13
Eagle .....	459	430	9	61	79	3
Elbert .....	423	438	4	6	1	22
El Paso .....	3,884	6,978	78	469	53	478
Fremont .....	2,407	2,570	34	108	68	213
Garfield .....	1,100	940	15	197	38	29
Gilpin .....	960	1,035	17	209	13	47
Grand* .....	139	187	3	-----	3	-----
Gunnison .....	1,035	859	16	120	14	12
Hinsdale .....	343	310	15	70	3	2
Huerfano .....	473	2,530	1	9	4	13
Jefferson .....	1,409	1,947	14	116	13	62
Kiowa .....	132	125	2	1	2	-----
Kit Carson .....	223	375	-----	8	10	18
Lake .....	2,193	2,426	31	148	597	30
La Plata .....	1,331	955	11	26	26	35
Larimer .....	1,457	2,152	11	53	33	293
Las Animas .....	2,887	2,792	49	82	4	38

\*Robt. E. F. Porter, 1.

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVIII CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Continued.**

**Congressman at Large—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	Alva Adams	Franklin E. Brooks	Robert E. Fitpatrick	Ida Crouch Hazlett	Robert H. Northcott	Milo H. Stark
Lincoln .....	124	188	1	9	1	8
Logan .....	365	443	5	7	94	88
Mesa .....	989	1,287	154	360	21	96
Mineral .....	441	308	8	37	35	6
Montrose .....	812	685	16	121	30	74
Montezuma .....	529	278	1	9	8	3
Morgan .....	371	670	2	3	83	62
Otero .....	1,596	1,917	11	46	19	251
Ouray .....	1,050	578	24	227	12	8
Park .....	684	513	6	42	5	1
Phillips .....	145	222	1	2	29	16
Pitkin .....	970	468	20	234	84	13
Prowers .....	487	669	3	29	31	41
Pueblo .....	4,540	5,483	121	77	20	270
Rio Blanco .....	274	226	1	3	3	1
Rio Grande .....	674	928	5	165	36	25
Routt .....	586	496	4	2	2	9
Saguache .....	695	705	7	10	45	6
San Juan .....	624	407	24	332	16	1
San Miguel .....	867	708	23	596	7	15
Sedgwick .....	146	229	1	1	7	11
Summit .....	580	386	7	41	44	9
Teller .....	4,848	3,733	98	595	388	52
Washington .....	107	175	-----	-----	176	7
Weld .....	1,921	2,663	10	35	35	251
Yuma .....	308	399	3	44	60	40
Totals .....	84,367	85,207	1,349	7,431	2,838	3,845

## ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVIII CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Continued.

## First Congressional District.

COUNTIES	Robert W. Bonynge	Marshal De Witt	Franklin Moore	Jno. F. Shafroth
Arapahoe.....	23,060	1,983	687	28,066
Boulder.....	3,775	208	280	3,091
Jefferson.....	1,947	121	56	1,426
Lake.....	2,389	160	33	2,821
Larimer.....	2,119	55	323	1,502
Logan.....	443	5	86	470
Morgan.....	669	6	60	465
Park.....	500	45	2	702
Phillips.....	222	2	15	175
Sedgwick.....	237	1	11	147
Washington.....	258	1	5	195
Weld.....	2,630	43	236	2,001
Yuma.....	399	45	38	379
Totals.....	38,643	2,680	1,832	41,440

## Second Congressional District.

COUNTIES	John C. Bell	Wyatt F. Farrar	Herschel M. Hogg	J. B. Lister
Archuleta.....	329	5	639	2
Baca.....	124	1	149	1
Bent.....	472	2	591	13
Chaffee.....	1,238	201	889	59
Cheyenne.....	78	1	127	2
Clear Creek.....	1,500	33	876	23
Conejos.....	906	3	1,665	1
Costilla.....	143	1	751	4
Custer.....	662	3	518	2
Delta.....	849	357	728	69
Dolores.....	244	21	113	3
Douglas.....	619	-----	665	14
Eagle.....	548	61	430	3
Elbert.....	427	11	434	19

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN LVIII CONGRESS OF THE  
UNITED STATES AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

**Second Congressional District—Concluded.**

COUNTIES.	John C. Bell	Wyatt F. Farrar	Herschel M. Hogg	J. B. Lister
El Paso.....	3,792	524	7,042	500
Fremont.....	2,518	119	2,537	208
Garfield.....	1,170	204	921	27
Gilpin.....	987	215	1,033	51
Grand.....	146		185	
Gunnison.....	1,111	109	829	13
Hinsdale.....	401	65	290	1
Huerfano.....	485	10	2,529	10
Kiowa.....	136	2	127	
Kit Carson.....	244	6	368	19
La Plata.....	1,381	23	945	31
Las Animas.....	2,890	101	2,788	35
Lincoln.....	127	10	187	8
Mesa.....	1,067	369	1,280	88
Mineral.....	494	30	305	5
Montezuma.....	555	7	272	7
Montrose.....	1,028	100	594	39
Otero.....	1,634	57	1,892	252
Ouray.....	1,129	219	552	7
Pitkin.....	1,061	292	462	17
Prowers.....	542	26	642	38
Pueblo.....	4,301	123	5,657	354
Rio Blanco.....	289	2	222	1
Rio Grande.....	757	147	913	26
Routt.....	590	7	493	11
Saguache.....	758	11	685	5
San Juan.....	667	318	391	1
San Miguel.....	943	580	705	5
Summit.....	642	39	376	7
Teller.....	5,250	569	3,749	46
Totals.....	45,234	4,984	47,546	2,032

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO  
AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902.**

COUNTIES	Nels Andersen	Michael Blythe	Mary C. C. Bradford	Mrs. E. M. Craise	Albert Gunlin	Hans Hansen	W. J. King	Rezin A. Maynard	Oscar J. Peltier	P. A. Rice	W. L. Seeley	Clark Walker
Arapahoe ..	275	205	27,321	852	259	1,871	23,227	1,885	23,090	619	26,754	209
Archuleta ..	4	3	303	5	3	6	634	2	635	6	295	3
Baca .....	----	1	121	3	----	1	150	1	146	2	120	1
Bent .....	3	1	430	19	3	4	598	2	584	18	422	2
Boulder ....	28	163	2,741	298	23	199	3,745	186	3,734	291	2,853	160
Chaffee .....	38	17	1,141	68	33	199	884	196	875	81	1,096	22
Cheyenne ..	1	----	77	4	2	----	120	2	123	4	67	1
Clear Creek	16	102	1,281	35	5	42	888	39	874	26	1,213	102
Conejos ....	1	3	870	2	----	4	1,659	3	1,616	2	860	8
Costilla ....	----	9	139	2	----	3	754	4	751	7	140	8
Custer .....	3	3	635	1	2	5	499	2	515	1	603	2
Delta .....	27	25	705	79	25	367	755	359	741	73	663	26
Dolores ....	4	3	208	6	3	31	124	35	120	5	193	3
Douglas ....	2	3	606	15	2	1	662	2	660	12	590	----
Eagle .....	12	84	420	7	7	59	428	63	395	4	375	84
Elbert .....	3	5	406	19	1	14	439	9	415	14	398	4
El Paso ....	85	65	3,622	518	60	497	7,026	505	6,964	511	3,545	60
Fremont ....	40	106	2,286	227	28	114	2,555	106	2,517	223	2,232	71
Garfield ....	12	45	1,039	31	11	192	930	184	900	25	996	40
Gilpin .....	13	16	921	48	14	214	1,006	203	999	53	882	20
Grand .....	7	5	125	3	4	----	188	----	182	1	116	5
Gunnison ....	16	15	1,011	16	16	113	827	106	807	13	966	10
Hinsdale ....	6	6	337	7	7	64	306	64	304	4	315	3
Huerfano ....	5	4	464	11	3	9	2,429	9	2,523	12	450	4
Jefferson ....	7	14	1,359	67	8	121	1,950	124	1,928	69	1,325	12
Kiowa .....	1	5	125	4	----	1	127	1	120	3	115	4
Kit Carson ..	----	11	214	20	----	10	372	10	368	16	210	11
Lake .....	29	603	2,088	46	12	164	2,426	144	2,419	35	2,019	583
La Plata ....	7	33	1,255	43	10	24	945	20	928	38	1,207	30
Larimer .....	7	40	1,398	291	14	46	2,139	45	2,113	291	1,363	37
Las Animas ..	40	15	2,854	42	34	83	2,777	76	2,731	32	2,804	7
Lincoln ....	1	1	119	7	----	10	183	13	180	7	120	1
Logan .....	4	95	334	84	2	9	433	8	420	90	317	95

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO  
AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	Nels Andersen	Michael Blythe	Mary C. C. Bradford	Mrs. E. M. Craise	Albert Gunlin	Hans Hansen	W. J. King	Rezin A. Maynard	Oscar J. Pfeiffer	P. A. Rice	W. L. Seeley	Clark Walker
Mesa .....	142	23	910	98	151	373	1,277	361	1,246	126	848	20
Mineral .....	8	23	447	12	3	28	303	30	296	10	408	20
Montrose .....	18	29	787	83	15	123	695	117	671	75	687	26
Montezuma .....	2	7	505	7	----	8	273	7	255	4	478	7
Morgan .....	7	84	354	62	1	3	658	2	649	59	341	85
Otero .....	11	25	1,535	287	7	47	1,900	44	1,858	253	1,496	19
Ouray .....	15	11	1,012	18	10	235	551	231	539	13	962	10
Park .....	5	9	670	6	3	42	505	39	497	4	654	8
Phillips .....	2	32	134	15	2	3	221	2	213	15	131	29
Pitkin .....	23	84	874	21	14	291	481	259	449	16	768	78
Prowers .....	3	29	449	52	5	28	656	29	623	39	422	45
Pueblo .....	125	31	4,096	345	105	113	5,765	103	5,629	327	3,963	21
Rio Blanco .....	----	4	260	4	2	2	218	3	202	2	238	4
Rio Grande .....	7	44	632	31	5	155	927	168	912	28	606	36
Routt .....	6	7	559	13	2	3	501	6	486	11	535	4
Saguache .....	7	43	675	10	1	10	752	9	681	5	632	43
San Juan .....	19	12	594	5	12	333	388	325	384	7	547	14
San Miguel .....	19	9	787	22	14	592	691	580	675	22	808	3
Sedgwick .....	1	7	133	12	----	2	229	3	212	11	129	7
Summit .....	8	51	545	14	4	43	384	43	373	6	510	45
Teller .....	78	415	4,739	56	51	570	3,772	551	3,604	47	4,629	399
Washington .....	1	42	143	13	----	----	252	1	244	10	135	40
Weld .....	12	44	1,837	287	10	39	2,643	36	2,611	253	1,778	38
Yuma .....	5	44	282	45	3	43	388	39	372	40	267	36
Totals ..	1,221	2,815	79,914	4,358	1,011	7,563	86,613	7,396	85,358	3,971	77,595	2,670

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## Sixth Judicial District.

COUNTIES	Henry J. Hechtman	Jas. A. Fulliam	A. R. Molette
Dolores.....	11	255	99
San Juan.....	37	573	433
Montezuma.....	24	516	280
La Plata.....	151	1,123	1,060
Archuleta.....	12	250	718
Totals.....	235	2,717	2,590

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE SENATORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

## First Senatorial District.

NAMES	No. of Votes	NAMES	No. of Votes
Fred W. Bailey.....	27,317	Gerald Hughes.....	27,294
Caroline Maria Butterfield.....	826	Mila Tupper Maynard.....	1,910
Frank R. Caley.....	223	George N. Ordway.....	23,139
E. O. Cochran.....	269	Virginia W. Otis.....	237
Willis V. Elliott.....	23,357	Robert J. Pitkin.....	23,012
Robert Goge.....	1,899	Jason Read.....	67
Adelbert B. Gray.....	286	William J. Ritchie.....	665
Charles D. Griffith.....	27,298	Richard Wolfe.....	235
William D. Haywood.....	1,861		

## Third Senatorial District.

COUNTIES	Jas. J. Callahan	Jno. M. Glover	Frank J. Hangs	DeWitt C. Mosher	James Owens
El Paso.....	549	19	3,636	64	7,140
Teller.....	640	132	4,695	336	3,768
Totals.....	1,189	151	8,331	450	10,908

## Sixth Senatorial District.

COUNTY	Daniel Healy	Frank E. Kendrick	Jesse F. McDonald	John H. Spelts
Lake.....	2,093	642	2,516	169

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE SENATORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Continued.**

**Tenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Wm. Aug. Drake	Joseph S. McClelland	Martin D. Young
Boulder .....	3,812	2,989	289
Larimer .....	2,196	1,512	278
Totals .....	6,008	4,501	567

**Twelfth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Elof Anderson	Wm. A. Hill	R. C. Perkins	William J. Powell	Hurd. W. Twombly
Arapahoe .....	1,946	27,449	712	210	23,191
Logan .....	6	332	87	153	424
Morgan .....	3	482	59	54	598
Phillips .....	2	154	16	18	223
Sedgwick .....	1	153	10	6	224
Washington .....	—	155	7	38	257
Yuma .....	45	326	39	44	393
Totals .....	2,003	29,051	930	523	25,310

**Fourteenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	James B. Dick	Robert M. Born
Conejos .....	1,406	1,134
Costilla .....	754	145
Huerfano .....	2,565	441
Totals .....	4,725	1,720

**Fifteenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Jno. Ewing	Chas. A. Galbreath	Jesse M. Warden
Mineral .....	334	396	93
Rio Grande .....	924	698	148
Saguache .....	686	644	144
Totals .....	1,944	1,738	385

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE SENATORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902 - Continued.**

**Sixteenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Horace T. De Long	Chas. P. McCary	John A. Whiting
Delta.....	760	366	838
Mesa.....	1,303	506	931
Totals.....	2,063	872	1,769

**Seventeenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Wm. S. Buckley	Jno. R. Galloway	Chas. E. Williams
Dolores.....	244	112	26
Montrose.....	854	728	106
San Miguel.....	994	721	520
Totals.....	2,092	1,561	651

**Eighteenth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Ernest Allen	Charles H. Freeman	John Kennedy
Archuleta.....	7	716	263
Hinsdale.....	75	315	342
Ouray.....	202	585	1,113
San Juan.....	281	390	686
Totals.....	565	2,006	2,404

**Twentieth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Webster Ballinger	Geo. A. Montgomery	Amos Slater
Chaffee.....	1,097	1,039	242
Park.....	694	519	31
Totals.....	1,773	1,558	273

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE SENATORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Continued.**

**Twenty-fifth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Walter G. Hines	Frank R. Wood
Baca .....	127	150
Bent .....	439	601
Las Animas .....	2,934	2,550
Prowers .....	507	675
Totals .....	4,007	4,276

**Twenty-sixth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	John C. McShane	Samuel V. Newell
Gilpin .....	1,319	988
Boulder .....	2,871	3,834
Jefferson .....	1,487	1,918
Clear Creek .....	1,438	892
Totals .....	7,115	7,632

**Twenty-seventh Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Andrew Park	Frank Pryor
Pueblo .....	4,303	5,788
Custer .....	646	532
Totals .....	4,949	6,320

**Twenty-eighth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Arthur Cornforth	De Witt Copley	Elias M. Ammons
Douglas .....	566	1	735
El Paso .....	7,190	539	3,638
Teller .....	3,728	605	5,147
Totals .....	11,484	1,145	9,520

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR STATE SENATORS AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

**Twenty-ninth Senatorial District.**

COUNTIES	Louis G. Campbell	Wm. F. Davis	Philip T. McGuire
Pueblo .....	5,764	116	4,150
Fremont .....	2,464	127	2,608
Teller .....	3,831	619	5,048
Totals .....	12,059	862	11,806

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.**

**Arapahoe County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
James K. Allen .....	22,938	Max Morris .....	27,218
Samuel Belford .....	27,593	Dennis Murto .....	27,152
John J. Bradley .....	288	Jay B. Noble .....	719
William A. Bryans, Jr .....	22,957	Albert N. Palmer .....	1,876
Alice M. Burnett .....	1,899	Joseph A. Pate .....	222
James Carson .....	722	Dr. Henry Paul .....	27,323
Wm. A. Codner .....	265	James H. Pershing* .....	22,920
Edward P. Costigan .....	23,067	Burton E. Preston .....	257
Jesse M. Crook .....	240	Alexander Reed Rankin .....	735
Daniel Delaney, Sr .....	27,249	Theodore F. Renken .....	228
Static B. Dotey .....	658	Edward I. Root .....	1,875
Charles A. Edwards .....	22,920	Mrs. Alice M. Ruble .....	27,228
Clark C. Fenner .....	22,845	John S. Shaw .....	22,951
George Edward Fox .....	700	Frank Smith .....	1,873
Harvey E. Garman .....	27,396	Herbert Smith .....	252
Eugene I. Goge .....	1,864	Caroline M. Southwick .....	730
Robert Holzweig .....	263	Martha J. Southworth .....	1,862
T. H. Ireland .....	710	Mrs. Ella F. Stone .....	239
Jennie Jones .....	691	Charles E. Stubbs .....	27,300
Warren D. Joy .....	1,860	Eliza W. Thompson .....	22,855
Henry Kahn .....	1,820	Mrs. A. R. Tibbets .....	223
Charles S. Kline .....	22,921	Howard Tryon .....	248

\*As corrected by state canvassing board.

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Arapahoe County—Concluded.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Mrs. A. I. Lucas .....	245	William H. Wadley .....	22,985
Michael J. Madden .....	27,252	W. C. Walter .....	689
John J. Marron .....	26,745	John Hobson Williamson .....	657
John W. Martin .....	1,873	Abraham Wilson .....	1,853
Arthur James McKinney .....	712	Franklin P. Wood .....	1,794
Dr. Gertrude Milton .....	238	Winnie R. Woodman .....	272
Jesse R. Moler .....	27,292	Frank Zavitz .....	205
William H. Montgomery .....	23,031	Lincoln R. Scott .....	1

**Boulder County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Edward N. Cook .....	3,631	Silas Schlessinger .....	273
C. R. Larsen .....	198	Miles Strandberg .....	185
Matthew McCaslin .....	3,006	Willis A. Warner .....	3,669
F. N. Oberding .....	2,958	Fred White .....	293

**Pueblo County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
W. Tirea Barnard .....	4,165	John A. Martin .....	4,320
Jacob Frank .....	130	Joe Montelli .....	111
Joe Frank .....	120	W. C. Slawson .....	5,526
D. A. Highberger .....	4,397	John K. Shireman .....	5,626
Percy M. Keen .....	5,585		

**Conejos County.**

NAME	No. of Votes
Celestino Garcia .....	2,549

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Delta County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Joseph E. Gallup .....	752	D. V. Meiklejohn .....	831
John Griffith .....	391	James W. Still .....	35

**Chaffee County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Philip Bogler .....	185	Matthew M Smith .....	1,266
John A. Gravitt .....	916		

**Clear Creek County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
William Clough .....	943	Henry Kneisel .....	1,392
Duncan Drummond .....	113		

**Fremont County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
N. F. Clark .....	72	A. E. Penley .....	2,376
John B. Meserve .....	2,643	S. A. Van Buskirk .....	132

**Weld County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Charles Davis .....	2,612	Fred E. Smith .....	1,929
George E. Osterhout .....	1,929	Robert Steele .....	223
Mrs. Mary A. Putnam .....	216	Henry C. Watson .....	2,543

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Lake County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Francis E. Bouck .....	2,151	Duncan McLean.....	626
Henry J. Fulton.....	154	James L. Ward.....	153
James J. Connell.....	663	Alex. E. J. Whitney.....	2,089
Frank E. Kimball.....	2,374	George W. Whyte.....	2,365

**El Paso and Teller Counties.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Benj. Claff.....	1,135	A. B. Bernier.....	8,698
Edward L. Minster.....	1,084	Oscar H. Walker.....	8,690
Frank W. Miller.....	1,085	Cyrus W. Dolph.....	10,710
Wm. E. Martin.....	1,136	Frank W. Frewin.....	10,733
John V. Nicholson.....	1,078	Leonard L. Aitken.....	10,782
Forrest Woodside.....	1,139	Chas. M. Kinsey.....	10,767
Chas. S. Sprague.....	8,743	John B. Stephen.....	10,813
Charles R. Burger.....	8,341	John A. McLeod.....	10,740
David C. Hall.....	8,361	H. D. G. Nancrede.....	452
Henry King.....	8,715	Lisle Harris.....	478

**Las Animas County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
J. Ramon Aguilar.....	2,854	W. S. Starr.....	2,553
J. M. Madrid.....	3,116	S. H. Stevens.....	2,841

**San Juan County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Charles A. Cooper.....	480	Frank Schmelzer.....	416
Barth O'Driscoll.....	27	J. T. Whitelaw.....	478

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Arapahoe, Boulder, Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson and Lincoln Counties.**

COUNTIES	Benjamin C. Hilliard	Hiram A. Lowell	Lenard Ruhle
Arapahoe.....	27,632	23,174	1,908
Boulder.....	2,956	3,863	204
Cheyenne.....	60	148	1
Elbert.....	402	466	6
Kit Carson.....	232	383	9
Lincoln.....	105	226	8
Totals.....	31,387	28,260	2,136

**Chaffee and Fremont Counties.**

COUNTIES	Chas. A. Chamberlain	H. S. Tomkins	Robert Wilson
Chaffee.....	910	1,238	207
Fremont.....	2,600	2,436	127
Totals.....	3,510	3,674	334

**Grand and Summit Counties.**

COUNTIES	James W. Doud	Samuel W. Jones
Grand.....	164	185
Summit.....	501	595
Totals.....	665	780

**Arapahoe, Phillips, Sedgwick and Yuma Counties.**

COUNTIES	Earl D. McGill	Fred H. Shipman	George B. Wier
Arapahoe.....	23,253	1,932	27,461
Phillips.....	188	9	212
Sedgwick.....	232	2	143
Yuma.....	424	50	292
Totals.....	24,097	1,993	28,108

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Arapahoe, Logan, Morgan and Washington Counties.**

COUNTIES	James M. Long	Albert G. Masker	Thomas E. Munson	Samuel E. Naugle
Arapahoe .....	251	1,905	27,484	23,196
Logan .....	93	7	468	422
Morgan .....	100	5	372	679
Washington .....	44	-----	147	263
Totals .....	488	1,917	28,471	24,560

**Dolores and Montezuma Counties.**

COUNTIES	Wm. F. Ordway	W. H. Kelley
Dolores .....	138	220
Montezuma .....	360	464
Totals .....	498	684

**Rio Blanco and Routt Counties.**

COUNTIES	James Lyttle	David P. Wilson
Rio Blanco .....	389	161
Routt .....	581	513
Totals .....	970	674

**Baca, Las Animas and Prowers Counties.**

COUNTIES	Granby Hillyer	J. B. Traxler
Baca .....	151	125
Las Animas .....	2,795	2,875
Prowers .....	647	594
Totals .....	3,593	3,594

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Hinsdale and Mineral Counties.**

COUNTIES	Webster S. Whinnery	Frank E. Wheeler
Hinsdale.....	457	283
Mineral.....	402	444
Totals.....	859	727

**Archuleta and Conejos Counties.**

COUNTIES	Lewis S. Riley
Archuleta.....	939
Conejos.....	2,550
Totals.....	3,489

**Rio Grande County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Robert G. Breckenridge.....	950	Warren Timmons.....	122
Roderick A. Chisholm.....	802		

**San Miguel County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Guy E. Miller.....	686	W. A. Taylor.....	990
James Real.....	542		

**Saguache County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Lee Fairbanks.....	721	Michael White.....	761

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Bent and Kiowa Counties.**

COUNTIES	George D. Dulin	H. L. Lubers
Bent.....	586	501
Kiowa.....	132	127
Totals .....	718	628

**Montrose County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
George Ash .....	13	George Stryker.....	13
Jay J. Ross.....	781	John F. Zatterstrom .....	106
Charles M. Ryan .....	826		

**Arapahoe and Boulder Counties.**

COUNTIES	T. B. Manion	Michael Jo- seph Moore	Richard W. Morgan	John C. Thompson
Arapahoe .....	234	27,407	23,244	1,915
Boulder .....	224	2,725	3,921	209
Totals .....	458	30,132	27,165	2,124

**Pitkin County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
G. W. Augustine .....	88	Andrew R. Mulqueen.....	870
Charles W. Miller.....	551	Patrick C. Reilly.....	359

**Park County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Charles H. McArthur.....	698	W. A. Spooner.....	527

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Continued.**

**Ouray County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
D. A. Ferguson .....	650	Hugh A. McLean .....	245
R. W. Haskins .....	1,010		

**Otero County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
J. W. Beaty .....	1,846	William B. Gobin .....	1,902

**Mesa County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
A. B. Hoyt .....	1,241	C. B. Noland .....	1,105
Norman S. Johnson .....	149	James F. Walker .....	407

**Larimer County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
John H. Nelson .....	1,520	George H. Van Horn .....	2,117
Eugene B. Smith .....	301		

**La Plata County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
John C. McCabe .....	997	Arthur L. Pace .....	1,326

**Jefferson County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Frank E. Carringer .....	1,539	J. Frank Church .....	1,914

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Continued.**

**Costilla and Huerfano Counties.**

COUNTIES	Jose E. Sanchez	J. R. Sloan
Costilla.....	786	141
Huerfano.....	2,509	493
Totals.....	3,295	634

**Gunnison County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Rufus S. Crosby.....	109	J. M. McDougal.....	1,164
S. B. Edwards.....	822		

**Gilpin County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
John J. Clark.....	942	James A. Richmond.....	1,204
Charles A. Rice.....	209		

**Garfield County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Andrew J. Botoroff.....	194	Charles L. Todd.....	1,015
William M. Dinkle.....	1,126		

**Eagle County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
L. J. Bolt.....	182	John F. Fleming.....	479
Jacob A. Burgess.....	347	William H. Meek.....	72

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.—Concluded.**

**Douglas County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Cole Briscoe.....	644	Dr. James B. Sanford.....	669

**Custer County.**

NAME	No. of Votes	NAME	No. of Votes
Frank L. Kennicott.....	523	A. D. McKenzie.....	677

**"EIGHT HOUR AMENDMENT."**

**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE V.  
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION  
IN 1902.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe.....	21,243	9,166
Archuleta.....	239	134
Baca.....	40	93
Bent.....	192	214
Boulder.....	2,391	1,073
Chaffee.....	952	212
Cheyenne.....	51	28
Clear Creek.....	1,478	154
Conejos.....	152	1,664
Costilla.....	283	139
Custer.....	485	149
Delta.....	561	207
Dolores.....	239	16
Douglas.....	348	300
Eagle.....	429	116
Elbert.....	233	263
El Paso.....	5,901	694
Fremont.....	2,983	521
Garfield.....	987	193
Gilpin.....	991	170
Grand.....	101	61
Gunnison.....	1,175	156

## "EIGHT HOUR AMENDMENT."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE V.  
OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION  
IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Hinsdale .....	422	21
Huerfano .....	569	1,900
Jefferson .....	1,151	643
Kiowa .....	90	85
Kit Carson .....	147	155
Lake .....	3,076	382
La Plata .....	1,312	166
Larimer .....	939	726
Las Animas .....	1,611	601
Lincoln .....	70	57
Logan .....	267	162
Mesa .....	1,220	336
Mineral .....	463	16
Montrose .....	513	245
Montezuma .....	327	72
Morgan .....	224	342
Otero .....	1,046	505
Ouray .....	1,002	198
Park .....	608	154
Phillips .....	148	68
Pitkin .....	950	99
Prowers .....	370	335
Pueblo .....	4,416	652
Rio Blanco .....	200	86
Rio Grande .....	446	175
Routt .....	230	91
Saguache .....	577	96
San Juan .....	827	69
San Miguel .....	1,370	115
Sedgwick .....	100	91
Summit .....	535	104
Teller .....	4,686	334
Washington .....	113	160
Weld .....	1,242	1,179
Yuma .....	259	123
Totals .....	72,980	26,266

"IN RELATION TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI,  
 SECTION 21, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	12,572	9,761
Archuleta .....	110	159
Baca .....	65	104
Bent .....	167	187
Boulder .....	1,105	1,234
Chaffee .....	535	281
Cheyenne .....	27	39
Clear Creek .....	851	194
Conejos .....	1,779	56
Costilla .....	268	121
Custer .....	141	213
Delta .....	390	235
Dolores .....	138	38
Douglas .....	251	313
Eagle .....	241	149
Elbert .....	165	279
El Paso .....	4,602	654
Fremont .....	1,287	709
Garfield .....	667	219
Gilpin .....	264	217
Grand .....	81	67
Gunnison .....	425	267
Hinsdale .....	100	47
Huerfano .....	1,760	290
Jefferson .....	657	646
Kiowa .....	44	120
Kit Carson .....	113	156
Lake .....	1,014	443
La Plata .....	592	242
Larimer .....	680	638
Las Animas .....	943	378
Lincoln .....	48	60
Logan .....	172	178
Mesa .....	945	338
Mineral .....	158	20

**"IN RELATION TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS."  
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI,  
SECTION 21, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Montrose .....	313	279
Montezuma .....	186	82
Morgan .....	194	356
Otero .....	919	437
Ouray .....	373	319
Park .....	404	175
Phillips .....	60	112
Pitkin .....	489	95
Prowers .....	137	383
Pueblo .....	3,431	656
Rio Blanco .....	106	107
Rio Grande .....	312	160
Routt .....	202	204
Saguache .....	359	105
San Juan .....	211	204
San Miguel .....	497	242
Sedgwick .....	96	106
Summit .....	246	142
Teller .....	1,909	712
Washington .....	58	170
Weld .....	1,176	995
Yuma .....	156	142
Totals .....	45,191	25,243

## "IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI.  
SECTION 22, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	12,248	9,851
Archuleta .....	103	180
Baca .....	59	100
Bent .....	170	182
Boulder .....	1,140	1,276
Chaffec .....	542	283
Cheyenne .....	27	42
Clear Creek .....	827	198
Conejos .....	1,768	57
Costilla .....	262	121
Custer .....	142	217
Delta .....	379	233
Dolores .....	139	39
Douglas .....	245	317
Eagle .....	257	150
Elbert .....	168	272
El Paso .....	4,611	679
Fremont .....	1,273	698
Garfield .....	658	213
Gilpin .....	289	212
Grand .....	78	66
Gunnison .....	426	265
Hinsdale .....	101	45
Huerfano .....	1,719	308
Jefferson .....	656	656
Kiowa .....	49	114
Kit Carson .....	115	158
Lake .....	1,058	413
La Plata .....	576	251
Larimer .....	672	657
Las Animas .....	1,006	354
Lincoln .....	49	67
Logan .....	172	186
Mesa .....	925	340
Mineral .....	146	18

"IN RELATION TO COUNTY JUDGES."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI  
 SECTION 22, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Montrose .....	323	288
Montezuma .....	180	85
Morgan .....	205	353
Otero .....	901	440
Ouray .....	354	320
Park .....	404	170
Phillips .....	65	117
Pitkin .....	555	85
Prowers .....	144	373
Pueblo .....	3,401	615
Rio Blanco .....	108	109
Rio Grande .....	300	162
Routt .....	215	204
Saguache .....	353	106
San Juan .....	216	202
San Miguel .....	491	240
Sedgwick .....	80	107
Summit .....	251	141
Teller .....	1,890	708
Washington .....	61	165
Weld .....	1,153	1,005
Yuma .....	151	138
Totals .....	44,856	25,326

"CONCERNING QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII,  
 SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	13,080	9,915
Archuleta .....	120	150
Baca .....	50	94
Bent .....	207	173
Boulder .....	1,323	1,263
Chaffee .....	565	285
Cheyenne .....	21	41
Clear Creek .....	847	194
Conejos .....	351	287
Costilla .....	257	127
Custer .....	168	228
Delta .....	417	215
Dolores .....	173	28
Douglas .....	218	320
Eagle .....	259	138
Elbert .....	148	281
El Paso .....	4,661	707
Fremont .....	1,470	676
Garfield .....	623	217
Gilpin .....	402	212
Grand .....	60	69
Gunnison .....	616	198
Hinsdale .....	117	51
Huerfano .....	299	1,572
Jefferson .....	567	662
Kiowa .....	40	107
Kit Carson .....	109	169
Lake .....	1,301	307
La Plata .....	632	232
Larimer .....	667	669
Las Animas .....	1,155	461
Lincoln .....	42	64
Logan .....	187	174
Mesa .....	951	398
Mineral .....	244	47

"CONCERNING QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VII.  
 SECTION 1, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Montrose.....	358	279
Montezuma.....	182	84
Morgan.....	174	345
Otero.....	833	483
Ouray.....	444	310
Park.....	352	173
Phillips.....	88	106
Pitkin.....	581	111
Prowers.....	217	390
Pueblo.....	3,344	624
Rio Blanco.....	117	106
Rio Grande.....	365	163
Routt.....	206	200
Saguache.....	395	103
San Juan.....	377	150
San Miguel.....	569	347
Sedgwick.....	80	102
Summit.....	282	122
Teller.....	2,293	822
Washington.....	58	175
Weld.....	1,015	1,074
Yuma.....	142	138
Totals.....	44,769	27,077

"AUSTRALASIAN TAX SYSTEM."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X,  
 SECTION 9, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	10,755	21,075
Archuleta .....	114	293
Baca .....	6	245
Bent .....	43	612
Boulder .....	1,109	2,456
Chaffee .....	377	790
Cheyenne .....	9	80
Clear Creek .....	764	614
Concejos .....	63	2,132
Costilla .....	134	530
Custer .....	5 66	98 549
Delta .....	245	767
Dolores .....	114	85
Douglas .....	3 69	38 666
Eagle .....	194	376
Elbert .....	65	634
El Paso .....	2,131	6,666
Fremont .....	1,032	2,336
Garfield .....	430	831
Gilpin .....	381	455
Grand .....	19	209
Gunnison .....	413	630
Hinsdale .....	163	114
Huerfano .....	82	2,050
Jefferson .....	454	1,536
Kiowa .....	6	227
Kit Carson .....	68	433
Lake .....	1,590	748
La Plata .....	762	676
Larimer .....	253	2,239
Las Animas .....	425	1,686
Lincoln .....	11	142
Logan .....	86	525
Mesa .....	862	952

## "AUSTRALASIAN TAX SYSTEM."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X,  
SECTION 9, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mineral .....	160	189
Montrose .....	273	508
Montezuma .....	173	334
Morgan .....	56	596
Otero .....	237	2,009
Ouray .....	328	658
Park .....	191	486
Phillips .....	30	234
Pitkin .....	602	256
Prowers .....	183	746
Pueblo .....	2,002	3,655
Rio Blanco .....	29	334
Rio Grande .....	343	442
Routt .....	163	449
Saguache .....	336	652
San Juan .....	397	263
San Miguel .....	462	715
Sedgwick .....	16	245
Summit .....	256	267
Teller .....	2,533	1,620
Washington .....	19	285
Weld .....	554	2,506
Yuma .....	59	426
Totals .....	32,710	72,370

"AUSTRALASIAN TAX SYSTEM."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X,  
 SECTION 11, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	10,755	21,075
Archuleta .....	79	243
Baca .....	6	239
Bent .....	141	611
Boulder .....	1,047	2,409
Chaffee .....	363	767
Cheyenne .....	10	88
Clear Creek .....	640	505
Conejos .....	62	2,128
Costilla .....	138	387
Custer .....	5	98
Delta .....	59	459
Dolores .....	238	768
Douglas .....	111	85
Eagle .....	3	38
Elbert .....	66	663
El Paso .....	193	374
Fremont .....	61	632
Garfield .....	2,119	6,436
Gilpin .....	987	2,116
Grand .....	409	745
Gunnison .....	396	450
Hinsdale .....	18	190
Huerfano .....	438	575
Jefferson .....	114	68
Kiowa .....	78	1,951
Kit Carson .....	461	1,481
Lake .....	4	177
La Plata .....	64	432
Larimer .....	1,333	580
Las Animas .....	628	606
Lincoln .....	251	2,215
Logan .....	412	1,680
Mesa .....	8	141
	88	516
	832	974

## "AUSTRALASIAN TAX SYSTEM."

ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X,  
SECTION 11, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mineral .....	164	183
Montrose .....	240	475
Montezuma .....	137	234
Morgan .....	56	575
Otero .....	238	1,994
Ouray .....	260	698
Park .....	173	474
Phillips .....	27	189
Pitkin .....	591	245
Prowers .....	176	736
Pueblo .....	2,027	3,246
Rio Blanco .....	28	337
Rio Grande .....	331	413
Routt .....	111	416
Saguache .....	326	535
San Juan .....	425	270
San Miguel .....	394	673
Sedgwick .....	16	245
Summit .....	247	265
Teller .....	2,363	1,560
Washington .....	19	279
Weld .....	549	2,487
Yuma .....	44	300
Totals .....	31,527	69,741

"CONCERNING COUNTY COMMISSIONERS."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XIV,  
 SECTION 6, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe.....	13,145	9,893
Archuleta.....	108	167
Baca.....	106	114
Bent.....	266	237
Boulder.....	1,255	1,314
Chaffee.....	620	307
Cheyenne.....	41	56
Clear Creek.....	843	230
Conejos.....	1,848	108
Costilla.....	125	4
Custer.....	5	16
	153	284
Delta.....	455	251
Dolores.....	126	30
Douglas.....	278	331
Eagle.....	317	162
Elbert.....	212	298
El Paso.....	4,823	738
Fremont.....	1,226	752
Garfield.....	813	235
Gilpin.....	414	228
Grand.....	89	70
Gunnison.....	371	289
Hinsdale.....	101	42
Huerfano.....	1,837	299
Jefferson.....	802	688
Kiowa.....	62	114
Kit Carson.....	181	178
Lake.....	1,298	450
La Plata.....	601	278
Larimer.....	698	730
Las Animas.....	1,247	428
Lincoln.....	88	65
Logan.....	226	191
Mesa.....	1,128	361

**"CONCERNING COUNTY COMMISSIONERS."  
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE XIV,  
SECTION 6, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mineral .....	261	51
Montrose .....	329	280
Montezuma .....	185	117
Morgan .....	198	375
Otero .....	1,163	462
Ouray .....	394	325
Park .....	430	178
Phillips .....	80	128
Pitkin .....	637	109
Prowers .....	156	404
Pueblo .....	3,776	687
Rio Blanco .....	120	108
Rio Grande .....	422	178
Routt .....	232	205
Saguache .....	426	135
San Juan .....	260	239
San Miguel .....	498	214
Sedgwick .....	108	114
Summit .....	280	142
Teller .....	2,209	784
Washington .....	79	171
Weld .....	1,403	1,063
Yuma .....	162	164
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>49,646</b>	<b>26,559</b>

"CONCERNING COUNTY OFFICERS."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE  
 XIV, SECTION 8, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	13,145	9,893
Archuleta .....	105	164
Baca .....	102	113
Bent .....	254	238
Boulder .....	1,247	1,294
Chaffee .....	603	292
Cheyenne .....	44	54
Clear Creek .....	825	220
Conejos .....	1,842	94
Costilla .....	125	4
Custer ..... {	5 139	16 274
Delta .....	452	252
Dolores .....	123	29
Douglas .....	275	332
Eagle .....	313	162
Elbert .....	210	296
El Paso .....	4,746	720
Fremont .....	1,213	727
Garfield .....	760	205
Gilpin .....	409	213
Grand .....	92	69
Gunnison .....	359	270
Hinsdale .....	94	41
Huerfano .....	1,753	294
Jefferson .....	688	613
Kiowa .....	54	111
Kit Carson .....	179	175
Lake .....	1,217	424
La Plata .....	589	269
Larimer .....	874	724
Las Animas .....	1,183	399
Lincoln .....	85	66
Logan .....	223	195
Mesa .....	1,073	330

**"CONCERNING COUNTY OFFICERS."  
ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE  
XIV, SECTION 3, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mineral .....	257	52
Montrose .....	383	336
Monteruma .....	184	107
Morgan .....	190	370
Otero .....	1,106	456
Ouray .....	323	328
Park .....	422	180
Phillips .....	80	113
Pitkin .....	652	104
Prowers .....	158	405
Pueblo .....	3,751	670
Rio Blanco .....	121	106
Rio Grande .....	398	185
Routt .....	228	207
Saguache .....	414	135
San Juan .....	249	209
San Miguel .....	475	200
Sedgwick .....	108	114
Summit .....	272	143
Teller .....	2,120	787
Washington .....	79	168
Weld .....	1,395	1,050
Yuma .....	124	143
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>48,944</b>	<b>26,140</b>

"CONCERNING JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE  
 XIV, SECTION 11, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	13,145	9,893
Archuleta .....	105	159
Baca .....	102	111
Bent .....	253	235
Boulder .....	1,272	1,277
Chaffee .....	598	288
Cheyenne .....	43	54
Clear Creek .....	823	222
Conejos .....	1,841	98
Costilla .....	125	4
Custer .....	5	16
Delta .....	136	269
Dolores .....	443	243
Douglas .....	120	30
Douglas .....	273	329
Eagle .....	319	160
Elbert .....	209	297
El Paso .....	4,738	723
Fremont .....	1,215	722
Garfield .....	764	206
Gilpin .....	404	212
Grand .....	92	70
Gunnison .....	358	282
Hinsdale .....	94	39
Huerfano .....	1,655	298
Jefferson .....	687	620
Kiowa .....	56	103
Kit Carson .....	179	178
Lake .....	1,200	421
La Plata .....	585	263
Larimer .....	869	734
Las Animas .....	1,166	401
Lincoln .....	85	63
Logan .....	218	193
Mesa .....	1,068	335

"CONCERNING JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES."  
 ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE  
 XIV, SECTION 11, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL  
 ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Mineral .....	255	51
Montrose .....	371	327
Montezuma .....	182	111
Morgan .....	183	368
Otero .....	1,154	451
Ouray .....	323	325
Park .....	422	177
Phillips .....	75	110
Pitkin .....	630	101
Prowers .....	153	404
Pueblo .....	3,737	668
Rio Blanco .....	120	110
Rio Grande .....	392	187
Routt .....	227	206
Saguache .....	413	137
San Juan .....	245	205
San Miguel .....	481	225
Sedgwick .....	108	114
Summit .....	271	144
Teller .....	2,107	762
Washington .....	74	168
Weld .....	390	1,046
Yuma .....	124	137
Totals .....	48,682	26,082

**"HOME RULE FOR CITIES"**  
**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE**  
**XX, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION**  
**IN 1902.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Arapahoe .....	21,933	10,750
Archuleta .....	237	59
Baca .....	45	76
Bent .....	178	181
Boulder .....	1,792	1,178
Chaffee .....	692	212
Cheyenne .....	54	24
Clear Creek .....	982	184
Conejos .....	1,118	135
Costilla .....	265	115
Custer .....	255	134
Delta .....	554	198
Dolores .....	157	18
Douglas .....	284	341
Eagle .....	297	102
Elbert .....	232	228
El Paso .....	4,864	655
Fremont .....	1,792	545
Garfield .....	861	172
Gilpin .....	475	257
Grand .....	51	80
Gunnison .....	771	131
Hinsdale .....	162	28
Huerfano .....	240	1,262
Jefferson .....	779	964
Kiowa .....	60	84
Kit Carson .....	95	188
Lake .....	1,537	330
La Plata .....	799	173
Larimer .....	892	654
Las Animas .....	601	641
Lincoln .....	52	61
Logan .....	269	135
Mesa .....	1,054	397
Mineral .....	309	27

**"HOME RULE: FOR CITIES."**  
**ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT, ADDING ARTICLE XX, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF COLORADO, AT THE GENERAL ELECTION IN 1902—Concluded.**

COUNTIES	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Montrose.....	474	201
Montezuma.....	220	52
Morgan.....	217	263
Otero.....	832	434
Ouray.....	629	158
Park.....	404	140
Phillips.....	106	56
Pitkin.....	732	75
Prowers.....	301	275
Pueblo.....	3,471	670
Rio Blanco.....	115	92
Rio Grande.....	449	115
Routt.....	266	148
Saguache.....	489	86
San Juan.....	602	53
San Miguel.....	665	132
Sedgwick.....	93	90
Summit.....	342	123
Teller.....	3,128	532
Washington.....	99	90
Weld.....	1,191	1,095
Yuma.....	187	118
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>59,750</b>	<b>25,767</b>

For Amendment to Constitution Adding Article XX., Votes..... 59,750

Against Amendment to Constitution Adding Article XX., Votes..... 25,767

Plurality..... 33,983

**UNITED STATES SENATORS FOR COLORADO.**

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JEROME B. CHAFFEE, elected November 14, 1876, term expired March, 1879.  
HENRY M. TELLER, elected November 14, 1876, term expired March, 1877.  
HENRY M. TELLER, re-elected December 9, 1876, for full term of six years.  
NATHANIEL P. HILL, elected January 9, 1879, for full term of six years, to succeed Chaffee.  
GEORGE M. CHILCOTT, appointed by Governor Pitkin, April 11, 1882, for unexpired term of Teller, appointed secretary of the interior.  
H. A. W. TABOR, elected January 26, 1883, for unexpired term of Teller, consisting of thirty days.  
THOMAS M. BOWEN, elected January 26, 1883, for full term, to succeed Teller.  
HENRY M. TELLER, re-elected January 21, 1885, for full term, to succeed Hill.  
EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, elected January 16, 1889, for full term, to succeed Bowen.  
HENRY M. TELLER, re-elected January 21, 1891, for full term.  
EDWARD O. WOLCOTT, re-elected January 16, 1895, for full term.  
HENRY M. TELLER, re-elected January 20, 1897, for full term.  
THOMAS M. PATTERSON, elected January 15, 1901, for full term.

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**TERRITORIAL DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.**

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HIRAM P. BENNETT, elected December 2, 1861.  
HIRAM P. BENNETT, re-elected October 7, 1862.  
ALLEN A. BRADFORD, elected July 11, 1864.  
GEORGE M. CHILCOTT, elected November 14, 1865.  
GEORGE M. CHILCOTT, re-elected August 7, 1866.  
ALLEN A. BRADFORD, re-elected September 8, 1868.  
JEROME B. CHAFFEE, elected September 13, 1870.  
JEROME B. CHAFFEE, re-elected September 10, 1872.  
THOMAS M. PATTERSON, elected September 8, 1874.

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**REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM STATE OF COLORADO.**

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JAMES B. BELFORD, elected October 3, 1876, for unexpired term of Forty-fourth Congress.  
THOMAS M. PATTERSON, elected November 7, 1876, as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress.  
JAMES B. BELFORD, re-elected October 1, 1878.  
JAMES B. BELFORD, re-elected November 2, 1880.  
JAMES B. BELFORD, re-elected November 7, 1882.  
GEORGE G. SYMES, elected November 4, 1884.  
GEORGE G. SYMES, re-elected November 2, 1886.  
HOSEA TOWNSEND, elected November 6, 1888.  
HOSEA TOWNSEND, re-elected November 4, 1890.  
LAFE PENCE, First district, elected November 8, 1892.

JOHN C. BELL, Second district, elected November 8, 1892.  
 JOHN F. SHAFROTH, First district, elected November 6, 1894.  
 JOHN C. BELL, Second district, re-elected November 6, 1894.  
 JOHN F. SHAFROTH, First district, re-elected November 3, 1896.  
 JOHN C. BELL, Second district, re-elected November 3, 1896.  
 JOHN F. SHAFROTH, First district, re-elected November 8, 1898.  
 JOHN C. BELL, Second district, re-elected November 8, 1898.  
 JOHN F. SHAFROTH, First district, re-elected November 6, 1900.  
 JOHN C. BELL, Second district, re-elected November 6, 1900.  
 JOHN F. SHAFROTH, First district, re-elected November 4, 1902.  
 HERSCHEL M. HOGG, Second district, elected November 4, 1902.  
 FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Congressman-at-Large, elected November 4, 1902.

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### GOVERNORS OF COLORADO.

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WILLIAM GILPIN, 1861, May, 1862.	JAMES B. GRANT, January, 1883—
JOHN EVANS, May, 1862—October,	January, 1886.
1865.	BENJ. H. EATON, January, 1885—
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, October,	January, 1887.
1865—May, 1867.	ALVA ADAMS, January, 1887—Jan-
A. C. HUNT, May, 1867—June, 1869.	uary, 1889.
EDWARD M. McCOOK, June, 1869—	JOB A. COOPER, January, 1889—
April, 1873.	January, 1891.
SAMUEL H. ELBERT, April, 1873—	JOHN L. ROUTT, 1891—1893.
July, 1874.	DAVIS H. WAITE, 1893—1895.
EDWARD M. McCOOK, July, 1874—	ALBERT W. McINTIRE, 1895—1897.
March, 1875.	ALVA ADAMS, 1897—1899.
JOHN L. ROUTT, March, 1875—Jan-	CHARLES S. THOMAS, 1899—1901.
uary, 1879.	JAMES B. ORMAN, 1901—1903.
FRED W. PITKIN, January, 1879—	JAMES H. PEABODY, 1903—1905.
January, 1883.	

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### TERRITORIAL SESSIONS, 1861-1876.

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Territory of Colorado (formerly embraced in territory of Kansas) was organized February 26, 1861. William Gilpin, governor.

First legislative assembly was held at Denver, beginning September 9, 1861.

Second legislative assembly convened at Colorado City, July 7, 1862, and adjourned to Denver July 11, 1862, where it remained in session until adjourned sine die.

Third legislative assembly convened at Golden City, February 1, 1864, and adjourned to Denver on February 4, 1864, where the remainder of the session was held. John Evans, governor.

Fourth legislative assembly was begun and held at Golden City, commencing January 2, 1865. John Evans, governor.

Fifth legislative assembly begun at Golden, January 1, 1866, adjourned to Denver, January 2, 1866. Alexander Cummings, governor.

Sixth legislative assembly convened at Golden on December 3, 1866. Alexander Cummings, governor.

Seventh legislative assembly convened at Golden City, December 2, 1867, adjourned to Denver, December 9, 1867. Frank Hall, secretary and acting governor. At this session an act was passed and approved December 9, 1867, locating seat of state government at Denver, Colorado.

Eighth legislative assembly convened at Denver, January 3, 1870. Edward M. McCook, governor.

Ninth legislative assembly convened at Denver, January 1, 1872, Edward M. McCook, governor.

Tenth legislative assembly convened at Denver, January 5, 1874. S. H. Elbert, governor.

Eleventh and last territorial assembly convened at Denver, January 3, 1876. John L. Routt, governor.

The Constitution adopted at the constitutional convention, March 14, 1876, designated Denver as seat of government until same had been permanently located by popular vote. Denver was chosen as the seat of government at the election held November 8, 1881.

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## EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

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### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Whereas, The Ninth General Assembly of the state of Colorado passed an act, approved April 7, 1893, entitled "An act to submit to the qualified electors of the state the question of extending the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified, according to the provisions of article VII., section 2, of the Constitution of Colorado;" and,

Whereas, The said question, as provided in section 2 of said act, was submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Colorado at the general election held on Tuesday, November 7, 1893; and,

Whereas, After canvass of the official returns of said election by the state canvassing board, it appeared that of the votes cast,

35,798 votes were cast for "Equal Suffrage Approved" and

29,451 votes were cast for "Equal Suffrage Not Approved,"

and that the majority for "Equal Suffrage Approved" was 6,347 votes.

Now, therefore, I, Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado, do hereby proclaim, as provided in section 5 of said act, that every female person, a resident of Colorado, shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the same manner in all respects as male persons, and subject to the same qualifications.

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

Done at Denver, December 2, 1893.

(Seal)

NELSON O. McCLEES,

Secretary of State.

DAVIS H. WAITE,  
Governor of Colorado.

## ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION.

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A constitutional convention assembled at Denver, August 8, 1865, and adjourned August 12, having framed a constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday of September, 1865, and the same was adopted by a majority of one hundred and fifty-five votes.

The act of congress enabling Colorado to become a state received the approval of President Grant, March 3, 1875.

The constitution was adopted by the people at an election held July 1, 1876.

The proclamation of President Grant announcing the final admission of Colorado as a state is dated August 1, 1876.

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## CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO, AMENDED TO DATE.

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Adopted in convention, March 14, 1876.

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### PREAMBLE.

We, the people of Colorado, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in order to form a more independent and perfect government; establish justice, insure tranquillity; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the "State of Colorado."

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### ARTICLE I.

#### BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of the state of Colorado shall be as follows: Commencing on the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, where the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington crosses the same; thence north on said meridian to the forty-first parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the thirty-second meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence along said thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning.

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### ARTICLE II.

#### BILL OF RIGHTS.

In order to assert our rights, acknowledge our duties, and proclaim the principles upon which our government is founded, we declare:

Section 1. That all political power is vested in and derived from the people; that all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 2. That the people of this state have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign and independent state; and to alter

and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they may deem it necessary to their safety and happiness, provided such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 3. That all persons have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Sec. 4. That the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever hereafter be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his opinions concerning religion; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the good order, peace, or safety of the state. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship, religious sect, or denomination against his consent. Nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

Sec. 5. That all elections shall be free and open; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

Sec. 6. That courts of justice shall be open to every person, and a speedy remedy afforded for every injury to person, property, or character; and that right and justice should be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

Sec. 7. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, homes and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrant to search any place or seize any person or thing shall issue without describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized, as near as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, reduced to writing.

Sec. 8. That, until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all other cases offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information.

Sec. 9. That treason against the state can consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; that no person can be convicted of treason unless in the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on his confession in open court; that no person can be attainted of treason or felony by the general assembly; that no conviction can work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; that the estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in case of natural death.

Sec. 10. That no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to speak, write or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty; and that in all suits and prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 11. That no ex post facto law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts, or retrospective in its operation, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges, franchises or immunities, shall be passed by the general assembly.

Sec. 12. That no person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, or in cases of tort or where there is a strong presumption of fraud.

Sec. 13. That the right of no person to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person and property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall be called in question; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons.

Sec. 14. That private property shall not be taken for private use unless by consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and except for reservoirs, drains, flumes or ditches on or across the lands of others, for agricultural, mining, domestic or sanitary purposes.

Sec. 15. That private property shall not be taken or damaged, for public or private use, without just compensation. Such compensation shall be ascertained by a board of commissioners, of not less than three freeholders, or by a jury, when required by the owner of the property, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and until the same shall be paid to the owner, or into court for the owner, the property shall not be needlessly disturbed, or the proprietary rights of the owner therein divested: and whenever an attempt is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be really public, shall be a judicial question, and determined as such without regard to any legislative assertion that the use is public.

Sec. 16. That in criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to meet the witnesses against him face to face; to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 17. That no person shall be imprisoned for the purpose of securing his testimony in any case longer than may be necessary in order to take his deposition. If he can give security he shall be discharged; if he can not give security, his deposition shall be taken by some judge of the supreme, district, or county court, at the earliest time he can attend, at some convenient place by him appointed for that purpose, of which time and place the accused and the attorney prosecuting for the people, shall have reasonable notice. The accused shall have the right to appear in person and by counsel. If he have no counsel, the judge shall assign him one in that behalf only. On the completion of such examination the witness shall be discharged on his own recognizance, entered into before said judge, but such deposition shall not be used if, in the opinion of the court, the personal attendance of the witness might be procured by the prosecution, or is procured by the accused. No exception shall be taken to such deposition as to matters of form.

Sec. 18. That no person shall be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. If the jury disagree, or if the judgment be arrested after verdict, or if the judgment be reversed for error in law, the accused shall not be deemed to have been in jeopardy.

Sec. 19. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 20. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 21. That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 22. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 23. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in criminal cases; but a jury in civil cases in all courts, or in criminal cases in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury shall consist of twelve men, any nine of whom concurring may find an indictment; Provided, The general assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

Sec. 24. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance.

Sec. 25. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

Sec. 26. That there shall never be in this state either slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 27. Aliens, who are or who may hereafter become bona fide residents of this state, may acquire, inherit, possess, enjoy and dispose of property, real and personal, as native born citizens.

Sec. 28. The enumeration in this constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

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### ARTICLE III.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the government of this state are divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial—and no person, or collection of persons, charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

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### ARTICLE IV.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, state treasurer, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction, each of whom shall hold his office for the term of two years, beginning on the second Tuesday of January next after his election; Provided, That the terms of office of those chosen at the first election held under this constitution shall begin on the day appointed for the first meeting of the general assembly. The officers of the executive department, except the lieutenant governor, shall, during their term of office, reside at the seat of government, where they shall keep the public records, books and papers. They shall perform such duties as are prescribed by this constitution or by law.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. The officers named in section one of this article shall be chosen on the day of the general election, by the qualified electors of the state. The returns of every election for said officers shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall immediately upon the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both houses of the general assembly, who shall for that purpose assemble in the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices shall be declared duly elected, but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, one of them shall be chosen thereto by the two houses, on joint ballot. Contested elections for the said offices shall be determined by the two houses, on joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, lieutenant governor or superintendent of public instruction, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, nor to the office of auditor of state, secretary of state,

or state treasurer, unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, nor to the office of attorney general unless he shall have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a licensed attorney of the supreme court of the state, or of the territory of Colorado, in good standing. At the first election under this constitution, any person being a qualified elector at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and having the qualifications above herein prescribed for any one of said offices, shall be eligible thereto; but thereafter no person shall be eligible to any one of said offices, unless, in addition to the qualifications above prescribed therefor, he shall be a citizen of the United States, and have resided within the limits of the state two years next preceding his election.

Sec. 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, except when they shall be called into actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.

Sec. 6. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for, and may remove any such officer for incompetency, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. If during the recess of the senate a vacancy occur in any such office, the governor shall appoint some fit person to discharge the duties thereof until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office. If the office of auditor of state, state treasurer, secretary of state, attorney general or superintendent of public instruction, shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. The senate in deliberating upon executive nominations may sit with closed doors, but in acting upon nominations they shall sit with open doors, and the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon the journal.

Sec. 7. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason, and except in case of impeachment, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons, but he shall in every case where he may exercise this power, send to the general assembly, at its first session thereafter, a transcript of the petition, all proceedings, and the reasons for his action.

Sec. 8. The governor may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, which information shall be given upon oath whenever so required; he may also require information in writing at any time, under oath, from all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices and institutions. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and from time to time, by message, give to the general assembly information of the condition of the state, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall also send to the general assembly a statement, with vouchers, of the expenditures of all moneys belonging to the state, and paid out by him. He shall, also, at the commencement of each session, present estimates for the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes of the state.

Sec. 9. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which it is assembled; but at such special session no business shall be transacted other than that specially named in the proclamation. He may, by proclamation, convene the senate in extraordinary session for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 10. The governor, in case of a disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, may, upon the same being certified to him by

the house last moving adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to a day not later than the first day of the next regular session.

Sec. 11. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If then two-thirds of the members agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. In all such cases the vote of each house shall be determined by ayes and noes, to be entered upon the journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within thirty days after such adjournment, or else become a law.

Sec. 12. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in manner following: If the general assembly shall be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, impeachment, or conviction of felony or infamous misdemeanor, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office, for the residue of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

Sec. 14. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. In case of the absence, impeachment or disqualification from any cause of the lieutenant governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor, then the president pro tempore of the senate shall perform the duties of the lieutenant governor, until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed.

Sec. 15. In case of the failure to qualify in his office, death, resignation, absence from the state, impeachment, conviction of felony or infamous misdemeanor, or disqualification from any cause, of both the governor and lieutenant governor, the duties of the governor shall devolve on the president of the senate pro tempore, until such disqualification of either the governor or lieutenant governor be removed, or the vacancy be filled; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house.

Sec. 16. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department and of all public institutions of the state, of all moneys received by them severally from all sources, and for every service performed, and of all moneys disbursed by them severally, and a semi-annual report thereof shall be made to the governor, under oath.

Sec. 17. The officers of the executive department, and of all public institutions of the state, shall, at least twenty days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, make full and complete report of their actions to the governor, who shall transmit the same to the general assembly.

Sec. 18. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Colorado." The seal of the territory of Colorado, as now used, shall be the seal of the state until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 19. The officers named in section one of this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms. It shall be the duty of all such officers to collect in advance all fees prescribed by law for services rendered by them severally, and pay the same into the state treasury.

Sec. 20. The superintendent of public instruction shall be ex-officio state librarian.

Sec. 21. Neither the state treasurer nor state auditor shall be eligible for re-election as his own immediate successor.

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## ARTICLE V.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in the general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

Sec. 2. An election for members of the general assembly shall be held on the first Tuesday in October, in the years of our Lord 1876 and 1878, and in each alternate year thereafter, on such day, at such places in each county as now are or hereafter may be provided by law. The first election for members of the general assembly under the state organization shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of Colorado territory regulating elections for members of the legislative assembly thereof. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, except as hereinafter provided, and representatives for the term of two years.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a representative or senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, who shall not for at least twelve months next preceding his election have resided within the territory included in the limits of the county or district in which he shall be chosen; Provided, That any person who at the time of the adoption of this constitution was a qualified elector under the territorial laws, shall be eligible to the first general assembly.

Sec. 5. The senators, at their first session, shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in districts designated by even numbers shall constitute one class; those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class, except that senators elected in each of the districts having more than one senator shall be equally divided between the two classes. The senators of one class shall hold for two years; those of the other class shall hold for four years—to be decided by lot between the two classes, so that one-half of the senators, as near as practicable, may be biennially chosen forever thereafter.

Sec. 6. Each member for the first general assembly, as a compensation for his services, shall receive four dollars for each day's attendance, and fifteen cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government; and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatsoever. No session of the general assembly, after the first, shall exceed forty days. After the first session, the compensation of the members of the general assembly shall be as provided by law; Provided, That no general assembly shall fix its own compensation.

Section 6 of article V. was amended in 1883 and adopted November 4, 1884, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 6. Each member of the general assembly, until otherwise provided by law, shall receive as compensation for his services seven dollars (\$7.00) for each day's attendance, and fifteen (15) cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite, or allowance whatsoever. No session of the general assembly shall exceed ninety days. No general assembly shall fix its own compensation.

Sec. 7. The general assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Wednesday in November, A. D., 1876; and at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Wednesday in January, A. D. 1879, and at 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Wednesday in January of each alternate year forever thereafter, and at other times when convened by the governor. The term of service of the members thereof shall begin on the first Wednesday of November next after their election, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 8. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state; and no member of congress, or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law, notary public, or in the militia) under the United States, or this state, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 9. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

Sec. 10. The senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualification of its members.

Sec. 11. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 12. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to enforce obedience to its process; to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes, or private solicitation, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state. A member, expelled for corruption, shall not thereafter be eligible to either house of the same general assembly, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

Sec. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and may in its discretion, from time to time, publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the ayes and noes on any question shall, at the desire of any two members, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 14. The sessions of each house, and of the committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 15. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 16. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or surety of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 17. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado."

Sec. 19. No act of the general assembly shall take effect until ninety days after its passage, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act) the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. No bill except the general appropriation for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the general assembly after the first twenty-five days of the session, shall become a law.

Sec. 19 of article V. was amended in 1883 and adopted November 4, 1884, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 19. No act of the general assembly shall take effect until ninety days after its passage (except in case of emergency, which shall be expressed in the act), unless the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct. No bill, except the general appropriation bill for the expenses of the government only, introduced in either house of the general assembly after the first thirty days of the session, shall become a law.

Sec. 20. No bill shall be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom, and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 21. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject shall be embraced in any act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

Sec. 22. Every bill shall be read at length, on three different days, in each house; all substantial amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members, before the final vote is taken on the bill; and no bill shall become a law except by vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

Section 22 of article V. was amended in 1883 and adopted November 4, 1884, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 22. Every bill shall be read by title when introduced and at length on two different days in each house; all substantial amendments made thereto, shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

Sec. 23. No amendment to any bill by one house shall be concurred in by the other, nor shall the report of any committee of conference be adopted in either house, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by ayes and noes, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal thereof.

Sec. 24. No law shall be revived, or amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 25. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds; locating or changing county

seats; regulating county or township affairs; regulating the practice in courts of justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money, the opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; the protection of game or fish; chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. In all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Section 25 of article V. was amended in 1901 by adding a new section thereto to be known as section 25a, adopted November 4, 1902, which section reads as follows, to wit:

Sec. 25a. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters; and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb.

Sec. 26. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the general assembly, after their titles shall have been publicly read, immediately before signing; and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 27. The general assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house; and no payment shall be made from the state treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except, to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Sec. 28. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim made against the state without previous authority of law.

Sec. 29. All stationery, printing, paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government, shall be furnished; and the printing and binding and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the general assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor and state treasurer.

Sec. 30. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment; Provided, This shall not be construed to forbid the general assembly to fix the salary or emoluments of those first elected or appointed under this constitution.

Section 30 of article V. was amended in 1881, and adopted November 7, 1882, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 30. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment; Provided, That on and after the first day of March, A. D. 1881, the salaries of the following designated public officers, including those thereof who may then be incumbents of such offices, shall be as herein provided, viz.: The governor shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, and the further sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the payment of a private secretary. The judges of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The judges of the district courts shall each receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars.

Sec. 31. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose amendments, as in case of other bills.

Sec. 32. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Sec. 33. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 34. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the state, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

Sec. 35. The general assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvements, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes, or perform any municipal function whatever.

Sec. 36. No act of the general assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

Sec. 37. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such a manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 38. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the state, or any municipal corporation therein, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the general assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished except by payment thereof into the proper treasury.

Sec. 39. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment, or relating solely to the transaction of business of the two houses, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect, be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations in case of a bill.

Sec. 40. If any person elected to either house of the general assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into the general assembly, in consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same general assembly will give or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced in such general assembly, the person making such offer or promise, shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any

member of the general assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition pending in such general assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to do, upon condition that any other member will give or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced in such general assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such general assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and any member of the general assembly, or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either of such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not be thereafter eligible to the same general assembly; and, on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 41. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the general assembly to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 42. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly, or of public officers of the state, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 43. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the general assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

#### CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS.

Sec. 44. One representative in the congress of the United States shall be elected from the state at large at the first election under this constitution, and thereafter at such times and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. When a new apportionment shall be made by congress, the general assembly shall divide the state into congressional districts accordingly.

Sec. 45. The general assembly shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year of our Lord 1885, and every tenth year thereafter; and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for senators and representatives on the basis of such enumeration, according to ratios to be fixed by law.

Sec. 46. The senate shall consist of twenty-six, and the house of representatives of forty-nine members, which number shall not be increased until the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, after which time the general assembly may increase the number of senators and representatives, preserving, as near as may be, the present proportion as to the number in each house; Provided, That the aggregate number of senators and representatives shall never exceed one hundred.

Sec. 47. Senatorial and representative districts may be altered from time to time, as public convenience may require. When a senatorial or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the district as compact as may be. No county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial or representative district.

Sec. 48. Until the state shall be divided into senatorial districts, in accordance with the provisions of this article, said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows:

The county of Weld shall constitute the first district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Larimer shall constitute the second district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Boulder shall constitute the third district, and be entitled to two senators.

The county of Gilpin shall constitute the fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Gilpin, Summit and Grand shall constitute the fifth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Clear Creek shall constitute the sixth district, and be entitled to two senators.

The county of Jefferson shall constitute the seventh district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Arapahoe shall constitute the eighth district, and be entitled to four senators.

The counties of Elbert and Bent shall constitute the ninth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of El Paso shall constitute the tenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Douglas shall constitute the eleventh district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Park shall constitute the twelfth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Lake and Saguache shall constitute the thirteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Fremont shall constitute the fourteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Pueblo shall constitute the fifteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Huerfano shall constitute the sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Las Animas shall constitute the seventeenth district, and be entitled to two senators.

The county of Costilla shall constitute the eighteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Conejos shall constitute the nineteenth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The counties of Rio Grande, Hinsdale, La Plata and San Juan shall constitute the twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator.

Sec. 49. Until an apportionment of representatives be made, in accordance with the provisions of this article, they shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner: The county of Arapahoe shall have seven; the counties of Boulder and Clear Creek, each, four; the counties of Gilpin and Las Animas, each, three; the counties of El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Jefferson, Pueblo and Weld, each, two; the counties of Bent, Costilla, Conejos, Douglas, Elbert, Grand, Hinsdale, Larimer, La Plata, Lake, Park, Rio Grande, Summit, Saguache and San Juan, each, one; the counties of Costilla and Conejos, jointly, one.

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## ARTICLE VI.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of the state, as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

Section 1 of article VI. was amended in 1885 and adopted November 2, 1886, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Section 1. The judicial power of the state as to matters of law and equity, except as in this constitution otherwise provided, shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts as may be provided by law.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Sec. 2. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts, under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

Section 3 of article VI. was amended in 1885 and adopted November 2, 1886, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 3. It shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same; and each judge of the supreme court shall have like power and authority as to writs of habeas corpus. The supreme court shall give its opinion upon important questions upon solemn occasions when required by the governor, the senate, or the house of representatives; and all such opinions shall be published in connection with the reported decisions of said court.

Sec. 4. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, at the seat of government.

Sec. 5. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision.

Sec. 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. The term of office of the judge of the supreme court, except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be nine years.

Sec. 8. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of six years, and one for the term of nine years. The lot shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of the territory, and filed in his office. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and, in case of his absence, the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

Sec. 9. There shall be a clerk of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be as prescribed by law and by the rules of the supreme court.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law; be at least thirty years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory at least two years next preceding his election.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

Sec. 11. The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes, both at law and in equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They shall have original jurisdiction to determine all controversies

upon relation of any person on behalf of the people, concerning the rights, duties and liabilities of railroad, telegraph or toll road companies or corporations.

Sec. 12. The state shall be divided into judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one judge of the district court therein, whose term of office shall be six years. The judges of the district courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Section 12 of article VI. was amended in 1885 and adopted November 2, 1886, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 12. The state shall be divided into judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected by the electors thereof one or more judges of the district court therein, as may be provided by law, whose term of office shall be six years; the judges of the district courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law, and the general assembly may by law provide for the selection or election of a suitable person to preside in the trial of causes in special cases.

Sec. 13. Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be four in number, and constituted as follows, viz.:

First District—The counties of Boulder, Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Summit and Grand.

Second District—The counties of Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, Weld and Larimer.

Third District—The counties of Park, El Paso, Fremont, Pueblo, Bent, Las Animas and Huerfano.

Fourth District—The counties of Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, San Juan, La Plata, Hinsdale, Saguache and Lake.

Sec. 14. The general assembly may, after the year eighteen hundred and eighty (whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein), but not oftener than once in six years, increase the number of the judicial districts and judges thereof; such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, but such increase or change in the boundaries of a district shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed.

Section 14 of article VI. was amended in 1885, and adopted November 2, 1886, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 14. The general assembly may (whenever two-thirds of the members of each house concur therein) increase or diminish the number of judges for any district, or increase or diminish the number of judicial districts and the judges thereof. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and be bounded by county lines; but such increase, diminution, or change in the boundaries of a district, shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the time for which he shall have been elected or appointed.

Sec. 15. The judges of the district court first elected shall be chosen at the first general election. The general assembly may provide that after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, the election of the judges of the supreme, district and county courts, and the district attorneys, or any of them, shall be on a different day from that on which an election is held for any other purpose, and for that purpose may extend or abridge the term of office of any such officers then holding, but not in any case more than six months. Until otherwise provided by law, such officers shall be elected at the time of holding the general elections. The terms of office of all judges of the district court elected in the several districts throughout the state, shall expire on the same day, and the terms of office of the district attorneys elected in the several districts throughout the state shall, in like manner, expire on the same day.

Sec. 16. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge unless he be learned in the law, be at least thirty years old, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the state or territory at least two years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall, at the time of his election, be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected; Provided, That at the first election, any person of the requisite age and learning, and who is an elector of the territory of Colorado, under the laws thereof, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of judge of the district court of the judicial district within which he is an elector.

Sec. 17. The time of holding courts within the said districts shall be as provided by law, but at least one term of the district court shall be held annually in each county, except in such counties as may be attached, for judicial purposes, to another county, wherein such courts are so held. This shall not be construed to prevent the holding of special terms, under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 18. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, and no such judge shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counselor at law.

Sec. 19. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each county wherein a term is held, who shall be appointed by the judge of the district, to hold his office during the pleasure of the judge. His duties and compensation shall be as provided by law, and regulated by the rules of the court.

Sec. 20. Until the general assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of the courts aforesaid, the judges of the supreme and district courts, respectively, shall fix the terms thereof.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Sec. 21. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial district, at each regular election for judges of the supreme court, a district attorney for such district, whose term of office shall be three years, and whose duties and compensations shall be as provided by law. No person shall be eligible to the office of district attorney who shall not, at the time of his election, be at least twenty-five years of age, and possess all the other qualifications for judges of district courts, as prescribed in this article.

Section 21 of article VI. was amended in 1901, and adopted November 4 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 21. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial district, at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and four, and every four years thereafter, a district attorney for such district, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose duties and salary or compensation, either from the fees or emoluments of his office or from the general county fund, as shall be [as] provided by law. No person shall be eligible to the office of district attorney who shall not, at the time of his election, be at least twenty-five years of age and possess all the qualifications of judges of the district courts, as provided in this article. The term of office of the district attorneys serving in the several districts, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, is hereby extended to the second Tuesday of January, in the year A. D. 1905.

#### COUNTY COURTS.

Sec. 22. There shall be elected, at the general election in each organized county in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and every three years thereafter, except as otherwise provided in this article, a county judge,

who shall be judge of the county court of said county, whose term of office shall be three years, and whose compensation shall be as may be provided by law.

Section 22 of article VI. was amended in 1901 and adopted November 4, 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 22. There shall be elected at the general election in each organized county in the year nineteen hundred and four, and every four years thereafter, a county judge, who shall be judge of the county court of said county, whose term of office shall be four years, and who shall be paid such salary or compensation, either from the fees and emoluments of his office or from the general county fund, as shall be provided by law. The term of office of the county judges serving at the time of the adoption of this amendment is hereby extended to the second Tuesday of January, in the year A. D. 1905.

Sec. 23. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians, conservators and administrators, and settlement of their accounts, and such other civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; Provided, Such courts shall not have jurisdiction in any case where the debt, damage or claim or value of property involved shall exceed two thousand dollars, except in cases relating to the estates of deceased persons. Appeals may be taken from county to district courts, or to the supreme court, in such cases and in such manner as may be prescribed by law. Writs of error shall lie from the supreme court to every final judgment of the county court. No appeal shall lie to the district court from any judgment given upon an appeal from a justice of the peace.

#### CRIMINAL COURT.

Sec. 24. The general assembly shall have power to create and establish a criminal court in each county having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, which court may have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all criminal cases not capital; the terms of such courts to be as provided by law.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Sec. 25. Justices of the peace shall have such jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; but they shall not have jurisdiction of any case wherein the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars, nor where the boundaries or title to real property shall be called in question.

#### POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Sec. 26. The general assembly shall have power to provide for creating such police magistrates for cities and towns as may be deemed from time to time necessary or expedient, who shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of such cities and towns respectively.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Sec. 27. The judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day in July in each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their knowledge and experience may suggest, and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of December of each year, report in writing to the governor, to be by him transmitted to the general assembly, together with his message, such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate bills for curing the same.

Sec. 28. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the state; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all the courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the proceedings, judgments and decrees of such courts severally, shall be uniform.

Sec. 29. All officers provided for in this article, excepting judges of the supreme court, shall respectively reside in the district, county, precinct, city or town for which they may be elected or appointed. Vacancies in elective offices shall be filled by election, but when the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges of the supreme and district courts, by the governor; of district attorneys, by the judge of the court to which the office appertains, and of all other judicial officers by the board of county commissioners of the county where the vacancy occurs.

Section 29 of article VI. was amended in 1877 and (supposedly) adopted October 1, 1878, to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 29. All officers provided for in this article, excepting judges of the supreme court, shall respectively reside in the district, county, precinct, city or town for which they may be elected or appointed. Vacancies occurring in any of the offices provided for in this article shall be filled by appointment as follows: Of judges of the supreme and district courts, by the governor; of district attorneys, by the judge of the court of the district for which such attorney was elected; and of all other judicial officers by the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the vacancy occurs. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts appointed under the provisions of this section shall hold office until the next general election, and until their successors elected thereat shall be duly qualified.

[A portion of the election records of 1878 are missing from the secretary of state's office, among them being the vote on this amendment.]

Sec. 30. All process shall run in the name of "The People of the State of Colorado;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "The People of the State of Colorado," and conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the same."

## ARTICLE VII.

### SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. Every male person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

Second—He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law; Provided, That no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex.

Section 1 of article VII. was amended in 1901 and adopted November 4, 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Section 1. Every person over the age of twenty-one years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. He or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state twelve months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct, such time as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall, at the first session thereof, and may at any subsequent session, enact laws to extend the right of suffrage to women of lawful age, and otherwise qualified according to the provisions of this article. No such enactment shall be of effect until submitted to the vote of the qualified electors at a general election, nor unless the same be approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

Sec. 3. The general assembly may prescribe, by law, an educational qualification for electors, but no such law shall take effect prior to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety (1890), and no qualified elector shall be thereby disqualified.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting and eligibility to office, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while in the civil or military service of the state, or of the United States, nor while a student at any institution of learning, nor while kept at public expense in any poorhouse or other asylum, nor while confined in public prison.

Sec. 5. Voters shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 6. No person except a qualified elector shall be elected or appointed to any civil or military office in the state.

Sec. 7. The general election shall be held on the first Tuesday of October, in the years of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and annually thereafter on such days as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. All elections by the people shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number be recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the voter who presents the ballot. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to enquire or disclose how any elector shall have voted. In all cases of contested elections, the ballots cast may be counted, compared with the list of voters, and examined under such safeguards and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. In trials of contested elections, and for offenses arising under the election law, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself, or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

Sec. 10. No person while confined in any public prison shall be entitled to vote; but every such person who was a qualified elector prior to such imprisonment, and who is released therefrom by virtue of a pardon, or by virtue of having served out his full term of imprisonment, shall, without further action, be invested with all the rights of citizenship, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 11. The general assembly shall pass laws to secure the purity of elections, and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

Sec. 12. The general assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests, not herein provided for, shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial, and all matters incident thereto; but no such law shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Section 1. Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and mute, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the state, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to change or to locate the seat of government of the state, but shall at its first session subsequent to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the seat of government to the qualified electors of the state, at the general election then next ensuing, and a majority of all the votes upon said question cast at said election shall be necessary to determine the location thereof. Said general assembly shall also provide that in case there shall be no choice of location at said election, the question of choice between the two places for which the highest number of votes shall have been cast shall be submitted in like manner to the qualified electors of the state, at the next general election; Provided, That until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided, the temporary location thereof shall remain at the city of Denver.

Sec. 3. When the seat of government shall have been located as herein provided, the location thereof shall not thereafter be changed, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the qualified electors of the state voting on that question, at a general election, at which the question of location of the seat of government shall have been submitted by the general assembly.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall make no appropriation or expenditures for capitol buildings or grounds until the seat of government shall have been permanently located as herein provided.

Sec. 5. The following territorial institutions, to-wit: The University at Boulder, the Agricultural College at Fort Collins, the School of Mines at Golden, the Institute for the Education of Mutes at Colorado Springs, shall, upon the adoption of this constitution, become institutions of the state of Colorado, and the management thereof subject to the control of the state, under such laws and regulations as the general assembly shall provide; and the location of said institutions, as well as all gifts, grants and appropriations of money and property, real and personal, heretofore made to said several institutions, are hereby confirmed to the use and benefit of the same respectively; Provided, This section shall not apply to any institution, the property, real or personal, of which is now vested in the trustees thereof, until such property be transferred by proper conveyance, together with the control thereof, to the officers provided for the management of said institution by this constitution or by law.

## ARTICLE IX.

## EDUCATION.

Section 1. The general supervision of the public schools of the state shall be vested in a board of education, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law; the superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of state and attorney general shall constitute the board, of which the superintendent of public instruction shall be president.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a thorough and uniform system of free public schools throughout the state, wherein all residents of the state between

the ages of six and twenty-one years may be educated gratuitously. One or more public schools shall be maintained in each school district within the state, at least three months in each year; any school district failing to have such school shall not be entitled to receive any portion of the school fund for that year.

Sec. 3. The public school fund of the state shall forever remain inviolate and intact; the interest thereon, only, shall be expended in the maintenance of the schools of the state, and shall be distributed amongst the several counties and school districts of the state, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. No part of this fund, principal or interest, shall ever be transferred to any other fund, or used or appropriated except as herein provided. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of this fund, and the same shall be securely and profitably invested as may be by law directed. The state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner occur.

Sec. 4. Each county treasurer shall collect all school funds belonging to his county, and the several school districts therein, and disburse the same to the proper districts upon warrants drawn by the county superintendent, or by the proper district authorities, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 5. The public school fund of the state shall consist of the proceeds of such lands as have heretofore been, or may hereafter be, granted to the state by the general government for educational purposes; all estates that may escheat to the state; also all other grants, gifts or devises that may be made to this state for educational purposes.

Sec. 6. There shall be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties, qualifications and compensation shall be prescribed by law. He shall be ex-officio commissioner of lands within his county, and shall discharge the duties of said office under the direction of the state board of land commissioners, as directed by law.

Sec. 7. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian society, or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property, ever be made by the state, or any such public corporation, to any church or for any sectarian purpose.

Sec. 8. No religious test or qualification shall ever be required of any person as a condition of admission into any public educational institution of the state, either as teacher or student; and no teacher or student of any such institution shall ever be required to attend, or participate in, any religious service whatever. No sectarian tenets or doctrines shall ever be taught in the public schools, nor shall any distinction or classification of pupils be made on account of race or color.

Sec. 9. The governor, superintendent of public instruction, secretary of state and attorney general shall constitute the state board of land commissioners, who shall have the direction, control and disposition of the public lands of the state, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the state board of land commissioners to provide for the location, protection, sale or other disposition of all the lands heretofore or which may hereafter be granted to the state by the general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and in such manner as will secure the maximum possible amount therefor. No law shall ever be passed by the general assembly granting any privileges to persons who may have settled upon any such public lands subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government, by which the amount to be derived by the sale, or other disposition of such lands, shall be diminished, directly or indirectly. The general assembly shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide by law that the several grants of land made by congress to the state

shall be judiciously located and carefully preserved and held in trust subject to disposal, for the use and benefit of the respective objects for which said grants of land were made, and the general assembly shall provide for the sale of said lands from time to time; and for the faithful application of the proceeds thereof in accordance with the terms of said grants.

Sec. 11. The general assembly may require, by law, that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public school during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 12. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at the first general election under this constitution, six regents of the university, who shall immediately after their election be so classified, by lot, that two shall hold their office for the term of two years, two for four years, and two for six years; and every two years after the first election there shall be elected two regents of the university, whose term of office shall be six years. The regents thus elected, and their successors, shall constitute a body corporate, to be known by the name and style of "The Regents of the University of Colorado."

Sec. 13. The regents of the university shall, at their first meeting, or as soon thereafter as practicable, elect a president of the university, who shall hold his office until removed by the board of regents for cause; he shall be ex officio a member of the board, with the privilege of speaking, but not of voting, except in cases of a tie; he shall preside at the meetings of the board, and be the principal executive officer of the university, and a member of the faculty thereof.

Sec. 14. The board of regents shall have the general supervision of the university, and the exclusive control and direction of all funds of, and appropriations to, the university.

Sec. 15. The general assembly shall, by law, provide for organization of school districts of convenient size, in each of which shall be established a board of education, to consist of three or more directors, to be elected by the qualified electors of the district. Said directors shall have control of instruction in the public schools of their respective districts.

Sec. 16. Neither the general assembly nor the state board of education shall have power to prescribe text books to be used in the public schools.

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## ARTICLE X.

### REVENUE.

Section 1. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of October in each year, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall provide by law for an annual tax sufficient, with other resources, to defray the estimated expenses of the state government for each fiscal year.

Sec. 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal; Provided, That mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver and other precious metals (except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof), shall be exempt from taxation for the period of ten years from the date of the adoption of this constitution, and thereafter may be taxed as provided by law. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed, so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose.

Section 3 of article X. was amended in 1879 and adopted November 2, 1880, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal; Provided, That mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, and other precious metals (except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof), shall be exempt from taxation for the period of ten years from the date of the adoption of this constitution, and thereafter may be taxed as provided by law; and, Provided further, That the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes, owned and used by individuals or corporations, for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose.

Section 3 of article X. was again amended in 1891 and adopted November 8, 1892, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal; Provided, That the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose; And provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not affect such special assessments for benefits and municipal improvements as the corporate authorities of cities, towns or improvement districts may assess and collect under provisions to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The property, real and personal, of the state, counties, cities, towns and other municipal corporations, and public libraries shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 5. Lots, with the buildings thereon, if said buildings are used solely and exclusively for religious worship, for schools, or for strictly charitable purposes, also cemeteries not used or held for private or corporate profit, shall be exempt from taxation, unless otherwise provided by general law.

Sec. 6. All laws exempting from taxation property other than that hereinbefore mentioned shall be void.

Sec. 7. The general assembly shall not impose taxes for the purposes of any county, city, town or other municipal corporation, but may, by law, vest in the corporate authorities thereof respectively the power to assess and collect taxes for all purposes of such corporation.

Sec. 8. No county, city, town or other municipal corporation, the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes.

Sec. 9. The power to tax corporations and corporate property, real and personal, shall never be relinquished or suspended.

Sec. 10. All corporations in this state, or doing business therein, shall be subject to taxation for state, county, school, municipal and other purposes,

on the real and personal property owned or used by them within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

Sec. 11. The rate of taxation on property, for state purposes, shall never exceed six mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to one hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; and whenever the taxable property within the state shall amount to three hundred million dollars, the rate shall never thereafter exceed two mills on each dollar of valuation, unless a proposition to increase such rate, specifying the rate proposed, and the time during which the same shall be levied, be first submitted to a vote of such of the qualified electors of the state as in the year next preceding such election, shall have paid a property tax assessed to them within the state, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section 11 of article V. was amended in 1891 and adopted November 8, 1892, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 11. The rate of taxation on property, for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation.

Sec. 12. The treasurer shall keep a separate account of each fund in his hands; and shall, at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year, report to the governor in writing, under oath, the amount of all moneys in his hands to the credit of every such fund, and the place where the same are kept or deposited, and the number and amount of every warrant received, and the number and amount of every warrant paid therefrom during the quarter. Swearing falsely to any such report shall be deemed perjury. The governor shall cause every such report to be immediately published in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, and otherwise as the general assembly may require. The general assembly may provide by law further regulations for the safe-keeping and management of the public funds in the hands of the treasurer, but, notwithstanding any such regulation, the treasurer and his sureties shall in all cases be held responsible therefor.

Sec. 13. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of state, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

Sec. 14. Private property shall not be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debt of municipal corporations.

Sec. 15. There shall be a state board of equalization, consisting of the governor, state auditor, state treasurer, secretary of state, and attorney general; also, in each county of this state, a county board of equalization, consisting of the board of county commissioners of said county. The duty of the state board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties of the state. The duty of the county board of equalization shall be to adjust and equalize the valuation of real and personal property within their respective counties. Each board shall also perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No appropriation shall be made, nor any expenditure authorized by the general assembly, whereby the expenditure of the state, during any fiscal year, shall exceed the total tax then provided for by law and applicable for such appropriation or expenditure, unless the general assembly making such appropriation shall provide for levying a sufficient tax, not exceeding the rates allowed in section eleven of this article, to pay such appropriation or expenditure within such fiscal year. This provision shall not apply to appropriations or expenditures to suppress insurrection, defend the state, or assist in defending the United States in time of war.

## ARTICLE XI.

## PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

Section 1. Neither the state, nor any county, city, town, township or school district shall lend or pledge the credit or faith thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner to, or in aid of, any person, company or corporation, public or private, for any amount or for any purpose whatever, or become responsible for any debt, contract or liability of any person, company or corporation, public or private, in or out of the state.

Sec. 2. Neither the state nor any county, city, town, township or school district shall make any donation or grant to, or in aid of, or become a subscriber to, or shareholder in, any corporation or company, or a joint owner with any person, company or corporation, public or private, in or out of the state, except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state by escheat, or by forfeiture, by operation or provision of law; and except as to such ownership as may accrue to the state, or to any county, city, town, township or school district, or to either or any of them, jointly with any person, company or corporation, by forfeiture or sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, or by donation or devise for public use, or by purchase by or on behalf of any or either of them, jointly with any or either of them, under execution in cases of fines, penalties or forfeiture of recognizance, breach of condition of official bond, or of bond to secure public moneys, or the performance of any contract in which they or any of them may be jointly or severally interested.

Sec. 3. The state shall not contract any debt by loan, in any form, except to provide for casual deficiencies of revenue, erect public buildings for use of the state, suppress insurrection, defend the state, or, in time of war, assist in defending the United States; and the amount of debt contracted in any one year to provide for deficiencies of the revenue shall not exceed one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within the state, and the aggregate amount of such debt shall not at any time exceed three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of said valuation until the valuation shall equal one hundred millions of dollars, and thereafter such debt shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and the debt incurred in any one year for erection of public buildings shall not exceed one-half mill on each dollar of said valuation, and the aggregate amount of such debt shall never at any time exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars (except as provided in section five of this article), and in all cases the valuation in this section mentioned shall be that of the assessment last preceding the creation of said debt.

Sec. 4. In no case shall any debt above mentioned in this article be created except by a law which shall be irrevocable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged; such law shall specify the purposes to which the funds so raised shall be applied, and provide for the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest on, and extinguish the principal of such debt, within the time limited by such law for the payment thereof, which in the case of debts contracted for the erection of public buildings and supplying deficiencies of revenue, shall not be less than ten nor more than fifteen years, and the funds arising from the collection of any such tax shall not be applied to any other purpose than that provided in the law levying the same; and when the debt thereby created shall be paid or discharged, such tax shall cease and the balance, if any, to the credit of the fund, shall immediately be placed to the credit of the general fund of the state.

Sec. 5. A debt for the purpose of erecting public buildings may be created by law, as provided for in section four of this article, not exceeding in the aggregate three mills on each dollar of said valuation; Provided, That before going into effect, such law shall be ratified by the vote of a majority of such qualified electors of the state as shall vote thereon at a general election, under such regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 6. No county shall contract any debt by loan in any form, except for the purpose of erecting necessary public buildings, making or repairing public roads and bridges; and such indebtedness contracted in any one year shall not exceed the rates upon the taxable property in such county, following, to wit: Counties in which the assessed valuation of taxable property shall exceed five millions of dollars, one dollar and fifty cents on each thousand dollars thereof. Counties in which such valuation shall be less than five millions of dollars, three dollars on each thousand dollars thereof. And the aggregate amount of indebtedness of any county for all purposes, exclusive of debts contracted before the adoption of this constitution, shall not at any time exceed twice the amount above herein limited, unless when in manner provided by law, the question of incurring such debt shall, at a general election, be submitted to such of the qualified electors of such county as in the year last preceding such election shall have paid a tax upon property assessed to them in such county, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring the debt, but the bonds, if any be issued therefor, shall not run less than ten years, and the aggregate amount of debt so contracted shall not at any time exceed twice the rate upon the valuation last herein mentioned; Provided, That this section shall not apply to counties having a valuation of less than one million dollars.

Section 6 of article XI. was amended in 1887 and adopted November 6, 1888, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 6. No county shall contract any debt by loan in any form, except for the purpose of erecting necessary public buildings, making or repairing public roads and bridges; and such indebtedness contracted in any one year shall not exceed the rates, upon the taxable property in such county following, to wit: Counties in which the assessed valuation of taxable property shall exceed five millions of dollars, one dollar and fifty cents on each thousand dollars thereof; counties in which such assessed valuation shall be less than five millions of dollars, three dollars on each thousand dollars thereof; and the aggregate amount of indebtedness of any county for all purposes, exclusive of debts contracted before the adoption of this constitution, shall not at any time exceed twice the amount above herein limited, unless when in manner provided by law, the question of incurring such debt shall, at a general election, be submitted to such of the qualified electors of such county as in the year last preceding such election shall have paid a tax upon property assessed to them in such county, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring the debt; but the bonds, if any be issued therefor, shall not run less than ten years, and the aggregate amount of debt so contracted shall not at any time exceed twice the rate upon the valuation last herein mentioned; Provided, That any county in this state which has an indebtedness outstanding, either in the form of warrants issued for purposes provided by law prior to December 31, A. D. 1886, or in the form of funding bonds issued prior to such date for such warrants previously outstanding, or in the form of public building, road or bridge bonds outstanding at such date, may contract a debt by loan by the issuance of bonds for the purpose of liquidating such indebtedness, provided the question of issuing said bonds shall, at a general or special election called for that purpose, be submitted to the vote of such of the duly qualified electors of such county as in the year last preceding such election shall have paid a tax upon property assessed in such county, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of issuing

the bonds. Such election shall be held in the manner prescribed by the laws of this state for the issuance of road, bridge and public building bonds, and the bonds authorized at such election shall be issued and provision made for their redemption in the same manner as provided in said law.

Sec. 7. No debt by loan in any form shall be contracted by any school district for the purpose of erecting and furnishing school buildings, or purchasing grounds, unless the proposition to create such debt shall first be submitted to such qualified electors of the district as shall have paid a school tax therein, in the year next preceding such election, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring such debt.

Sec. 8. No city or town shall contract any debt by loan in any form, except by means of an ordinance, which shall be irrevocable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid or discharged; specifying the purposes to which the funds to be raised shall be applied, and providing for the levy of a tax, not exceeding twelve (12) mills on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within such city or town, sufficient to pay the annual interest, and extinguish the principal of such debt within fifteen, but not less than ten years from the creation thereof; and such tax when collected shall be applied only to the purposes in such ordinance specified, until the indebtedness shall be paid or discharged. But no such debt shall be created unless the question of incurring the same shall, at a regular election for councilmen, aldermen or officers of such city or town, be submitted to a vote of such qualified electors thereof as shall, in the year next preceding, have paid a property tax therein, and a majority of those voting on the question, by ballot deposited in a separate ballot box, shall vote in favor of creating such debt; but the aggregate amount of debt so created, together with the debt existing at the time of such election, shall not at any time exceed three per cent. of the valuation last aforesaid. Debts contracted for supplying water to such city or town are excepted from the operation of this section. The valuation in this section mentioned shall be in all cases that of the assessment next preceding the last assessment before the adoption of such ordinance.

Sec. 9. Nothing contained in this article shall be so construed as to either impair or add to the obligation of any debt heretofore contracted by any county, city, town or school district, in accordance with the laws of Colorado territory, or prevent the contracting of any debt, or the issuing of bonds therefor, in accordance with said laws, upon any proposition for that purpose which may have been, according to said laws, submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of any county, city, town or school district before the day on which this constitution takes effect.

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## ARTICLE XII.

### OFFICERS.

Section 1. Every person holding any civil office under the state or any municipality therein, shall, unless removed according to law, exercise the duties of such office until his successor is duly qualified; but this shall not apply to members of the general assembly, nor to members of any board or assembly, two or more of whom are elected at the same time. The general assembly may by law provide for suspending any officer in his functions, pending impeachment or prosecution for misconduct in office.

Sec. 2. No person shall hold any office or employment of trust or profit, under the laws of the state or any ordinance of any municipality therein, without devoting his personal attention to the duties of the same.

Sec. 3. No person who is now or hereafter may become a collector or receiver of public money, or the deputy or assistant of such collector or receiver, and who shall have become a defaulter in his office, shall be eligible to or assume the duties of any office of trust or profit in this state, under the laws thereof, or of any municipality therein, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all public money for which he may be accountable.

Sec. 4. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury, solicitation of bribery, or subornation of perjury, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this state.

Sec. 5. The district court of each county shall, at each term thereof, specially give in charge to the grand jury, if there be one, the laws regulating the accountability of the county treasurer, and shall appoint a committee of such grand jury, or of other reputable persons, not exceeding five, to investigate the official accounts and affairs of the treasurer of such county, and report to the court the condition thereof. The judge of the district court may appoint a like committee in vacation at any time, but not oftener than once in every three months. The district court of the county wherein the seat of government may be shall have the like power to appoint committees to investigate the official accounts and affairs of the state treasurer and the auditor of state.

Sec. 6. Any civil officer or member of the general assembly who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote, official influence or action, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding that his official influence or action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or advantage, matter or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote, official influence or action, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote, official influence or action, in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery, or solicitation of bribery, as the case may be, within the meaning of this constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for such offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. Every member of the general assembly shall, before he enters upon his official duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Colorado, and to faithfully perform the duties of his office according to the best of his ability. This oath, or affirmation, shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member shall have been elected.

Sec. 8. Every civil officer, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Colorado, and to faithfully perform the duties of the office upon which he shall be about to enter.

Sec. 9. Officers of the executive department and judges of the supreme and district courts, and district attorneys, shall file their oaths of office with the secretary of state; every other officer shall file his oath of office with the county clerk of the county wherein he shall have been elected.

Sec. 10. If any person elected or appointed to any office shall refuse or neglect to qualify therein within the time prescribed by law, such office shall be deemed vacant.

Sec. 11. The term of office of any officer elected to fill a vacancy shall terminate at the expiration of the term during which the vacancy occurred.

Sec. 12. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of the state to fight a duel, shall hold any office in the state.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## IMPEACHMENTS.

Sec. 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the members shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

Sec. 2. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges and justices of the peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the state. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 3. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## COUNTIES.

Section 1. The several counties of the territory of Colorado, as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the state.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to remove the county seat of any county, but the removal of county seats shall be provided for by general law, and no county seat shall be removed unless a majority of the qualified electors of the county, voting on the proposition at a general election, vote therefor; and no such proposition shall be submitted oftener than once in four years; and no person shall vote on such proposition who shall not have resided in the county six months and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election.

Sec. 3. No part of the territory of any county shall be stricken off and added to an adjoining county, without first submitting the question to the qualified voters of the county from which the territory is proposed to be stricken off; nor unless a majority of all the qualified electors of said county voting on the question shall vote therefor.

Sec. 4. In all cases of the establishment of any new county, the new county shall be held to pay its ratable proportion of all then existing liabilities of the county or counties from which such new county shall be formed.

Sec. 5. When any part of a county is stricken off and attached to another county, the part stricken off shall be held to pay its ratable proportion of all then existing liabilities of the county from which it is taken.

## COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sec. 6. In each county there shall be elected for the term of three years, three county commissioners, who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as provided by law; any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. One of said commissioners shall be elected on the first Tuesday in October, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and every

year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each county, at the general election, for the term of three years; Provided, That when the population of any county shall exceed ten thousand, the board of county commissioners may consist of five members, who shall be elected as provided by law, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 6 of article XIV. was amended in 1901 and adopted November 4, 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 6. In each county having a population of less than seventy thousand there shall be elected, for a term of four years each, three county commissioners who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as provided by law; any two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Two of said commissioners shall be elected at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and four, and at the general election every four years thereafter; and the other one of said commissioners shall be elected at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and six, and at the general election every four years thereafter; Provided, That when the population of any county shall equal or exceed seventy thousand, the board of county commissioners may consist of five members, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Three of said commissioners in said county shall be elected at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and four, and at the general election every four years thereafter; and the other two of said commissioners in such county shall be elected at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and six and every four years thereafter; and all of such commissioners shall be elected for the term of four years. The term of office of the county commissioners in each county that expires in January, 1904, is hereby extended to the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1905, and the term of office of the county commissioners that expires in January, 1906, is hereby extended to the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1907; and in counties having a population of more than seventy thousand, the term of office of the commissioners that expire in 1904 shall be extended to the second Tuesday in January, 1905, and the term of office of the county commissioners that expire in 1906 is hereby extended to the second Tuesday in January, 1907. This section shall govern, except as hereinafter otherwise expressly directed or permitted by constitutional enactment.

Sec. 7. The compensation of all county and precinct officers shall be as provided by law.

Sec. 8. There shall be elected in each county, on the first Tuesday in October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and every alternate year forever thereafter, one county clerk, who shall be ex officio recorder of deeds and clerk of the board of county commissioners; one sheriff; one coroner; one treasurer, who shall be collector of taxes; one county superintendent of schools; one county surveyor, and one county assessor.

Section 8 of article XIV. was amended in 1901, and adopted November 4, 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Section 8. There shall be elected in each county, at the same time at which members of the general assembly are elected, commencing in the year nineteen hundred and four, one county clerk, who shall be ex officio recorder of deeds and clerk of the board of county commissioners; one sheriff; one coroner; one treasurer, who shall be collector of taxes; one county superintendent of schools; one county surveyor; one county asses-

sor; and one county attorney, who may be elected, or appointed, as shall be provided by law; and such officers shall be paid such salary or compensation, either from the fees, perquisites and emoluments of their respective offices, or from the general county fund, as may be provided by law. The term of office of all such officials that expire in January, 1904, is hereby extended to the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1905. This section shall govern, except as hereafter otherwise expressly directed or permitted by constitutional enactment.

Sec. 9. In case of a vacancy occurring in the office of county commissioner, the governor shall fill the same by appointment; and in case of a vacancy in any other county office, or in any precinct office, the board of county commissioners shall fill the same by appointment; and the person appointed shall hold the office until the next general election, or until the vacancy be filled by election according to law.

Sec. 10. No person shall be eligible to any county office unless he be a qualified elector; nor unless he shall have resided in the county one year preceding his election.

Sec. 11. There shall, at the first election at which county officers are chosen, and annually thereafter, be elected in each precinct one justice of the peace and one constable, who shall each hold his office for the term of two years; Provided, That in precincts containing five thousand or more inhabitants, the number of justices and constables may be increased as provided by law.

Section 11 of article XIV. was amended in 1901 and adopted November 4, 1902, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 11. There shall be elected at the same time at which members of the general assembly are elected, beginning with the year nineteen hundred and four, two justices of the peace and two constables in each precinct in each county, who shall hold their office for a term of two years; Provided, That in precincts containing fifty thousand (50,000) or more inhabitants, the number of justices and constables may be increased as provided by law. The term of offices of all justices of the peace that expires in January, 1904, is hereby extended to the second Tuesday in January, 1905. This section shall govern, except as hereafter otherwise expressly directed, or permitted by constitutional enactment.

Sec. 12. The general assembly shall provide for the election or appointment of such other county, township, precinct and municipal officers as public convenience may require; and their terms of office shall be as prescribed by law, not in any case to exceed two years.

Sec. 13. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of cities and town. The number of such classes shall not exceed four, and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that all municipal corporations of the same class shall possess the same powers, and be subject to the same restrictions.

Sec. 14. The general assembly shall also make provision, by general law, whereby any city, town or village, incorporated by any special or local law, may elect to become subject to and be governed by the general law relating to such corporations.

Sec. 15. For the purpose of providing for and regulating the compensation of county and precinct officers, the general assembly shall, by law, classify the several counties of the state according to population, and shall grade and fix the compensation of the officers within the respective classes according to the population thereof. Such law shall establish scales of fees to be charged and collected by such of the county and precinct officers as may be designated therein, for services to be performed by them respectively; and

where salaries are provided, the same shall be payable only out of the fees actually collected in all cases where fees are prescribed. All fees, perquisites and emoluments, above the amount of such salaries, shall be paid into the county treasury.

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## ARTICLE XV.

### CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which the incorporators or grantees shall not have organized and commenced business in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

Sec. 2. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, extended, changed or amended by special law, except for such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as are or may be under the control of the state; but the general assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of corporations hereafter to be created.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the state, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the incorporators.

Sec. 4. All railroads shall be public highways, and all railroad companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any designated points within this state, and to connect at the state line with railroads of other states and territories. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad.

Sec. 5. No railroad corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line.

Sec. 6. All individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal rights to have persons and property transported over any railroad in this state, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the state, and no railroad company, nor any lessee, manager or employe thereof, shall give any preference to individuals, associations or corporations in furnishing cars or motive power.

Sec. 7. No railroad or other transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall have the benefit of any future legislation without first filing in the office of the secretary of state an acceptance of the provisions of this constitution in binding form.

Sec. 8. The right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, nor so construed as to prevent the general assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the police power of the state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

Sec. 9. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for labor done, services performed, or money or property actually received, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding a majority of the stock, first obtained at a meeting held after at least thirty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

Sec. 10. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this state without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

Sec. 11. No street railroad shall be constructed within any city, town, or incorporated village, without the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

Sec. 12. The general assembly shall pass no law for the benefit of a railroad or other corporation, or any individual, or association of individuals, retrospective in its operation, or which imposes on the people of any county or municipal subdivision of the state a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past.

Sec. 13. Any association or corporation, or the lessees or managers thereof, organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this state, and to connect the same with other lines, and the general assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with, or hold a controlling interest in, the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning or having the control of a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

Sec. 14. If any railroad, telegraph, express or other corporation organized under any of the laws of this state, shall consolidate, by sale or otherwise, with any railroad, telegraph, express, or other corporation organized under any laws of any other state or territory, or of the United States, the same shall not thereby become a foreign corporation, but the courts of this state shall retain jurisdiction over that part of the corporate property within the limits of the state in all matters which may arise, as if said consolidation had not taken place.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to require of its servants or employes, as a condition of their employment or otherwise, any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of such person, company or corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, company or corporation, or the agents or employes thereof, and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

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## ARTICLE XVI.

### MINING AND IRRIGATION.—MINING.

Section 1. There shall be established and maintained the office of commissioner of mines, the duties and salary of which shall be prescribed by law. When said office shall be established, the governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint thereto a person known to be competent, whose term of office shall be four years.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall provide by law for the proper ventilation of mines, the construction of escapement shafts, and such other appliances as may be necessary to protect the health and secure the safety of the workmen therein; and shall prohibit the employment in the mines of children under twelve years of age.

Sec. 3. The general assembly may make such regulations, from time to time, as may be necessary for the proper and equitable drainage of mines.

Sec. 4. The general assembly may provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in one or more of the institutions of learning under the patronage of the state.

## IRRIGATION.

Sec. 5. The water of every natural stream, not heretofore appropriated, within the state of Colorado, is hereby declared to be the property of the public, and the same is dedicated to the use of the people of the state, subject to appropriation as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. The right to divert the unappropriated waters of any natural stream to beneficial uses shall never be denied. Priority of appropriation shall give the better right as between those using the water for the same purpose; but when the waters of any natural stream are not sufficient for the service of all those desiring the use of the same, those using the water for domestic purposes shall have the preference over those claiming for any other purpose, and those using the water for agricultural purposes shall have preference over those using the same for manufacturing purposes.

Sec. 7. All persons and corporations shall have the right of way across public, private and corporate lands for the construction of ditches, canals and flumes, for the purpose of conveying water for domestic purposes, for the irrigation of agricultural lands, and for mining and manufacturing purposes, and for drainage, upon payment of just compensation.

Sec. 8. The general assembly shall provide by law that the board of county commissioners, in their respective counties, shall have power, when application is made to them by either party interested, to establish reasonable maximum rates to be charged for the use of water, whether furnished by individuals or corporations.

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ARTICLE XVII.

## MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia of the state shall consist of all able-bodied male residents of the state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years; except such persons as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of the state.

Sec. 2. The organization, equipment and discipline of the militia shall conform, as nearly as practicable, to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Sec. 3. The governor shall appoint all general, field and staff officers, and commission them. Each company shall elect its own officers, who shall be commissioned by the governor; but if any company shall fail to elect such officers within the time prescribed by law, they may be appointed by the governor.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall provide for the safekeeping of the public arms, military records, relics and banners of the state.

Sec. 5. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; Provided, Such persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

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ARTICLE XVIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. The general assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this state.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by mutual agreement of the parties to any controversy, who may choose that mode of adjustment. The powers and duties of such arbitrators shall be as prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The term felony, wherever it may occur in this constitution, or the laws of the state, shall be construed to mean any criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, and none other.

Sec. 5. The general assembly shall prohibit by law the importation into this state, for the purpose of sale, of any spurious, poisonous or drugged spirituous liquors or spirituous liquors adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious substance, mixture or compound; and shall prohibit the compounding or manufacture within this state, except for chemical or mechanical purposes, of any of said liquors, whether they be denominated spirituous, vinous, malt or otherwise; and shall also prohibit the sale of any such liquors to be used as a beverage, and any violation of either of said prohibitions shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. The general assembly shall provide by law for the condemnation and destruction of all spurious, poisonous or drugged liquors herein prohibited.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall enact laws in order to prevent the destruction of, and to keep in good preservation, the forests upon the lands of the state, or upon lands of the public domain, the control of which shall be conferred by congress upon the state.

Sec. 7. The general assembly may provide that the increase in the value of private lands, caused by the planting of hedges, orchards and forests thereon, shall not, for a limited time, to be fixed by law, be taken into account in assessing such lands for taxation.

Sec. 8. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of the laws passed at each session thereof; and, until the year 1900, they shall cause to be published in Spanish and German, a sufficient number of copies of said laws to supply that portion of the inhabitants of the state who speak those languages, and who may be unable to read and understand the English language.

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## ARTICLE XIX.

### AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. The general assembly may, at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, recommend to the electors of the state, to vote at the next general election, for or against a convention to revise, alter and amend this constitution; and if a majority of those voting on the question shall declare in favor of such convention, the general assembly shall, at its next session, provide for the calling thereof. The number of members of the convention shall be twice that of the senate; and they shall be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting; fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with the necessary expenses of the convention. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United states and of the state of Colorado, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualifications of members shall be the same as of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments to the constitution as may be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the

electors for their ratification or rejection at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than two nor more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revision, alteration or amendment shall take effect.

Section 2 of article XIX. was amended in 1899 and adopted November 6, 1900, so as to read as follows, to wit:

Sec. 2. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments, together with the ayes and noes of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals; the proposed amendment or amendments shall be published with the laws of that session of the general assembly, and the secretary of state shall also cause the said amendment or amendments to be published in full in not more than one newspaper of general circulation in each county, for four successive weeks previous to the next general election for members to the general assembly; and at said election the said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, and such as are approved by a majority of those voting thereon shall become part of this constitution.

Provided, That if more than one amendment be submitted at any general election, each of said amendments shall be voted upon separately and votes thereon cast shall be separately counted the same as though but one amendment was submitted. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than six articles of this constitution at the same session.

Sec. 2. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against said amendment, shall deposit in the ballot box his ticket whereon shall be printed the words "For the Amendment" and "Against the Amendment" and shall indicate his choice by placing a cross opposite one or the other of said groups of words.

Sec. 3. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendment shall be canvassed and the result determined by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for representatives in congress.

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Article XX. was added to the constitution in 1901 and adopted November 4, 1902, and reads as follows:

## ARTICLE XX.

### CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER. INCORPORATION.

Section 1. The municipal corporation known as the city of Denver, and all municipal corporations and that part of the quasi-municipal corporation known as the county of Arapahoe, in the state of Colorado, included within the exterior boundaries of the said city of Denver as the same shall be bounded when this amendment takes effect, are hereby consolidated and are hereby declared to be a single body politic and corporate, by the name of the "City and County of Denver." By that name said corporation shall have perpetual succession, and shall own, possess and hold all property, real and personal, theretofore owned, possessed or held by the said city of Denver and by such

included municipal corporations, and also all property, real and personal, theretofore owned, possessed or held by the said county of Arapahoe, and shall assume, manage and dispose of all trusts in any way connected therewith; shall succeed to all the rights and liabilities, and shall acquire all benefits, and shall assume and pay all bonds, obligations and indebtedness of said city of Denver and of said included municipal corporations and of the county of Arapahoe; by that name may sue and defend, plead and be impleaded, in all courts and places, and in all matters and proceedings; may have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy, or sell and dispose of, real and personal property; may receive bequests, gifts, and donations of all kinds of property, in fee simple, or in trust for public, charitable or other purposes; and do all things and acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such gifts, bequests and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest or trust; shall have the power, within or without its territorial limits, to construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, acquire, lease, add to, maintain, conduct and operate, water works, light plants, power plants, transportation systems, heating plants, and any other public utilities or works or ways local in use and extent, in whole or in part, and everything required therefor, for the use of said city and county and the inhabitants thereof, and any such systems, plants or works or ways, or any contracts in relation or connection with either, that may exist and which said city and county may desire to purchase, in whole or in part, the same or any part thereof may be purchased by said city and county which may enforce such purchase by proceedings at law as in taking land for public use by right of eminent domain, and shall have the power to issue bonds upon the vote of the taxpaying electors, at any special or general election, in any amount necessary to carry out any of said powers or purposes, as may by the charter be provided.

The general annexation and consolidation statutes of the state shall apply to the city and county of Denver to the same extent and in the same manner that they would apply to the city of Denver if it were not merged, as in this amendment provided, into the city and county of Denver. Any contiguous town, city or territory hereafter annexed to or consolidated with the city and county of Denver, under any of the laws of this state, in whatsoever county the same may be at the time, shall be detached per se from such other county and become a municipal and territorial part of the city and county of Denver, together with all property thereunto belonging.

The city and county of Denver shall alone always constitute one judicial district of the state.

#### OFFICERS.

Sec. 2. The officers of the city and county of Denver shall be such as by appointment or election may be provided for by the charter; and the jurisdiction, term of office, duties and qualifications of all such officers shall be such as in the charter may be provided; but every charter shall designate the officers who shall, respectively, perform the acts and duties required of county officers to be done by the constitution or by the general law, as far as applicable. If any officer of said city and county of Denver shall receive any compensation whatever, he or she shall receive the same as a stated salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by the charter, and paid out of the treasury of the city and county of Denver in equal monthly payments.

#### TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 3. Immediately upon the canvass of the vote showing the adoption of this amendment, it shall be the duty of the governor of the state to issue his proclamation accordingly, and thereupon the city of Denver, and all municipal corporations and that part of the county of Arapahoe within the boundaries

of said city, shall merge into the city and county of Denver, and the terms of office of all officers of the city of Denver and of all included municipalities and of the county of Arapahoe shall terminate; except, that the then mayor, auditor, engineer, council (which shall perform the duties of a board of county commissioners), police magistrate, chief of police and boards, of the city of Denver shall become, respectively, said officers of the city and county of Denver, and said engineer shall be ex officio surveyor and said chief of police shall be ex officio sheriff of the city and county of Denver; and the then clerk and ex officio recorder, treasurer, assessor and coroner of the county of Arapahoe, and the justices of the peace and constables holding office within the city of Denver, shall become, respectively, said officers of the city and county of Denver, and the district attorney shall also be ex officio attorney of the city and county of Denver. The foregoing officers shall hold the said offices as above specified only until their successors are duly elected and qualified as herein provided for; except that the then district judge, county judge and district attorney shall serve their full terms, respectively, for which elected. The police and firemen of the city of Denver, except the chief of police as such, shall continue severally as the police and firemen of the city and county of Denver until they are severally discharged under such civil service regulations as shall be provided by the charter; and every charter shall provide that the department of fire and police and the department of public utilities and works shall be under such civil service regulations as in said charter shall be provided.

#### FIRST CHARTER.

Sec. 4. The charter and ordinances of the city of Denver, as the same shall exist when this amendment takes effect, shall, for the time being only, and as far as applicable, be the charter and ordinances of the city and county of Denver; but the people of the city and county of Denver are hereby vested with, and they shall always have the exclusive power in the making, altering, revising or amending their charter, and, within ten days after the proclamation of the governor announcing the adoption of this amendment, the council of the city and council of Denver shall, by ordinance, call a special election, to be conducted as provided by law, of the qualified electors in said city and county of Denver, for the election of twenty-one taxpayers, who shall have been qualified electors within the limits thereof for at least five years, who shall constitute a charter convention, to frame a charter for said city and county in harmony with this amendment. Immediately upon completion, the charter so framed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention and delivered to the clerk of said city and county, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official newspaper of said city and county, three times, and a week apart, the first publication being with the call for a special election, at which the qualified electors of said city and county shall by vote express their approval or rejection of the said charter. If the said charter shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, then two copies thereof (together with the vote for and against), duly certified by the said clerk, shall, within ten days after such vote is taken, be filed with the secretary of state, and shall thereupon become and be the charter of the city and county of Denver. But if the said charter be rejected, then, within thirty days thereafter, twenty-one members of a new charter convention shall be elected at a special election, to be called as above in said city and county, and they shall proceed as above to frame a charter, which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designated shall be repeated (each special election for members of a new charter convention being within thirty days after each rejection), until a charter is finally approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against)

to the secretary of state as aforesaid, whereupon it shall become the charter of the said city and county of Denver and shall become the organic law thereof, and supersede any existing charters and amendments thereof. The members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large; and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

Every ordinance for a special election of charter convention members shall fix the time and place where the convention shall be held, and shall specify the compensation, if any, to be paid to the officers and members thereof, allowing no compensation in case of non-attendance or tardy-attendance, and shall fix the time when the vote shall be taken on the proposed charter, to be not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after its delivery to the clerk. The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city and county of Denver.

All expenses of charter conventions shall be paid out of the treasury upon the order of the president and secretary thereof. The expenses of elections for charter conventions and of charter votes shall be paid out of the treasury, upon the order of the council.

No franchise, relating to any street, alley or public place of the said city and county shall be granted except upon the vote of the qualified tax-paying electors, and the question of its being granted shall be submitted to such vote upon deposit with the treasurer of the expense (to be determined by said treasurer) of such submission by the applicant for said franchise. The council shall have power to fix the rate of taxation on property each year for city and county purposes.

#### NEW CHARTERS, AMENDMENTS OF MEASURES.

Sec. 5. The citizens of the city and county of Denver shall have the exclusive power to amend their charter or to adopt a new charter, or to adopt any measure as herein provided:

It shall be competent for qualified electors, in number not less than five per cent. of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in said city and county, to petition the council for any measure, or charter amendment, or for a charter convention. The council shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general election, not held within thirty days after such petition is filed; whenever such petition is signed by qualified electors in number not less than ten per cent. of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in said city and county, with a request for a special election, the council shall submit it at a special election, to be held not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of filing the petition; Provided, That any question so submitted at a special election shall not again be submitted at a special election within two years thereafter. In submitting any such charter, charter amendment or measure, any alternative article or proposition may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, as provided in section four (4) hereof, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, and all expenses paid, as in said section provided.

The clerk of the city and county shall publish, with his official certification, for three times, a week apart, in the official newspaper, the first publication to be with his call for the election, general or special, the full text of any charter, charter amendment, measure or proposal for a charter convention, or alternative article or proposition, which is to be submitted to the voters. Within ten days following the vote the said clerk shall publish once in said newspaper the full text of any charter, charter amendment, measure, or proposal for a charter convention, or alternative article or proposition, which shall have been approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and

he shall file with the secretary of state two copies thereof (with the vote for and against) officially certified by him, and the same shall go into effect from the date of such filing. He shall also certify to the secretary of state, with the vote for and against, two copies of every defeated alternative article or proposition, charter, charter amendment, measure or proposal for a charter convention. Each charter shall also provide for a reference, under proper petition therefor, of measures passed by the council to a vote of the qualified electors, and for the initiative by the qualified electors of such ordinances as they may by petition request.

The signatures to petitions in this amendment mentioned need not all be on one paper. Nothing herein or elsewhere shall prevent the council, if it sees fit, from adopting automatic vote registers for use at elections and references.

No charter, charter amendment, or measure adopted or defeated under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended, repealed or revived, except by petition and electoral vote. And no such charter, charter amendment or measure shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the general assembly, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

#### CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

Sec. 6. Cities of the first and second class in this state are hereby empowered to propose for submission to a vote of the qualified electors, proposals for charter conventions and to hold the same, and to amend any such charter, with the same force and in the same manner and have the same power, as near as may be, as set out in sections four (4) and five (5) hereof, with full power as to real and personal property and public utilities, works or ways, as set out in section one (1) of this amendment.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED.

Sec. 7. The city and county of Denver shall alone always constitute one school district, to be known as District No. 1, but its conduct, affairs and business shall be in the hands of a board of education, consisting of such numbers, elected in such manner as the general school laws of the state shall provide, and until the first election under said laws of a full board of education, which shall be had at the first election held after the adoption of this amendment, all the directors of school district No. 1 and the respective presidents of the school boards of school districts Nos. 2, 7, 17 and 21 at the time this amendment takes effect, shall act as such board of education, and all districts or special charters now existing are hereby abolished.

The said board of education shall perform all the acts and duties required to be performed for said district by the general laws of the state. Except as inconsistent with this amendment, the general school laws of the state shall, unless the context evinces a contrary intent, be held to extend and apply to the said "District No. 1."

Upon the annexation of any contiguous municipality which shall include a school district or districts, or any part of a district, said school district or districts or part shall be merged in said "District No. 1," which shall then own all the property thereof, real and personal, located within the boundaries of such annexed municipality, and shall assume and pay all the bonds, obligations and indebtedness of each of the said included school districts, and a proper proportion of those of partially included districts;

Provided, however, That the indebtedness, both principal and interest, which any school district may be under at the time when it becomes a part, by this amendment or by annexation, of said "District No. 1," shall be paid by said school district so owing the same by a special tax, to be fixed and certified by the board of education to the council, which shall levy the same upon the property within the boundaries of such district, respectively, as the

same existed at the time such district becomes a part of said "District No. 1," and in case of partially included districts, such tax shall be equitably apportioned upon the several parts thereof.

Sec. 8. Anything in the constitution of this state in conflict or inconsistent with the provisions of this amendment is hereby declared to be inapplicable to the matters and things by this amendment covered and provided for.

#### SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise by reason of the change in the form of government, it is hereby ordained and declared:

Section 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution shall, so far as not inconsistent therewith, remain of the same force as if this constitution had not been adopted until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the general assembly; and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the territory of Colorado, counties, individuals or bodies corporate (not inconsistent therewith), shall continue as if the form of government had not been changed and this constitution adopted.

Sec. 2. That all recognizances, obligations and all other instruments entered into or executed before the admission of the state, to the territory of Colorado, or to any county, school district, or other municipality therein, or any officer thereof, and all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures due or owing to the territory of Colorado, or any such county, school district or municipality, or officer, and all writs, prosecutions, actions and causes of action, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue and remain unaffected by the change of the form of government. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found, and all information which shall have been filed, or may hereafter be filed, for any crime or offense committed before this constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place, except as otherwise provided in the constitution.

Sec. 3. That all property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims and choses in action, belonging to the territory of Colorado, at the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the state of Colorado.

Sec. 4. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

Sec. 5. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the state, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in their office, the causes theretofore pending in the supreme court of the territory, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state; and, until so superceded, the supreme court of the territory, and the judges thereof, shall continue with like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district, elected or appointed under the provisions of this constitution, shall have qualified in his office, the several causes theretofore pending in the district court of the territory, within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the state for such county, and until the district courts of the territory shall be superceded in manner aforesaid, the said district courts and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and powers to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory.

Sec. 6. The terms of office of the several judges of the supreme and district courts and the district attorneys of the several judicial districts first

elected under this constitution shall commence from the day of filing their respective oaths of office in the office of the secretary of state.

Sec. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

Sec. 8. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, the books, records, papers and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or other determination, in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election of the county judges provided for in this constitution, the probate judges shall act as judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

Sec. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge," whenever occurring in the statutes of Colorado territory, shall, after the adoption of this constitution, be held to apply to the county court or county judge; and all laws specially applicable to the probate court in any county, shall be construed to apply to and be in force as to the county court in the same county, until repealed.

Sec. 10. All county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full time for which they may have been elected, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 11. All county offices that may become vacant during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, by the expiration of the term of the persons elected to said offices, shall be filed at the general election on the first Tuesday in October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and except county commissioners, the persons so elected shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year.

Sec. 12. The provisions of this constitution shall be in force from the day on which the president of the United States shall issue his proclamation declaring the state of Colorado admitted into the Union; and the governor, secretary, treasurer, auditor and superintendent of public instruction of the territory of Colorado shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices after the admission of the state into the Union, until the qualification of the officers elected or appointed under the state government; and said officers, for the time they may serve, shall receive the same compensation as the state officers shall by law be paid for like services.

Sec. 13. In case of a contest of election between candidates, at the first general election under this constitution, for judges of the supreme, district or county courts, or district attorneys, the evidence shall be taken in the manner prescribed by territorial law; and the testimony so taken shall be certified to the secretary of state, and said officer, together with the governor and attorney general, shall review the testimony and determine who is entitled to the certificate of election.

Sec. 14. The votes at the first general election under this constitution for the several offices provided for in this constitution who are to be elected at the first election shall be canvassed in the manner prescribed by the territorial law for canvassing votes for like officers. The votes cast for the judges of the supreme and district courts and district attorneys shall be canvassed by the county canvassing board in the manner prescribed by the territorial law for canvassing the votes for members of the general assembly; and the county clerk shall transmit the abstracts of votes to the secretary of the territory, acting as secretary of state, under the same regulations as are prescribed by

law for sending the abstracts of votes for territorial officers; and the afore-said acting secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, or any two of them, in the presence of the governor, shall proceed to canvass the votes, under the regulations of sections thirty-five and thirty-six of chapter twenty-eight of the revised statutes of Colorado territory.

Sec. 15. Senators and members of the house of representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the several senatorial and representative districts as established in this constitution, until such districts shall be changed by law, and thereafter by the qualified electors of the several districts as the same shall be established by law.

Sec. 16. The votes cast for representatives in congress at the first election held under this constitution shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for the canvass of votes for delegate in congress.

Sec. 17. The provision of the constitution that no bill, except the general appropriation bill, introduced in either house after the first twenty-five days of the session shall become a law, shall not apply to the first session of the general assembly; but no bill, introduced in either house at the first session of the general assembly after the first fifty days thereof, shall become a law.

Sec. 18. A copy of the abstracts of the votes cast at the first general election held under this constitution, shall, by the county clerks of the several counties, be returned to the secretary of the territory immediately after the canvass of said votes in their several counties; and the secretary, auditor, and treasurer of the territory, or any two of them, shall, on the twenty-fifth day after the election, meet at the seat of government and proceed to canvass the votes cast for members of the general assembly, and determine the result thereof.

Sec. 19. The general assembly shall, at their first session, immediately after the organization of the two houses, and after the canvas of the votes for the officers of the executive department, and before proceeding to other business, provide, by act or joint resolution, for the appointment by said general assembly of electors in the electoral college; and such joint resolution, or the bill for such enactment, may be passed without being printed or referred to any committee, or read on more than one day in either house, and shall take effect immediately after the concurrence of the two houses therein, and the approval of the governor thereto shall not be necessary.

Sec. 20. The general assembly shall provide that after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six the electors of the electoral college shall be chosen by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 21. The general assembly shall have power, at their first session, to provide for the payment of the expenses of this convention if any there be then remaining unpaid.

Sec. 22. All recognizances, bail bonds, official bonds, and other obligations or undertakings which have been, or at any time before the admission of the state shall be made or entered into and expressed to be payable to the people of the territory of Colorado, shall continue in full force, notwithstanding the change in the form of government; and any breach thereof, whenever occurring, may, after the admission of the state, be prosecuted in the name of the people of the state.

Done in convention, at the city of Denver, Colorado, this fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

J. C. WILSON, President.	WILLIAM R. KENNEDY,
H. P. H. BROMWELL,	WILLIAM LEE,
CASIMIRO BARELA,	ALVIN MARSH,
WM. E. BECK,	S. J. PLUMB,
GEORGE BOYLES,	GEO. E. PEASE,
BYRON L. CARR,	ROBERT A. QUILLIAN,
WM. H. CUSHMAN,	LEWIS C. ROCKWELL,
WILLIAM M. CLARK,	WILBUR F. STONE,
A. D. COOPER,	WILLIAM C. STOVER,
HENRY R. CROSBY,	HENRY C. THATCHER,
ROBERT DOUGLAS,	AGAPITO VIGIL,
FREDERICK J. EBERT,	W. W. WEBSTER,
LEWIS C. ELLSWORTH,	GEORGE G. WHITE,
CLARENCE P. ELDER,	EBENEZER T. WELLS,
WILLARD B. FELTON,	P. P. WILCOX,
JESUS MA. GARCIA,	JOHN S. WHEELER,
DANIEL HURD,	J. W. WIDDERFIELD,
LAFAYETTE HEAD,	ABRAM KNOX YOUNT.
WM. H. JAMES,	

Attest:

W. W. COULSON, Secretary.  
HERBERT STANLEY, First Assistant Secretary.  
H. A. TERPENING, Second Assistant Secretary.

Be it Remembered, That in the convention of the representatives of the people of the territory of Colorado, chosen in pursuance of the act of congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to Enable the People of Colorado to Form a Constitutional and State Government, and for the Admission of the Said State Into the Union on an Equal Footing With the Original States," approved March 3d, A. D. 1875, and assembled at the seat of government of said territory, in pursuance of said act, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1875, after the organization of said convention, and before proceeding to other business, it was, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1875,

Resolved, That in pursuance of the enabling act, and in behalf of the people of Colorado, we, in convention assembled, do adopt the constitution of the United States.

#### ELECTION ORDINANCE.

In conformity with the requirements of an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to Enable the People of Colorado to Form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of Said State Into the Union on an Equal Footing With the Original States," approved March 3, A. D. 1875, on behalf and by the authority of the people of the territory of Colorado, this convention assembled in pursuance of said enabling act, at the city of Denver, the capital of said territory, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1875, does ordain and declare:

First—That an election shall be held throughout the territory of Colorado, on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for ratification or rejection of the constitution framed and adopted by this convention.

Second—At said election the constitution framed and adopted by this convention shall be submitted to the people of the territory for their ratification or rejection, and all persons who are then qualified electors under the laws of the territory shall be qualified to vote upon the ratification or rejection thereof

Third—Said election shall be held at the several places in the several wards and precincts throughout the territory, appointed for the holding of elections under the laws of the territory, and shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of said territory regulating elections. The judges of election, appointed under the laws of the territory, in each of said wards and precincts, shall act as the judges of said election, and vacancies in the board of judges of any ward or precinct shall be filled, and clerks of election shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by said laws; Provided, That no law requiring a registration of voters shall apply to said election, and any qualified elector may at said election vote at any ward or precinct in the territory. Whenever any person shall present himself to vote at said election, and either of the judges shall suspect that such person is not a qualified elector of the territory, or if his vote shall be challenged by any elector who has previously voted at said election, then before the ballot of such person shall be received, he shall taken and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a resident of ——— county, in the territory of Colorado; that you have resided in this territory six months immediately preceding this election; that you have to the best of your knowledge and belief attained the age of twenty-one years, and have not voted at this election."

Fourth—Each elector voting at said election shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket, whereon shall be printed or written the words "For the Constitution," or the words, "Against the Constitution," or other equivalent words.

Fifth—The acting governor of the territory shall, within thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, issue his proclamation for said election, to be held in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance; and the secretary of the territory shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1876, make out and transmit to the sheriff of each county a notice in writing of said election together with a copy of this ordinance.

Sixth—The votes cast at said election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution shall be canvassed in the manner prescribed by the laws of the territory of Colorado for canvassing the votes at general elections; and the returns of said election shall be made to the acting governor of the territory, who, with the chief justice and the United States attorney of said territory, or any two of them, shall canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the constitution, the acting governor shall certify the same to the president of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and the ordinances adopted by this convention.

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## ORDINANCE.

In conformity with the requirements of an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said state into the union on an equal footing with the original states," approved March 3d, A. D. 1875, on behalf and by the authority of the people of the territory of Colorado, this convention, assembled in pursuance of said enabling act, at the city of Denver, the capital of said territory, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1875, does ordain and declare:

First—That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second—That the people inhabiting the territory of Colorado, by their representatives in said convention assembled, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire

disposal of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States.

Third—That this ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state of Colorado.

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### ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF COLORADO.

Your representatives, in convention assembled, under the provisions of an act of congress, approved March 3, A. D. 1875, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the state of Colorado have completed the work, and herewith submit the result of their labors for your adoption or rejection. The task was an arduous one, requiring a session of eighty-six days, during which time the convention labored assiduously to frame a fundamental law, wise and wholesome in itself, and which would be adapted to the general wants of the people.

In a work of such magnitude, where the interests are so varied and extensive, it is to be expected that errors would creep in, and omissions pass unnoticed, but, upon the whole, we believe it contains not only all of the primitive rights guaranteed in our national constitution, but most of those reformatory measures which the experience of the past century have proven to be wise and judicious.

The end sought to be accomplished was to secure a just and economical administration of the departments of state, and, with this purpose in view, especial effort was made to restrict the powers of the legislative department, by making all laws general and of uniform operation; to establish uniformity in the judicial department—thereby furthering the ends of justice; to prevent the corruption of public officials; to provide for the safe keeping of all public funds, and to protect the people from unjust monopolies, and the oppression consequent upon the voting of bonds and other kinds of indebtedness to corporations.

But, believing that your interest in the instrument now submitted for your consideration will lead you to give it personal examination, and that you may be able to form a clear and correct opinion regarding its merits, your careful attention is invited to some of the prominent features of the different articles, which we think must meet your approval.

### BILL OF RIGHTS.

In this article the usual guarantees of national and civil rights have been retained, and to the end that more power should be reserved to the people, it is further declared that the general assembly shall make no irrevocable grants of special privileges or immunities; that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation previously made to the owner thereof, or paid into court for his use; that no preference shall be given by law to religious denominations; that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay; that aliens, who are bona fide residents of the state, shall acquire, inherit, possess and enjoy property to the full extent as if native-born citizens. The grand jury system has been so modified as to make a grand jury consist of twelve men instead of twenty-three—any nine of whom concurring may find a bill, and the question whether it may not be abolished altogether is left to the legislature. The petit jury system has been so modified as to permit the organization of a jury of less than twelve men in civil cases, thereby materially reducing the expenses of our courts. The right of trial by jury in all criminal cases has been preserved,

and for the purpose of protecting witnesses in criminal prosecutions, and that the accused may always meet the witnesses against him face to face, we have provided for the taking of depositions before some judge of the supreme, district or county court, which can be used upon trial of the cause when the personal attendance of the witness can not be obtained.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The term of office of the governor and other state officers is fixed at two years, thereby giving the people frequent opportunities to correct the administration of affairs in this department.

It is made the duty of all the state officers to keep an account of all moneys received or disbursed by them, while the treasurer is required to furnish the governor a quarterly statement, under oath, of all moneys in his hands, and the place where kept or deposited, which statement is to be published for the information of the people. The governor is required to transmit these statements to the general assembly when called for, thus enabling the representatives of the people to expose, or by suitable laws prevent, extravagance and frauds; and that the people may always have a proper understanding of the financial condition of the state; the governor, upon the meeting of the general assembly, is required to furnish to that body a full and correct statement of the expenses of the state, as well as an estimate of the revenue derived from all sources.

The governor is given the power to remove all officers by him appointed, for misconduct or malfeasance in office; he is also empowered to grant pardons, subject, however, to such regulations for the application of the same as may be provided by law, and in all cases when a pardon is granted, he is required to send the reason for granting the same to the general assembly.

As an additional check upon ill-advised legislation, a majority of two-thirds of all the members of each house is required to pass a bill over the veto of the governor.

The office of lieutenant governor is created, thereby giving the state the benefit of an officer elected by the people to fill any vacancy that might occur in the office of governor; he is also made the presiding officer in the state senate, and has the majority vote in that body in case of a tie.

All the state officers are paid by salaries for their services, and are required to pay into the treasury all fees by them collected in their respective offices.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The general assembly is required to meet once in two years, and is limited to a session of forty days, after the first legislature under the state. The term of office of the senators is fixed at four years; that of the representatives at two. For the first session the compensation of the members of the general assembly is fixed at four dollars per day, and thereafter as may be provided by law. No member of the general assembly shall, during his term of office, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, above that allowed at the time of his election.

The evils of local and special legislation being enormous, the passage of any law not general in its provisions is prohibited—thus saving the state from expenses usually incurred in passing and publishing laws secured by combinations to advance private interests, and to create dangerous monopolies.

To afford protection from hasty legislation, it is required that all bills shall be printed; that only one subject shall be embraced in each bill, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; that it shall be read on three different days in each house before being passed, and that no bill shall be introduced, except for the general expenses of the government, after the first twenty-five days of the session.

We invite your special attention to section twenty-five of the article on legislation, wherein are enumerated the many cases in which the general assembly is prohibited from passing any local or special laws.

To provide against extravagance we have prohibited the passing of any law giving extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or employe, after services rendered, without previous authority of law; nor is any officer of the state to be in any way interested in any contracts or awards by which the legislative and other departments of government are furnished with stationery, printing, paper and fuel.

It is further provided that no appropriation shall be made to any denominational, sectarian or any other institution not under the absolute control of the state.

Attention is also directed to sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, providing against the corruptions heretofore complained of in legislative bodies, and prescribing punishments therefor.

#### JUDICIARY.

Radical changes have been made in the judicial system, to meet the imperative demands of our rapidly increasing population. As at present constituted our courts are wholly inadequate to the transaction of the business brought before them. The consequence is, causes accumulate on the dockets, and are continued from term to term, both in the district courts and in the supreme court, causing expensive and ruinous delays to parties litigant, and when reached for disposal sufficient time and attention can not be devoted to their consideration to render the same satisfactory to either courts or litigants. To correct these evils an additional judicial district is provided, with an additional district judge, making four instead of three judicial districts. This will enable the district courts to dispose of business with proper consideration and dispatch for several years, and the general assembly is permitted to increase the number of judicial districts and the number of judges after the year eighteen hundred and eighty.

The district courts are invested with original jurisdiction to hear and determine all controversies in behalf of the people, concerning the rights, duties and liabilities of railroad, telegraph and toll road companies or corporations. A supreme court, composed of different judges from those of the district courts, is created. This court will have three judges, and as constituted will obviate the objections long entertained and frequently expressed against our present system, by which the same judge who presides over the trial of a cause in the district court sits in review of his own decision in the supreme court. The supreme court will now be better enabled to fully and impartially investigate and properly decide all causes brought before it, and to write out carefully prepared and creditable opinions in all causes heard and determined by it.

Experience having shown frequent changes of the judiciary to be unwise and detrimental to the public interest, long terms are prescribed for the judges of these courts. The judges of the district courts will be elected for six, and those of the supreme court for nine years.

Instead of probate courts, county courts are created for every county, with probate jurisdiction, and such civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law, their civil jurisdiction being limited to controversies in which the amount involved does not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars. The judges of these courts will be elected for three years.

The general assembly is empowered to create criminal courts for counties having a population exceeding fifteen thousand, and police magistrates for cities and towns.

Justices of the peace have jurisdiction to the amount of three hundred dollars.

Provision is made for the settlement of differences by arbitration for those who prefer that summary mode of adjustment to the more tedious and expensive litigation in other courts.

All laws relating to courts are required to be of uniform operation throughout the state, and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all the courts of the same class or grade, and the force and effect of their proceedings are required to be uniform. All judicial officers will be elected by the people, and after the first election they may be elected on a different day from that on which an election is held for any other purpose, thus taking judicial elections out of the arena of party politics.

#### EDUCATION.

By the provisions in this article the general supervision of the public schools is vested in a board of education.

The maintenance of free public schools, and the gratuitous instruction therein for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, is forever guaranteed.

It is declared that the public school fund shall forever remain inviolate and intact; that neither the state, nor any county, city, town or school district shall ever make any appropriation, nor pay from any public fund anything in aid of, or to help support, any school or institution of learning of any kind controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; that no religious test shall ever be required as a condition for admission into any of the public schools, either as pupil or teacher; that no religious or sectarian dogmas shall ever be taught in any of the schools under the patronage of the state.

The general assembly is required to pass suitable laws to husband, to the fullest extent, the several grants of land donated by the general government to this state for school purposes. It is provided that the several institutions of learning and charity now fostered by the territory shall be perpetuated and cared for by the state.

#### LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

To guard against the undue influences to which small bodies are exposed, and in order that every portion of our extensive state, with its numerous and diversified interests, may be fairly represented, the senate is made to consist of twenty-six, and the house of representatives of forty-nine, members—these members not to be increased until 1890.

A state census is provided to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and every ten years thereafter, which, with the federal census of eighteen hundred and eighty, and decennially thereafter, will enable the general assembly to revise and correct the apportionment, on the basis of population, every five years. By these revisions the portions of the state which most rapidly increase in population will receive additional representation.

In view of the provisions against special legislation, already adverted to, and other measures adopted to secure economy in legislation, it is estimated that the additional expense of a legislature composed of this number over a smaller body will not be great, and that the benefits to be derived from a larger representation will more than compensate the increased expenditure. By this apportionment every county will have a member in the house of representatives, without regard to population.

Such a provision in a state where many of its counties are larger than whole states further east, is a necessity, and must commend itself to general approval.

## CORPORATIONS.

Probably no subject has come before the convention causing more anxiety and concern than the troublesome and vexed question pertaining to corporations. The legislatures of other states have, in most cases, been found unequal to the task of preventing abuses and protecting the people from the grasping and monopolizing tendencies of railroads and other corporations. Experience has shown that positive restrictions on the powers of the legislature in relation to these matters are necessary.

To this end we have provided for the wiping out of all dormant and sham corporations claiming special and exclusive privileges. We have denied the general assembly the power to create corporations, or to extend or enlarge their chartered rights by special legislation, or to make such rights and privileges irrevocable; but in case it shall be found that the exercise of such rights and privileges proves injurious to the people, then the general assembly shall have power to alter, revoke or annul such charters, when that can be done without injustice to the corporators. We have declared that railroad corporations shall be liable as common carriers, and that to avail themselves of the benefits of future legislation, they must subject themselves to all the provisions and requirements of this constitution. We have forbidden the consolidation of parallel and competing lines, and of all unjust and unreasonable discriminations between individuals in their business with such corporations. We have carefully regarded the right of eminent domain, requiring a just compensation to be paid in cash when private property is taken, and have required all foreign corporations, as a condition of their doing business here, to have one or more known places of business, and an agent or representative within the state upon whom the process of our courts can be served at any and all times. We have also retained the jurisdiction of our courts in case of consolidation of a corporation within the state with any foreign corporation, over that part of the corporate property within the limits of this state. We are aware that these provisions do not cover the whole ground, but it must be remembered that while some of our sister states have not gone far enough in placing restrictions on the legislative power, others have gone too far, and have had to recede. We have endeavored to take a middle ground, believing it to be more safe, and in the end that it will give more general satisfaction.

## REVENUE AND FINANCE.

In framing this article, much labor was bestowed with the view of securing sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the state government, without imposing onerous taxation upon any class of property or industry of the state. A uniform system of taxation upon the same class of subjects has been established. Mines and mining claims have been exempted for a period of ten years, except the net proceeds and surface improvements thereof, and ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals and corporations for the purpose of irrigating their own lands are not to be separately taxed. The property of the state, counties, cities, towns and other municipalities, and public libraries, are exempted from taxation, and, unless otherwise provided by law, lots and buildings thereon situate, used exclusively for religious worship, for schools and strictly charitable purposes, and places of burial of the dead, are exempted.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of the state a tax is provided for, not in any case to exceed six mills on the dollar, with restrictions that when the valuation of property within the state shall amount to one hundred million dollars, the rate shall not exceed four mills, and when the valuation shall amount to three hundred million dollars, the rate shall never thereafter exceed two mills on each dollar of valuation. Corporations and corporate prop-

erty, real and personal, are required to share the burdens of taxation, and the power to tax the same is never to be relinquished or suspended. The state treasurer is required to keep a separate account of each fund in his hands, to render quarterly statements specifying the amount of each fund on hand, and where the same is deposited. Stringent provisions have been adopted to prevent the speculations in public moneys so generally engaged in by the custodians of these funds, which so often result in defalcations and loss to the people. A state board of equalization is created, consisting of the governor, state auditor, treasurer and secretary of state, whose duties are to equalize and adjust the valuation of real and personal property among the several counties, and the board of county commissioners in the respective counties are constituted county boards of equalization, whose duties are to equalize and adjust such valuations within their respective counties.

#### PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

By the provisions of this article we have prohibited the legislature from lending the credit of the state in aid of any corporation, either by loan or becoming a subscriber to any stock, or a joint owner with any party, except in case of forfeitures and escheats; also, from assuming any debt or liability of any party, and have also required appropriations to be kept within the limits of our resources, and that no appropriations be made unless assessments are also made sufficient to meet them, and at the same session of the legislature.

The same principles are applied to counties, cities, towns and school districts, as far as applicable, with the additional safeguard that to increase the indebtedness in excess of the rates fixed in this constitution a vote of the people must be had thereon. In limiting the amount of indebtedness which may be contracted by counties, we have endeavored to make a classification that would not cripple counties having small resources, and at the same time restricting those of larger resources to prevent extravagance.

#### SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

By this article we have given the right of suffrage to every male person over the age of twenty-one years, imposing such restrictions only as are required by the constitution of the United States, and upon questions pertaining to schools in the several districts of the state no person is denied the right to vote on account of sex. The question of female suffrage having been strongly urged upon the convention by petitions numerously signed and otherwise, and the convention thinking it unwise to hazard the adoption of the constitution upon the decision of this question, but recognizing the right of the people to express their will thereon, have required the general assembly, at their first session, to submit the question to a direct vote of the people at the next general election thereafter. It is provided that an educational qualification for electors may be prescribed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety. For the purpose of preventing frauds and of protecting the purity of the ballot box, the system of numbering ballots has been adopted. The working of this plan has been abundantly tested, and the benefits resulting therefrom are so numerous that to have omitted it would have been to have rejected that which the experience of the older states teaches to be wise and judicious; by this plan the secrecy of the ballot is not invaded, while frauds can be easily detected and the guilty party reached, without disfranchising a whole community, as frequently results under our present system.

## COUNTIES.

By this article we have provided that the general assembly shall not by special law remove the county seat of any county, but that the location of county seats shall always remain a question to be voted on by the qualified electors in the several counties. We have provided that no portion of any county shall be stricken off, or any new county formed, without submitting the question to the electors of such county; and that when any portion of a county is added to another, or a new county created, the inhabitants thereof shall pay their proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which they were taken.

We have provided for the usual county and precinct officers, leaving the compensation to be received by them for their services to be fixed by law, as provided in section fifteen of this article. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of the change from a territorial form of government to that of a state, it is provided that all county and precinct officers shall hold their respective offices for the full term for which they may have been elected.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We have provided that all laws upon our statute books at the adoption of this constitution shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the legislature of the state.

We have declared that all persons who are qualified electors at the adoption of the constitution shall be eligible to the several state offices, to the general assembly, and to the various county offices.

We have prohibited under very stringent provisions the importation, manufacturing and sale of all spurious or adulterated liquors. We have provided for the passing of laws, to prevent the destruction of, and to keep in good preservation, the forests upon the public domain. We have provided for the printing of this constitution in Spanish as well as laws passed by the general assembly until the year eighteen hundred and ninety, thus giving the Spanish-speaking population of the state an equal opportunity of being fully informed of the provisions of the fundamental law, as well as all laws passed in compliance therewith.

We have provided liberally for the amending of the constitution, thus giving to the people frequent opportunities of changing the organic law when experience and public policy may require it.

In this hasty review of the several articles contained in this constitution, we have endeavored to call your attention to those provisions in which we presumed you would be most interested. We do not think it necessary to enter into an elaborate argument to show why they should meet your approval; believing that you fully appreciate the inestimable prize secured by entering the sisterhood of states, whereby you gain those privileges that flow only from that form of government, which is the offspring of your choice, completely free in its principles, uniting in its powers, security, happiness and prosperity of the whole people. But it is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different sources, an effort will be made, and many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth, and we may reasonably assume that the chief objection made to a state government will not be founded upon the character of the instrument we have framed, but upon the alleged and supposed increase of expenses and consequent taxation. This is the old cry, and however potent it may have been heretofore, it certainly has lost its force in the facts of the present. We meet this objection directly by conceding that a state government will, of course, involve an increased expense over that of our present form, but we assert that this expense will be more than balanced by the pecuniary gain alone which we will receive by becoming

a state. We will suppose that if we are not admitted now, we will not have another opportunity of admission for at least five years. The increase in our expenses under a state government will be about fifty thousand dollars per annum, which, in five years, will amount to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This would be saved to us, or, more properly, be delayed in payment by remaining out of the Union five years longer.

Now, let us see what we would lose in that time: The act of congress granting sections sixteen and thirty-six for school purposes allows the state to select an amount of public land equal to that which has been sold out of said sections to settlers prior to survey. Under this arrangement we will be entitled to select about fifty sections of land.

The enabling act grants fifty other sections for public buildings, fifty sections for the penitentiary, and seventy-two sections for general purposes—making a total of two hundred and twenty-two sections, or one hundred and forty-two thousand and eighty acres of land, which, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, amounts, in value, to three hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

It will also be remembered that, upon becoming a state, Colorado will be entitled to five hundred thousand acres of the public land within her borders, by virtue of a grant heretofore made by congress. This amount, if selected now, would be worth to us at lease five hundred thousand dollars.

The enabling act also grants the state five per cent. of the proceeds from the sale of the public agricultural lands after the adoption of this constitution. The amount to be derived from this source for the next five years would exceed one hundred thousand dollars, which, added to the value of the land above mentioned, would make a total of about one million dollars, which is four times the estimated amount of the increased expenses of the state for this period, so that we would really gain over three-quarters of a million dollars in five years by becoming a state. More than this, the revenues from sections sixteen and thirty-six will save the whole state, in our school taxes, from ten to twenty-five thousand dollars yearly, making a saving in five years of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars in addition to that already estimated. Should we not be admitted, and remain in a territorial condition five years longer, most, if not all, the public agricultural and non-mineral lands in Colorado, which are worth anything, will have been sold by that time, so that there being none left for selection, we would lose all this, even if a like grant should be renewed at the end of that time. No one will doubt this statement who reflects upon the small amount of public agricultural lands now left within our territorial limits, and considers the probable immigration for the next five years. The five per cent. alluded to would, from the same cause, like the lands granted in the enabling act, be forever lost to Colorado, and we would, therefore, at the end of that time, be obliged to commence our statehood with increased expenses, and at a dead loss of over a million of dollars at the lowest possible estimate. In addition to these several benefits to be derived by our admission into the union at this time, we would also call your attention to the fact that, by cutting off special legislation, we have lessened the expenses of that department almost one-half; by reducing the number of petit and grand jurors the expenses of the judicial department are greatly reduced, while the provisions guarding against hasty legislation at the close of the sessions of the general assembly will prevent great squandering of public money, and in many cases save more to the state than sufficient to pay the per diem and mileage of the members of that body.

This much for the pecuniary balance of gains and losses. Let us now look at the political and substantial advantages of statehood as contrasted with our present condition of territorial vassalage. By becoming a state we elect our officers from our own people and are permitted to join in the election of the chief magistrate of the nation, thus enjoying for the first time, while in Colorado, the sweets of self-government.

Our privileges will then be enlarged, we will no longer be suppliants for the rights and immunities belonging to freemen—we will have gained them. Then we will be able to assume our proper station among the states of the union. With two senators and a representative in the national congress, we will be enabled to command respect, and to secure additional appropriations for the fostering of our industries, as well as of extending our political privileges; then we will have a voice in the matter of Indian treaties, in the establishing of military posts and roads, in the location of mail routes, in the passing of laws concerning the title to mineral veins, and providing for the disposal of the mineral and pastoral lands of the state as suited to peculiar wants; also upon many other questions which at present interest us, but upon which we can not now be heard. Who is there among you that would not rather be a citizen of an independent sovereign state than a mere settler upon the public lands of the territory, governed by satraps appointed and removed at pleasure, as best serves the whims and purposes of political rings and cliques—beggars, asking pittance at the gate of the nation; poor wards dependent upon the charity of congress, living in a sort of penal colony, the Botany Bay of political servitude? Now that the golden opportunity is afforded, shall this state of things longer exist? We confidently believe it will not. Let us cherish, then, this occasion with more than ordinary zeal, actuated by the memories of the past, and inspired by the rewards for us in the future; let us arouse ourselves to the responsibilities of the hour, and, as citizens of a free republic, become, in fact, as well as in name, citizens of the American union of sovereign states.

WILLIAM M. CLARK,  
Chairman.

WILBUR F. STONE.  
WM. E. BECK.  
JOHN S. WHEELER.  
JESUS MA. GARCIA.  
EBENEZER T. WELLS.  
ROBERT DOUGLAS.  
GEO. E. PEASE.  
WILLIAM R. KENNEDY.  
CASSIMIRO BARELA.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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### PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

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### ARTICLE I.

#### CONGRESS AND ITS POWERS.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the

next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objection at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and

against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; to borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes; to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; to establish postoffices and post roads; to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; to provide and maintain a navy; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and expel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards and other needful buildings; and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation; not exceeding ten dollars for each person. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the

receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding an office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

Sec. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

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## ARTICLE II.

### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS POWERS.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States. No person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who

## ARTICLE V.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

## SUPREME AUTHORITY OF CONSTITUTION.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

## RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION.

The ratification of the convention of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same. Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,  
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts—NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.

Connecticut—WM. SAML. JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.

New York—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey—WILL. LIVINGSTON, DAVID BREARLY, WM. PATERSON,  
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Georgia—WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

### AMENDMENTS.

(The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held in the city of New York on March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states.—1 vol. Laws of U. S., p. 72. They together constitute a bill of rights.) The following is the preamble and resolution: Congress of the United States begun and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789. The conventions of a number of the states having at the time of their adopting the constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added; and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.—A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been

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Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution, namely:

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ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been

previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.—The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.—(Proposed by congress held at Philadelphia, December 2, 1793; ratification declared by president, January 8, 1798.) The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.—(Proposed at first session of VIIIth congress, in Washington, October 17, 1803; ratification announced by secretary of state, September 25, 1804.) The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the vote shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.—(Proposed by congress February 1, 1865; ratification announced by secretary of state, December 16, 1865.) Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV.—(Proposed by congress June 16, 1866; ratification announced by secretary of state July 25, 1868.) Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, and the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president or vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

(Note.—On June 7, 1898, President McKinley approved of an act of congress which declared that "the disabilities imposed by section 3, XIVth amendment of the constitution, heretofore incurred, are hereby removed.")

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.—(Proposed by congress February 27, 1869; ratification announced by secretary of state, March 30, 1870.) Section 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## LAW AS TO PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the XLIXth congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state, then the secretary of the treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster general, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior and secretary of agriculture. The acting president must, upon taking office, convene congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate, and are eligible under the constitution to the presidency.



